The New-York Times.

VOL. XXV.......NO. 7503. NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1875.—TRIPLE SHEET. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

THE CANAL FRAUDS.

WHAT HAS BEEN DONE FOR POLITICAL EFFECT.

THE WORK OF GOV. TILDEN'S COMMISSIONERS—WHAT THEY LEFT UNDONE—THE FRAUDS OF DEMOCRATS NOT INQUIRED INTO.

From an Occasional Correspondent.

BUFFALO, Friday, Oct. 1, 1875.

That Buffalo has for some years been the field of operations of a powerful clique of canal thieves, there is no reason to doubt. Developments enough have been made to indicate clearly how easy it has been to cheat the State, and how ready contractors and officials have been to embrace the opportunities offered. Indeed there are many persons in this vicinity who seem to regard canal fraud as perfectly legitimate game, and to belive it no sin to steal if they only steal from the State Treasury through this channel. The excuses given by some of the small thieves that have been caught show this, and the manner in which some are conducting business who seem likely to have immunity from prosecution under the present Administration, show it still more clearly. It was expected when the present term of the Superior Court of this city opened that developments would be made that would be startling in their character, and that the result would be a lesson ; to defrauders, so salutary as to deter them in the future from attempting tricks upon the State. The court has not yet adjourned, but the Grand Jury has risen, and it is understood that no further action against canal defrauders will be taken for some weeks. The public are in possession, too, of substantially all the facts concerning the charges upon which prosecutions will be made. Your correspondent is impressed with the idea that these facts will bear a political interpretation. Let us see what they are. The indictments found by the Grand Jury charging frauds in connection with the canal are as follows :

Against George D. Lord, anti-Tilden Democrat, charging bribery and conspiracy, held to bail in the sum of $30,000. Against William H. Bowman, anti-Tilden Democrat, charging conspiracy, held to bail in the sum of $5,000. Against Lewis J. Bennett, Republican, charging conspiracy, held to bail in the sum of $5,000. Against Thaddeus C. Davis, Republican, charging conspiracy, held to bail in the sum of $5,000. Against Alexander Barkley, Republican, charging conspiracy, held to bail in the sum of $5,000. Against J. Frederick Behn, Republican, charging a misdemeanor, in having an interest in a canal contract while employed as an engineer on the canal, held to bail in the sum of $2,000. Against D. Clinton Welch, Republican, charging perjury and conspiracy, held to bail in the sum of $15,000. Against Ellis Webster, Republican, charging perjury and conspiracy, held to bail in the sum of $15,000. Against John Kelly, anti-Tilden Democrat, charging perjury and bribery, held to bail in the sum of $15,000. An indictment is also known to have been found against one other person, but he has not yet been arraigned, and is supposed to be in Canada.

This is a somewhat formidable-looking list, but is far from complete. Apparently it is just formidable enough to make an impression and be of use in the approaching election, and not really so formidable as to go to the bottom of the frauds nor cripple any of the warm supporters of Gov. Tilden. The fact is the offenses are comparatively small, with two or three exceptions, and when the alleged criminals come to trial, as they will after election, if ever, the public will have an opportunity to see how much of reality and how much of bugaboo there is in the charges. When the Governor's special commission to investigate canal frauds was here, just before the Democratic State Convention, Mr. Magone stated that a beginning had only just been made, and that the commission would return here about Sept. 20 to resume inquiries and prosecute them for some weeks, or until the bottom facts were reached. Directly after the Democratic Convention, however, it was announced that the commission had completed its work in Buffalo and would not return here. These facts seem susceptible of but one explanation. A great noise has been made; two of the Commissioners, with all the éclat gained by the work of unearthing fraud, have places on the Democratic State ticket; a number of Republicans have been indicted whom a trial might vindicate. Is not this an excellent stopping-place for Democratic investigators? Why, surely, should they not now stand back and let Gov. Tilden's tide of reform roll on? I have stated that the offenses charged are in reality small. George D. Lord is, of course, an exception. The four persons named after him are charged by the Grand Jury with being engaged in the same conspiracy, that of deceiving the Canal Board in November last, and by this means inducing them to allow the extra compensation on the Hand contract, voted by the Legislature, for dredging the Black Rock Harbor in this city. The charge against Engineer J. F. Behn is comparatively, trifling and seems not to be based upon truth; while the charges against Welch, Webster, and Kelly are in reference to coal contracts where the sum of which the State is alleged to have been defrauded nowhere amounts to $150, and in only one case exceeds $50. I have stated that the list of offenders is far from complete. Difficult as it is for outsiders to know what is going on within the rings, enough has developed here to show how the fraudulent acts of some men have been winked at by the Democratic investigators. James Jackson, Jr., is the Canal Commissioner in charge of the Western Division of the Erie Canal. He was the Commissioner in charge last Fall, and a member of the Canal Board which allowed the extra compensation on the Hand contract for dredging Black Rock Harbor. Alexander Barkley, who was a member of that board and a Republican, has been indicted for crime in connection with it. Mr. Barkley had never been in Buffalo before, and had nothing to do with the canal work here. Mr. Jackson was in charge of the work, but is a Democrat and goes free. But that is the least of Jackson's sins. Last Spring, according to general report, he sold a State tug in use here to a prominent Democratic politician and a contractor of this city, at private sale, and without advertising, for $1,200, which competent judges say was worth $4,500, and then ordered a new one built, without advertising for bids, at an expense of over eight thousand dollars. Further, Mr. Jackson has secured the appointment of a Superintendent of Canals at Lockport, in the person of one William McRae, who was known before appointment to be guilty of fraud, in that, having a contract for repairs to a canal lock, he procured the work to be done by men in the pay of the State, thus making the State pay doubly for their labor. Notwithstanding this, McRae was made Superintendent by the efforts of Mr. Jackson, and neither he nor Jackson is made the subject of investigation by State authorities. McRae is, however, now under indictment by a Grand Jury of Niagara County for fraud, perjury, and forgery in connection with his canal contract, and by a Grand Jury of Monroe County for perjury; so it is possible he may be removed without State aid. Two of McRae's active subordinates, Charles Molyneux and P. H. Linneen, are also under indictment for various offenses.

THE LORD CASE.

DECISION OF JUDGE CLINTON REGARDING THE SPECIAL PLEA OF LIMITATION—THE MOTION OF THE DISTRICT ATTORNEY GRANTED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BUFFALO, Oct. 2.—The decision of Judge Clinton granting the motion of District Attorney Lockwood to strike out George D. Lord's special plea of the statute of limitations, was given in the criminal term of the Superior Court this afternoon. Much interest was manifested in the matter, and the attendance of members of the Bar and others was large. Lord was present in person, accompanied by E. Carlton Sprague, of this city, as counsel. Judge Clinton stated that he had been compelled to prepare his decision in some haste, but he had given the subject what little leisure he had had since the question was raised on the arraignment of the prisoner on the 21st of September. He then proceeded to read his decision. The document in full is as follows :

SUPERIOR COURT OF BUFFALO.—*The People vs. George D. Lord.*—The indictment itself shows that it was presented and filed on the 20th day of September. It alleges that at the general election of 1870 the prisoner was duly elected a member of the Assembly for the Second Assembly District of the County of Monroe, and that he took the oath and assumed the office, and at the Legislative session of 1874, while in such office, feloniously sold his vote and influence contrary to the statute. This charge is repeated in eight counts, all referring to one and the same transaction. On the 21st day of September ult., the prisoner appeared in court with his counsel, and was arraigned and pleaded not guilty, and specially that the offenses charged in said indictment was not, nor was either of them, committed within three years next preceding the time when said indictment was found and filed in this court, and that during all said period of three years the said defendant has been an inhabitant of, and usually a resident of, the State of New-York, and the United States of America, &c. The District Attorney desired time to consider and determine as to his action in reference to the special plea, and time was given. On the 24th inst. the prisoner and the District Attorney appeared in court before me, and the District Attorney stated that he considered the special plea unauthorized and a nullity. The court informed the parties that the court could not entertain an argument upon the plea, there being no demurrer and no motion, and suggested as they seemed desirous to argue it, that the District Attorney might move to strike out. Thereupon the District Attorney made that motion, and the argument was had. Upon its conclusion, the court declared that it required some short time to examine the questions raised, and requested the counsel to present their briefs. The briefs were received on the 26th and 27th, and this time has been fixed for the decision of the motion.

I have given all of the little time at my command to the examination of the questions discussed, and will now, as briefly as I can, state the conclusions I have arrived at, touching such of them as I deem material to the decision of the motion. If this plea be wholly unnecessary or tenders an immaterial issue, the court has, I doubt not, power to strike out. It has power, and it is its duty, to refuse to receive such a plea, and if it has improperly received and permitted it to be filed, it ought to disincumber the record by removing it. The criminal law has always favored simplicity of pleading. The public interest requires that conviction and punishment should tread upon the heels of guilt, and that the innocent should be vindicated as speedily as possible. Therefore it is that almost every imaginable defense upon the merits is admitted under the plea of not guilty, and that special pleading is discountenanced in an indictment. The allegations of the time or times of the acts or omissions constituting the crime are wholly immaterial, unless the time or times enter into the nature of the crime. Here, to adopt the words of the brief of one of the learned counsel for the prisoner, the indictment shows an offense which must have been committed prior to the 19th of April, 1871. Of course the District Attorney cannot upon the trial of this indictment give proof of the commission of this felony by the prisoner at any time before or after that date. If the time were immaterial, no variance between the allegation and the evidence of it could yield the prisoner any advantage here. Then the indictment shows conclusively that the felony charged in it was committed more than three years before itself was presented and filed, and it does not aver that the prisoner was not an inhabitant of, nor usually resident within this State, for a period sufficient when deducted from the time between the commission of the felony and the finding and fixing of itself, to reduce it to less than three years. Assuming for the moment that the limitation for three years, which existed when the felony was committed, and not the limitation for five years substituted therefor by the amendatory act of 1873, is applicable to this indictment, how and when is the benefit of the limitation to be insisted upon if the indictment shows that the felony has been committed, and also shows that limitation bars the prosecution. It is bad upon its face, but this indictment does not show that limitation bars the prosecution? The limitation is a defense, and the indictment never states and avoids it. The indictment being good, it is evident that the prisoner can interpose the limitation as a shield only by pleading it on the trial. If he must have the benefit of it on the trial of the plea of not guilty, then a special plea of the limitation is wholly unnecessary, and ought not be received. The crime cannot be proved without proving the time of its commission, and when the hard evidence, or as in this case, the indictment itself shows that the finding and filing were not within three years after the commission of the crime, the limitation is established unless the people prove that the prisoner, during a time sufficient, if deducted to bring the finding and filing within the three years, was not an inhabitant, nor usually a resident within this State. It is not necessary for the prisoner to prove matter the negative of which the people are bound to prove. (Rex. vs. Phillips, Russ et Rg., 369; The United States vs. Smith, 4 Day, 121.)

On the argument of this motion the District Attorney took the ground that the limitation of five years, and not the limitation of three years, applied to this indictment, and that the question was very elaborately and ingeniously argued by the counsel for the prisoner. If it be very plain that the five years limitation does not apply to this indictment, it would seem that the special plea should be struck out. It does seem plain to me that it does not apply to this indictment, but I am not prepared to say that this is plain beyond all doubt, and it is possible that further examination and reflection might change my opinion. It seems due to the learned counsel for the prisoner that I should state my conclusions and my reasons for them, and I will do so as briefly as possible. The case of Dash vs. Van Kleeck (79, Johnson, 447) merely reasserts a principle which was fully recognized before. Judge Denio says, (24 N. Y. R. 20,) that in that case it was laid down as a principle of universal jurisprudence that all laws are to be construed as furnishing a rule for future cases, unless they contain language unequivocally and certainly embracing past transactions.

By construction, we ascertain the intention of the act, and circumstances outside the words may give force and meaning to the language of the act. I do not understand that in order to embrace past transactions the act must always expressly mention and cover them. I have examined all the cases cited by the prisoner's counsel in favor of the proposition that the amendatory act of 1875, by just construction, does not extend to crimes committed before its passage, and I find in none of them anything more than assertions of the familiar principle that an act of the Legislature, where it has the power to take away or diminish an existent right or privilege cannot be construed to do so unless the intention so to do is clearly manifest. There are, in my opinion, very great differences between the Statute of Limitations proper and the statute prescribing the limitation for the finding of indictments. The Statute of Limitations speaks to the parties to civil action and proceedings. In substance it declares that its limitations are defenses, but that to be available they must be pleaded. By omitting to plead the statute the defendant waives the defense. It affects private rights and privileges, and the rule that a statute charging the law is not to be construed retrospective unless the intention that it should so act be plainly expressed in the statute, I have no doubt applies. The power to make it retrospective exists in the *Legislature*, with the exception, perhaps, that a barred claim cannot be reviewed. But an act limiting the finding of indictments does not speak to private parties, but is an enactment of clement policy, and is addressed to those whose duty it is to investigate criminal complaints and find indictments, and to certain public officers and courts. Its language is peremptory and plainly mandatory. It says to Grand Juries "You shall not find," and to the courts, "You shall not receive and file" an indictment if it appears that so many years elapsed since the commission of the offense. The prisoner cannot waive the limitation. Whenever it is proved or admitted that the finding of the indictment was in violation of the statute, the indictment is a proved nullity, and it must in some manner be declared one by the court. By the statute the people voluntarily, as to the indictments, whose finding is limited, denounce the old doctrine *nullum tempus occurrit regi*. The enactment is one of general policy, and the doctrine that the Legislature has power to modify or repeal its own acts in matters of general policy not affecting vested rights is, I believe, universally accepted. It seems hardly necessary to say that the act of 1873 changing the limitation of three years to five years is not *ex post facto*. It touches no vested right, inflicts no injury. By it the Legislature merely announces and enacts a change or modification of its policy. If the limitation of three years had expired it might well be doubted whether the Legislature could revive the liability to indictment. This amendatory enlargement of the limitation does not come within either clause of Judge Chase's definition of an ex post facto law. (Calder vs. Bull 3, Dallas, 386.) It neither makes an act innocent when done a crime, nor does it aggravate a crime or make it greater than it was when it was committed; nor does it inflict a greater punishment than the law annexed to the crime when it was committed, nor does it alter the legal rules of evidence, and require less or different testimony to convict than the previous law required. The learned Judge in that opinion has shown us what he meant by the last clause of his definition. He said: "I do not consider any law ex post facto within the prohibition that mollifies the rigor of the criminal law, but only those that create or aggravate the crime, or increase the punishment or change the rules of evidence for the purpose of conviction." This increase of the limitation I repeat deprived the prisoner of no vested right or privilege, and could work him no injury. The crime is charged to have been committed in 1871. The then statutory limitation of the indictment to within three years was no contract with nor privilege assured to him, and if there were danger of an indictment he was warned by the limitation to keep himself prepared to meet it during the three years. Before the expiration of that time the amendatory act warned him to keep himself prepared for two years more. I am sorry that other duties forbid a more full and clear exposition of these opinions. To recapitulate, these are my opinions: The act of 1873, by just construction, applies to the felony charged to have been committed by the prisoner in 1871, and the indictment, found and filed at this term was in time, but this conclusion is not so clear and fixed as to warrant the striking out of the special plea upon that ground. The special plea is wholly unnecessary, and is an invitation to further dilatory pleading on that ground. It must be struck out.

At the conclusion of the reading Mr. Sprague, as counsel for Lord, said he felt it his duty to ask that the prisoner have the privilege of obtaining the opinion of the General Term on the question before bringing the case to trial on questions of fact, and cited the thirty-fifth section of the law, under which the Superior Court of Buffalo was organized, in support of his motion. The section is as follows :

The said Superior Court, at the General Term, shall have exclusive power in criminal cases on motion on the indictment, with or without a bill of exceptions, to review its decisions and judgments and grant new trials, and the Court of Appeals shall have exclusive jurisdiction to review the decisions and judgments made at the General Term in criminal cases, in the same case and in the same manner as if made by the Supreme Court.

Counsel's request was to have the question on striking out the special plea of the statute of limitation reviewed on motion at the General Term, and asked the court to grant a stay of proceedings till the motion could be made. District Attorney Lockwood said it would be an exceedingly unusual thing to grant a stay of proceedings at this stage of the case. Judge Clinton said he was not aware of any provision for an appeal from the decision of this court at this time. Only a final decision could be reviewed. Mr. Sprague said he had supposed the motion might be made at any time; he thought the law establishing the Superior Court gave a new rule that did not exist in the Supreme Court, where it spoke of the power to review its "decisions and judgments" in the thirty-fifth section. Judge Clinton said he understood the rule to be no different from that in reference to appeals from the Oyer and Terminer in the Supreme Court, when this point had been settled. A consultation was held between Mr. Sprague, of Lord's counsel, and District Attorney Lockwood as to the time of trial, the District Attorney remarking that he desired to dispose of the case as early as possible, but his idea was to take the case into the Oyer and Terminer. Mr. Sprague said he wanted time to consult with W. F. Cogswell, of Rochester, of prisoner's counsel, before the date of trial was fixed. In conversation The District Attorney said it would be impossible to get a jury at this term of this court to try George Lord but that the people could be ready for trial in two days' time if necessary. An Oyer and Terminer term of the Supreme Court, Judge Daniels presiding, is now in session in this city, but the District Attorney did not know whether it would be tried there or not. It is exceedingly probable that it will be some weeks before it comes to trial.

DEATH OF AMERICAN GIRL.

SHE FALLS DEAD IN THE FIRST HEAT OF THE FREE-FOR-ALL RACE AT ELMIRA.

ELMIRA, N. Y., Oct. 2.—The famous trotting mare American Girl fell dead this afternoon in the first heat in the free-for-all race, on the Elmira Driving Park. She was driven by John L. Doty, and appeared at the start to be in the very best condition. The horses were scored a number of times before they got the word. The Girl at the first turn was well ahead. At this point her driver noticed that she seemed to be giving out, and let her head loose. She kept staggering for an eighth of a mile, and at the quarter-pole fell and died instantly without a struggle. She fell very easily, with her shoulder against the fence. The incident excited a great deal of sympathy, as the mare was a great favorite here, and had been the chief attraction for the races to-day.

American Girl was owned by William Lovell, of New-York, and was valued at $25,000, which sum had been offered for her only last week. She was thirteen years old, and has been a favorite on the turf for years. The Elmira Driving Park Association propose, should the body be left here, to erect a thousand-dollar monument to the memory of American Girl. There was no insurance on the mare.

CUBA.

EXECUTIONS BY SPANISH TROOPS—THE GOLD MARKET.

HAVANA, Sept. 30.—The Spaniards have court-martialed and shot Manuel De Zayas and Caledonio Acosta at Puerto Principe.

The gold market is lower, consequent upon the recent decree re-establishing the premium on foreign gold.

POPULATION OF MINNESOTA.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Oct. 2.—The State Auditor has received the returns of the State canvass of this year from nearly all the counties in the State. Estimating the population of those counties from which returns have not been received, the total population of the State is 597,018, a gain over the total population of 1870, as enumerated by the Government, of 157,312.

A WHOLE FAMILY DROWNED.

MONTREAL, Canada, Oct. 2.—By the swamping of a batteau in Lake St. Peter Thursday night, Capt. Hamel, the owner, his wife and three children were drowned. When Mrs. Hamel observed that the boat was sinking, she said to her husband, "we may as well say good-bye forever," turned overboard and sank.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

THE TURKISH INSURRECTION.

THE REPULSE OF THE INSURGENTS AT KLEK—SERVIA AND MONTENEGRO EXPECTED TO JOIN IN THE INSURRECTION IN THE SPRING.

LONDON, Oct. 2.—The *Times* to-day has a special telegram from Ragusa, which contains the following details : The insurgents attacked Klek, but were taken between two bodies of troops. Their ammunition failing, they were obliged to retreat. They left three dead, but brought off their wounded, numbering seventeen.

The *Standard's* special telegram from Vienna this morning says the leaders of the insurrection are convinced that Servia and Montenegro will join in the war against Turkey by Spring.

AN UNPLEASANT SUGGESTION BY AN INSURGENT NEWSPAPER.

BERLIN, Oct. 2.—The Belgrade *Istok*, (newspaper) which is supposed to be a semi-official organ, advises the insurgents, if the Consuls insist upon further interviews, to receive them in camp and give them twenty-five lashes each. They will then be able to enter into the spirit of the Oriental question. While writhing under the lash they will experience the sensation of the Christian Rayah under the Turkish yoke.

GREAT BRITAIN.

A PARLIAMENTARY ELECTION—BRITISH SUBJECTS MALTREATED IN GUATEMALA—DECISION OF THE ADMIRALTY IN REGARD TO THE VANGUARD DISASTER—THE PRODUCE MARKET.

LONDON, Oct. 2.—The election for a member of Parliament to fill the vacancy in West Suffolk occasioned by the death of Col. Wilson occurred to-day. Mr. T. Thornhill, Jr., Conservative, was nominated, and there being no opposition no polling occurred, and that gentleman was duly returned.

The *Globe* this evening says that the British subjects in Guatemala will bring under the notice of the Foreign Office the maltreatment they have received from Guatemala officials.

The *Army and Navy Gazette* says that the Admiralty has ordered a court-martial to try the Captain of her Britannic Majesty's steam-ship Iron Duke on account of her collision with the Vanguard. It says further that it is rumored that the Admiralty has decided not to court-martial Admiral Tarleton, notwithstanding the opinion of the recent court-martial "that the primary cause of the Vanguard disaster was the high rate of speed maintained by the vessels of the squadron by order of Admiral Tarleton." The *Gazette* says this is "a most extraordinary decision."

The *Times* to-day, in its financial article, says some of the leading foreign and colonial produce markets have been rather steadier toward the end of the week, the transactions in the aggregate being of some considerable extent. Sugar attracts more attention, but there has been no advance in prices.

CHINA AND BURMAH.

A TREATY CONCLUDED BETWEEN THE TWO COUNTRIES.

LONDON, Oct. 2.—The *Times* in its second edition to-day has a special telegram from Rangoon, saying: It is reported that an offensive and defensive treaty has been concluded between China and Burmah.

GERMANY.

EMPEROR WILLIAM NOT TO GO TO ROME, BUT TO MEET VICTOR EMMANUEL IN UPPER ITALY.

BERLIN, Oct. 2.—The North German *Gazette* says that the Emperor of Germany, on his approaching visit to Italy, will not go to Rome. He will only meet King Victor Emmanuel in Upper Italy.

FRANCE.

THE LETTER OF THE MINISTER OF FINANCE SATISFACTORILY EXPLAINED.

PARIS, Oct. 2.—The letter of M. Say, Minister of Finance, explanatory of the objectionable passage in his speech on the 27th ult. has removed the difficulty occasioned by his remarks. Perfect unanimity prevailed throughout the Cabinet council yesterday.

ITALY.

CARDINAL M'CLOSKEY TO LEAVE FOR THE UNITED STATES ABOUT THE 10TH INST.—THE CHURCH AND SPAIN.

ROME, Oct. 2.—It is understood that Cardinal McCloskey will leave for the United States about the 10th inst.

Cardinal Simeoni is said to have made a report to the Vatican of his hopetulness of an arrangement with Spain.

INDIA.

LORD NAPIER RESIGNS THE COMMAND OF THE INDIAN FORCES.

BOMBAY, Oct. 2.—It is said that Lord Napier has resigned his position as Commander of the Indian forces.

SPAIN.

ALFONSIST TROOPS IN PURSUIT OF CARLISTS IN GERONA.

BARCELONA, Oct. 2.—Seven columns of Alfonsist troops are pursuing the Carlists under Sabalis and Gamundi, in the Province of Gerona.

THE WEST INDIES.

THE OPENING OF THE HAYTIEN CHAMBERS—THE COFFEE MARKET.

PORT-AU-PRINCE, Sept. 18.—On the 4th prox. the Chambers will be opened.

Coffee is very scarce ; the price is $15 50@$16 and nominal.

SEVERE STORMS IN JAMAICA—MUCH DAMAGE TO SHIPPING.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Sept. 25.—Jamaica has had its share of the tempestuous weather which has prevailed lately in these latitudes. There has been severe blowing at several points on the coast, and deluges of rain have fallen, while severe thunder-storms have visited many localities.

Much damage was done at Port Maria and Falmouth, and other places. The Falmouth *Post* says: On Friday morning, the 17th inst., the brig Empress, of Halifax, Capt. Mattson, in ballast, on a voyage from Kingston to Inagua for salt, came into this port, under jury masts, in distress, having encountered a heavy gale of wind on Sunday night, the 12th inst., which carried away her sails and masts, besides inflicting other injuries on the vessel.

The Empress encountered the deserted hull of a bark about forty-two miles north of Ocho Rios. A Norwegian brig boarded her and sent three men on board, who took possession of her. The Captain of the Empress hailed the brig, but she did not answer.

On Saturday morning last the brigantine Chilian, of Lunenburg, was boarded out at sea. She encountered the gale of Saturday night and all her sails, spars, and galley were completely carried away. The Chilian was also in ballast, on her way from Kingston to Inagua, for salt. She awaits instructions from Lunenburg.

The brigantine Messenger, from Antwerp, bound to Matanzas, forty-five days out, and the Electric, from Nassau, both of which arrived here on the 17th, met with the hurricane of the 12th, during which the former lost her masts and the latter sustained other damage.

THE DESTRUCTION IN OTHER QUARTERS.

JACMEL, Sept. 17.—The bad weather commenced on Friday night, with a heavy ground swell, and continued till Sunday, when we had a strong gale from the eastward. The two wharves here are broken. All the coasters, lighters, and boats were driven ashore and the majority of them dashed to pieces. Several sheds on the sea shore were broken up by the force of the waves. The schooner Agnes (a condemned American schooner) was stranded for the second time. The Atlas Line steamer Andes arrived yesterday from Aux Cayes, where she was detained seven days by unfavorable weather. She reports two foreign vessels ashore, also several coasters, and the wharf blown down. The English brig Oliver, from New-York, has arrived here. Nearly all the plantain trees are blown down, but very little injury was done to the pending coffee crop.

The brig Chieftain, Capt. Roach, which left this port on the 9th inst. for Halifax, experienced the hurricane and got dismasted. She returned to Port Royal on the 15th, and was towed up.

The steam-ship Etna, which left here on Saturday, the 11th inst., met with very bad weather shortly after. She fell in with the Alps, then near this port, from New-York, and reported that she had been compelled to throw several articles overboard in consequence, and that one of the lady passengers (a Miss Williams, daughter of Rev. Dr. Williams, who, with his family, are on their way to Canada) had her arm severely injured.

At Holland Bay, in the east, and along the north coast the storm was most severe.

The Italian brigantine Guilari Solari is reported lost.

The royal mail steamer Shannon is reported a total wreck on the Pedro Bank. Her commander was ill in bed at the time of the disaster, and the chief officer had only taken charge a few minutes before she struck, running thirteen knots an hour. Several vessels are now assisting in dismantling her, but some hope is expressed that the company in England may yet send some equipped steamer to take out her engines and, making her compartments tight, pump her out and float her hull. Engineers say she will remain stanch where she is for ten or twelve months yet. It is to be regretted that on a rock so very dangerous as Portland Rock, surrounded as it is by sixty miles of underlying reefs, (Pedro Bank,) should not have a light-house for the guidance of shipping.

An accident happened to her Majesty's steamer Dryad just as she was leaving the Pedro Bank, yesterday, for Kingston. Her boiler-pipe burst, and killed the second engineer and two stokers. The chief engineer was also severely injured with another, and neither is expected to live.

The British bark Toronto, of Glasgow, dismasted and abandoned, is floating along the north coast of Jamaica.

BANK ROBBERS THWARTED.

A CUNNING SCHEME TO ROB THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK AT ROCKVILLE, CONN., DISCOVERED JUST IN TIME—A BIT OF FALLEN PLASTER REVEALS THE SECRET—A BURGLAR'S COMPLETE OUTFIT CAPTURED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ROCKVILLE, Conn., Oct. 2.—A bold and very adroit scheme to rob the First National Bank in this town came near reaching a successful conclusion last night. A lucky accident alone saved the bank. The First National Bank and the Rockville Savings Bank are both located in the basement of the Methodist Church. Between the plastered ceiling of the bank vault and the plank flooring of the church above is only a thickness of two courses of brick and mortar. An hour's work with a crowbar would enable a man to knock a hole through, provided he had first cut away the heavy plank flooring above. As a measure of safety in such a state of things, the First National Bank had employed regularly the services of a night watchman to visit the bank once an hour from 9 P. M. to 6 A. M. This watchman is one of two employed at night by the Rock Mill. He goes once an hour to the bank and into the vault to see that all is safe. If he does not return to the mill within five minutes after the hour the remaining watchman will ring a fire alarm with the mill bell. These precautions seemed safe, yet the event proved that, but for an accident, they would not have availed to save the bank, notwithstanding the bank vault is kept lighted all night.

Last night at 8 o'clock Mr. John H. Kite, Cashier, departed from his common custom at night and went to the bank and into the vault to make deposit of some funds which he did not care to keep in his possession till morning. On entering the vault he noticed one or two little pieces of plastering on the floor. This led him to look up to the ceiling, and there seemed to be a large piece of loosened plastering that was apparently only held by the hair in its composition. He was now thoroughly interested to find out what was happening to the ceiling, and reached up with his cane and punched the spot, when his cane went through and revealed a large hole in the bricks and mortar where there should have been solid masonry. Not even yet fully realizing the meaning of this revelation, Mr. Kite reflected that on coming to the bank he had noticed in the dusk an unknown man near the church building, and remembered that the unknown man had dodged out of sight at his approach. He was now alarmed, and made haste to secure all the money in the vault, including packages amounting to $30,000 in greenbacks, national bank notes, and other currency, besides a large amount of bonds and other securities, and with these he went over to the Rockville National Bank and there left them for security, of course first locking up and making all right the doors of the vault.

It would seem that by a shrewd and undemonstrative movement he could have secured the quiet presence of the Police and "bagged" the burglars, but possibly not, for they evidently knew every movement that was made in the village, and knew the hours at which the night watchman made his visits.

This morning an examination was made in the church above the bank. Everything appeared all right, but on trying the carpet at a point directly over the bank vault it was found that a large piece had been carefully cut out, and as carefully replaced, so that the marks of cutting did not show. It was also found that the flooring had been cut through, but carefully replaced, and the planking screwed down as snugly as if it had never been disturbed. On taking out the screws and lifting the flooring it was found that one of the joists had been cut off, probably with a saw, and a wide hole made through the floor; also that the brickwork had been entirely removed for a space big enough to let a broad-shouldered man down into the vault below, with room to spare. Unknown to themselves the burglars, in removing the lower course of brick, had so far disturbed the plastering of the ceiling of the vault as to cause the dropping of that tell-tale piece of plaster upon the clean floor of the bank vault, which led to the frustration of their well-laid scheme. Evidently they had arranged, perhaps after weeks of silent preparation, to make their haul on Friday night, Oct. 1. The discovery was made just in the nick of time. Looking further about the hole in the church floor the investigators discovered, snugly stowed in between the joists, two large bags of burglars' tools, including jimmies, crowbars, priers, chisels, and a great variety of other implements, about one hundred in all, such as burglars are familiar with. In this large and select outfit, the most complete that is ever possessed by any professional burglar, was also a part of an air-pump, to exhaust the air in a vault lock or safe lock, and thus cause the drawing in of gunpowder. There was also a big crowbar that could be taken apart or put together in sections, and it ended in a jimmy—a powerful and effective instrument.

Mr. Kite, before leaving the bank for the night, got Sheriff Paulk to go with him and inspect the premises, but it is not known that anything was done to capture the burglars. The theory is that the cracksmen came at night with a team and went away before morning, leaving one of their number to watch during the day. Great excitement has prevailed since the discovery of this plot, but, so far as known, there is no clue whatever to the perpetrators of the deed.

THE BANK OF CALIFORNIA.

THE BANK OPENED AGAIN AND CHECKS HONORED YESTERDAY—THE DEPOSITS EXCEED THE PAYMENTS BY $750,000—CONFIDENCE COMPLETELY RE-ESTABLISHED.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Oct. 2—10:20 A. M.—By 9:30 this morning the crowd began to gather in the vicinity of the Bank of California. Inside every preparation had been made for opening. The President, Directors, and members of the Syndicate were on hand with smiling faces. The President stated that the bank was fully prepared to pay all demands on presentation, except such as had been provided for otherwise, and that there was no doubt of its ability to go on with business without further difficulty.

By 10 o'clock the street and sidewalks were jammed with people. At the appointed hour the doors were swung open amid the cheers of the crowd, which at once made a rush, blocking the space outside the counters. Evidently by far the larger proportion of those present were there as lookers-on, though the services of the Tellers were at once called into requisition, and the counters were lined with those presenting checks. It was expected that a large demand would be made upon the bank, not from want of confidence, but simply from the need of the coin which has been so long locked up. At the present writing the crowd is surging in and out of the building. Flags are mastheaded on California Strand and a salute is being fired from Meigg's wharf.

The Bank remained open until 1 P. M., an hour later than usual on Saturdays. During the three hours of business the amount of deposits received exceeded the checks paid out by about $750,000. Confidence seems to be completely re-established. Congratulations are heard on all sides at the successful result of the syndicate's efforts to raise up and rehabilitate the broken bank. With conservatism in its management, it is believed the bank will have more friends than ever.

By permission of the Directors of the Bank of California, the terms of the Syndicate are published as follows:

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 1, 1875.

Pursuant to an agreement of equal date herewith, between certain stockholders of the Bank of California, of the first part, and D. O. Mills, William Sharon, Thomas Bell, and their associates, of the second part, we, the undersigned, do hereby respectively subscribe the amounts opposite our names, to be applied under the direction of the Trustees of said bank to the liquidation of the indebtedness and liabilities of said bank and in continuance of its business, such sums to be paid in such installments and at such times as the same may be called in by said Trustees.

Then follows the list of the signers, the most prominent of whom are D. O. Mills, William Sharon, Joseph R. Keene, and E. J. Baldwin, for $1,000,000 each. The San Francisco Stock Board and Glazier & Co., $250,000 each; A. A. Cohen and Senator J. S. Jones, $200,000 each; Thomas Bell, R. F. Morrow, Maurice Doré, P. Donohue, and J. B. Thomas, $150,000 each; H. M. Yerrington, N. Luning, Michael Reese, R. H. Lloyd, and J. C. Morrill & Co., $100,000 each, with a long list subscribing from $5,000 to $50,000 each, making a total of $7,930,000.

WATERSPOUTS IN NEW-MEXICO.

THE TOWN OF LAS CRUCES ALMOST DESTROYED BY TWO WATERSPOUTS.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Oct. 2.—A correspondent of the *Globe Democrat*, at Las Cruces, New-Mexico, says a tremendous waterspout suddenly appeared in the hills about one mile back of the town at 5:30 P. M. on the 11th of September, and before the citizens had time to comprehend the impending calamity it was upon them. The tall, dark column, composed of water and dust, approached with such velocity that in less than ten minutes from the time of its observance, and before $10 worth of personal property could be saved by any one, sixty-three houses had been hurled to the ground. The streets were soon covered to the depth of four or five feet with water, and the current was of such great strength that bowlders of large size and corresponding weight were carried away. Two hours later the rain fell in torrents and continued several hours.

In all the wreck and ruin of fallen houses and rushing waters, strange to say, not a single life was lost. On Sunday the entire population were out repairing the damage as much as possible, in order that the homeless might be housed and cared for. The work was kept up on Monday, and everybody began to look cheerful, when at 4 o'clock another waterspout made its appearance from the exact spot where its predecessor was first noticed, and came on with equal rapidity. Sixteen houses, fortunate enough to escape the previous visitation, were tumbled down and their contents destroyed. This flood lasted three hours. The damage done by these storms will figure up $150,000 at the least calculation.

SEVENTH REGIMENT VETERANS.

BANQUET OF EX-MEMBERS AT SAN FRANCISCO—A SOCIETY OF THE VETERANS ORGANIZED.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Oct. 2.—Ex-members of the New-York Seventh Regiment resident in San Francisco held a banquet last night at the Maison Dorée, and organized the Society of the Seventh Regiment Veterans of the Pacific. The following gentlemen were elected officers of the association: Captain, T. Gerrington; First Lieutenant, Joseph Durbrow; Second Lieutenant, William R. Wheaton; First Sergeant, Edward Taylor; Second Sergeant, Henry G. Langley; Third Sergeant, Francis A. Bonnard; Fourth Sergeant, W. Vonschmidt; First Corporal, Isaac Bluxome; Second Corporal, Cornelius Stagg; Third Corporal, Robert J. Tiffany; Fourth Corporal, Emile H. Jacquelin; Company Clerk, W. R. Smedberg.

The following dispatch from New-York, received in the midst of the festivities, caused great enthusiasm:

Col. W. R. Smedberg, Maison Dorée, San Francisco:

The Veterans of the Seventh Regiment have our remembrance. The continent divides us, but our hearts are one. LEFFERTS,
Colonel Commanding Seventh Regiment Veteran Corps.

It was determined during the evening to send a testimonial to the active members of the Seventh Regiment, to be competed for by them as a prize for marksmanship at Creedmoor.

THE GUIBORD CASE.

A SECOND ATTEMPT TO BURY THE BODY TO BE MADE FRIDAY OR SATURDAY—A VIOLENT RESISTANCE EXPECTED.

MONTREAL, Oct. 2.—The members of l'Institut Canadien held a meeting last night and decided to hold Guibord's funeral on Friday or Saturday of next week. Preliminary arrangements are being made to-day, and all the details will be fully carried out. A requisition is to be made on the military for assistance, and a secret preparation will be deposited in the grave and render it dangerous for meddlers to attempt to disturb the body. The Superintendent of the Institut yesterday visited the Protestant cemetery vault, and opening Guibord's coffin found the outline of the body still distinctly traceable. This is the first time the coffin has been opened since being closed six years ago. The general feeling is that a second attempt at burial will be resisted as violently as before.

JEROME PARK.

A SPLENDID DAY'S SPORT.

OPENING OF THE FALL MEETING OF THE AMERICAN JOCKEY CLUB—FIVE EXCITING RACES—THE WINNERS DIVIDED BETWEEN THE FAVORITES AND THE FIELD—CALVIN RUNS HIS LAST RACE—THE ATTENDANCE NOT LARGE—SCENES ABOUT THE COURSE—DETAILS OF THE RACING.

The weather for the opening day of the Fall meeting at Jerome Park was delightful beyond anticipation. During the previous week there had been rough winds which shook the trees and scattered the green leaves upon sward and road, and there had been heavy rains on Friday afternoon and during the night, so that many were afraid that the skies would be unfavorable. Their fears were groundless, for yesterday the weather was the perfection of Fall temperature, brisk, bracing, and full of sunshine. The rains had cleared the roads from dust, there was hardly any wind, the sky was without a cloud, and the temptations to drive through Central Park along St. Nicholas avenue to Central avenue on the other side of the McComb's Dam Bridge, were unusually strong. But in spite of this the number of people who answered to the mute invitation of nature and the spoken appeal of the Jockey Club, was unusually small. The falling off was everywhere—in the club-house, on the grand stand, and in the field. And nowhere was the deficiency in numbers more conspicuous than in that part of the grand stand which is appropriated to the fair sex.

One might reasonably have anticipated that the driving members of the Jockey Club, those who specially affect the Jehuistic art, would have taken the opportunity to make a grand display of their turnouts. Although the vast majority of the members preserve the style to which they have been accustomed throughout their lives, and drive fast trotters in cracker-boxes and coffins, and supper-trays on wheels, yet there is a general feeling of pride, even among them, at the number of drags and tandems, which is much more considerable than the public is aware of. For of the former there are no less than seven, and of the latter thirteen. Generally one of the crack sights of the Jerome Park races is the grand cortege of tandems circling round in front of the Jockey Club house, and the display of four-in-hand drags. The latter have the privilege of driving upon the greensward at the foot of the hill under the balconies of the club-house building, and in full view of the field and the grand stand. The drivers, as they come up, halt their spanking teams; the grooms, leaping in hot haste from the interior of the coach, jump to the head of the pole and hold the horses' heads; the drivers throw down their reins and dismount, the bevy of beauties perched upon the roof-seats follow the example, a friend toots lustily upon the long horn, and the grooms, having unharnessed, lead the horses away to the stable. Then the pole is unhooked, the whiffle-trees are packed on it, and both are deposited snugly under the coach. The boot and the receptacles in rear are ransacked for their multifarious contents, the wines are taken from the ice-box, and the lunch is spread upon the green turf. This is the way the four-in-hands do things at Jerome Park usually.

But unfortunately, yesterday, when everybody anticipated a grand turn-out from the increased interest which everybody feels in driving matters, there was almost a break down. There was only one tandem, that of Mr. Mansfield, and only one four-in-hand, that of Mr. Frederick Bronson, who brought with him Messrs. Thorne and Sherman, and a bright galaxy of ladies. Mr. J. G. Bennett's drag, which was known to have arrived from Newport, was anxiously looked for, but did not appear. This was a disappointment to many, for much interest is felt in the magnificent thoroughbred roadsters he has imported from England, and there is a great desire also to see his drag, which is said to be heavier than any coach in this country, and much truer to the genuine type of excellence—the old English mail coach. Mr. Bronson's was made by the great English builder, Peters, but stern critics think it too low and too light, especially the wheels. Mr. Bennett's coach was also made by Peters, but on the correct model. It is understood that next Saturday there will be at least four coaches—Mr. Bennett's, Mr. Bronson's, Mr. Belmont's, and the one which Messrs. Jay and Newbold have in partnership. It is also hoped that on that day the tandems will turn out briskly. Mr. Mansfield's is one of the finest in the club, being the perfection of a turn-out in the English style, with everything solid and substantial, and, at the same time, rich, and in thoroughly good taste. Mr. Purdy, who generally drives his dog-cart with a tandem team, was present yesterday, but he only drove a wheeler. Probably on Saturday next he will show his fine leader.

There was as great a disappointment in the toilets of the ladies as in the teams of the gentlemen. Very few ladies were remarkable by their dress, probably not more than half a dozen being in special attire. The great majority were in dark walking dresses of very moderate length, many being in black. The ladies' part of the grand stand offered no flashing display of radiant silks, satins, and diamonds. Indeed the female costumes were so sombre that the gentlemen who wore light overcoats were butterflies in comparison, and had it not been for a very brilliant and universal display of Autumn hats the ladies would have hardly shown any colors at all. Many were wrapped in warm cloaks, lined with fur, for the air was keen, too keen for thinned blood, and others were draped with heavy cachemires. Very few were without wrappers of any kind, only those who were in magnificent toilets, long robes of neutral tints, heavily embroidered, or of that peculiar striped fabric which is called the *burnous*. This being the case, the green slopes of the Club-house hill, which on former occasions have been a mass of glowing hues from the splendor of feminine attire, were uncommonly quiet, and every whit as sombre as the ladies' end of the grand stand. And this was the theme of universal comment among the gentlemen. Everybody said that the New-York ladies had actually learned a lesson of economy, and were putting it in practice. And as this is a very admirable thing, the officers of the Jockey Club will certainly not complain of it.

The falling off in the attendance at the Club-house was very marked in the great refreshment room, which is usually crowded. Yesterday not half a dozen in that vast expanse of tables were occupied. Generally there is a constant popping of champagne corks, and a perennial fountain of golden pink wine flows in the crystal cups. Yesterday such poppings were few and far between, and those tables that were occupied were adorned for the most part with bottles of Bass. And on the balconies where stout young gentlemen with fleecy light overcoats golden eyeglasses, and golden pencils used to vociferate "I'll take the odds against McGrath or McDaniel, who'll give them? Who'll give odds against Aristides?" the good folks sat in silence and watched the races without the least attempt at a betting furore. Doubtless there was plenty of that at the grand stand, but in the Club-house there were everywhere unmistakeable signs that Brother Jonathan had put on the screws, and was not in the least inclined to throw his greenbacks upon the green turf. It was a sober and a sombre crowd, and the only thing that redeemed the general quietude was the high character of the racing.

Although the numbers present were not what might have been expected, it must not be inferred that nobody was there. It is true that Mr. Belmont was absent, but his wife and daughter came in the family barouche, and his son, Perry Belmont, drove to the Park a party of gentlemen friends in a T-cart, drawn by a splendid team of thoroughbreds. The racing men—McGrath, Chamberlin, McDaniel, the Lorrillards, Lawrence, and others less known—paced the quarterstretch and chatted to friends in front of the grand stand. Mr. Brewster came with his wife in a phaeton and pair of handsome roadsters; Mr. F. P. Earle and his wife were present; Mr. Fenley, his sister,

and daughter. Mr. Styles, one of the School Inspectors of the City, drove a buggy of American style with two fast trotters, as also did Mr. Hosea Perkins, who is also a School Inspector. Mr. Wright Sanford came in a handsome phaeton, Mr. McCandless in a Stanhope gig, with all the details in perfect style. Collector Arthur came with Mr. Styles. Mr. Woolsey came in a T-cart. Col. Kip came with a friend, as also did Mr. L. Mesier. Mr. G. J. Otis drove a buggy with fast horses in American style. Mr. Britton, of Brewster, had an unexceptionable turnout, of English appearance. Mr. Watson, son of the gentleman who is famous for his importations of Ayrshire stock, drove a party of friends in his T-cart, drawn by two thoroughbreds, one a Lexington colt only three years old. Mr. Proall had a fine American team with single buggy; young Appleton was present with his family; Mr. Beach brought a party of friends in a T-cart with a fine team of quick trotters; Mr. James W. Boyle came in a brougham drawn by a high-stepping horse; Mr. Havens drove to the Park in a handsome phaeton and fine roadsters; Mr. De Grasse Livingstone came with a friend; Mr. Levi P. Morton, the banker, drove his wife in a Stanhope phaeton, with two bright bays; Mr. McCray, of Philadelphia, came with a friend; Mr. Kemeys, the banker, drove in a buggy with fast horses, as did ex-Commodore McVickar, and Mr. Tolfree, who used to drive tandem, but apparently has given it up, like Mr. Hosea Perkins. Mr. Woodruff, the lawyer, came in a buggy, with fast trotters.

THE RACING.

THE THREE-QUARTER DASH.

The sport began with a three-quarter spin for all ages, with allowances of seven and twelve pounds for beaten maidens according to age. There were nine entries, including Thomas C. McLaughlin's b. c. Fleetwood; James Thompson's ch. f. Emma; P. Lorillard's ch. f. Springlet; D. D. Withers' imp. b. f. Tattoo; George L. Lorillard's b. c. Leander; Graham & Post's ch. c. L. L.; James A. Grinstead's b. f. Gilliflower; D. McDaniel's ch. f. Mattie A., and George Langstaff's blk. c. Rhadamanthus. The knowing ones made Mattie A. and Rhadamanthus the favorites, the betting being at the following rates:

Mattie A.	$300	$260	$500
Rhadamanthus	125	105	220
Leander	100	150	210
Springlet	35	50	..
Gilliflower	..	..	40
Field	65	65	200
Total	$625	$630	$1,170

They were started from within the shute, and several futile attempts were made to get away. Finally the flag sent them on their journey, with Leander, Emma, Tattoo, and Fleetwood well in front, the favorite getting away behind them and lazily, while Rhadamanthus was in the rear of them all. As they ran under the club house hill the first four were close together and struggling for the track, three lengths ahead of Mattie A., but as they went out of sight the latter was seen to improve her position, and gave her backers hope. They raised a great cloud of dust, but when they were again seen on the lower turn Springlet was showing the way by two lengths, and looking like a winner. Leander was in the second place a length in front of Tattoo, Gilliflower, and Mattie A. who were together leading the rest of the lot two lengths. It looked blue for the backers of the favorites at this time as Springlet and Leander held their own until they approached the three-quarter pole, when Mattie A. began closing at a great rate of speed. Meantime Rhadamanthus was coming up from the rear like a streak of lightning and a splendid struggle ensued up the stretch, but Mattie A., having got to the front, kept there and won the race by a length and a half in the fast time of 1:16¾. Springlet was second, a neck before Rhadamanthus, who led Leander a length and a half. Gilliflower was fifth, Tattoo sixth, the others pulling up.

SUMMARY.

FIRST RACE.—Purse of $400; beaten maidens allowed, if four years old, or less, seven pounds; if five or more, twelve pounds; three-quarters of a mile.

D. McDaniel's ch. f. Mattie A., 3 years, by imp. Australian, out of Minnie Mansfield, 92 pounds. W. Clark.... 1
Pierre Lorillard's ch. f. Springlet, 3 years, by imp. Australian, out of Springbrook, 85 pounds. Barrett 2
George Langstaff's blk. c. Rhadamanthus, 3 years, by imp. Leamington, out of Nemesis, 95 pounds. Fisher.... 3
George L. Lorillard's b. c. Leander, 3 years, by Enquirer, dam by imp. Bonnie Scotland, 95 pounds. Sparling.... 4
James A. Grinstead's b. f. Gilliflower, 3 years, by Gilroy, out of Sister to Ruric, 85 pounds. Sayres.... 5
D. D. Withers' imp. b. f. Tattoo, 3 years, by Gladiateur, out of Battaglia by Rataplan, 85 pounds. Florence.... 6
Graham & Post's ch. c. L. L., 3 years, by Baywood, out of Regan, 95 pounds. Scott.... 0
James Thompson's ch. f. Emma, 4 years, by imp. Australian, out of Maria Innis, 105 pounds.... 0
Thomas C. McLaughlin's b. c. Fleetwood, 4 years, by imp. Australian, dam by Glencoe, 108 pounds. Swim.... 0
Time, 1:16¾.

THE JEROME STAKES.

The second and great event of the day was the Jerome Stakes for three-year olds, two miles. It was the tenth renewal of the stake, and brought out the largest field of colts that ever started for it. When they were summoned to the track the following eight sported silk: D. McDaniel's ch. c. Joe Cerns; H. P. McGrath's ch. c. Aristides and br. c. Calvin; John M. Harney's br. c. Ozark, Charles Reed's b. c. Rambler, E. A. Clabaugh's ch. c. Viator, W. H. Chamberlin's b. c. Tom Ochiltree, and John O'Donnell's ch. c. Milner. On Friday night the race was considered a very open one, but McGrath felt confident of winning it, but was not certain which of his colts would start. As the track was not as heavy as anticipated, he finally concluded to start Calvin instead of Chesapeake. After their two months' rest McGrath's colts had regained their racing form, and had been doing such good work that the connoisseurs at once got on the scent, and the Kentucky pair were strong favorites, with Milner the second choice, but the running of the latter disappointed his friends, while Joe Cerns astonished everybody with a brilliant finish, and had he not swerved when nearing the goal he would have come nearer winning. The speculation on the result was very brisk at the following figures:

Aristides } Chesapeake }	$500	$705	$350
Milner	409	305	205
Ozark	305	260	130
Viator	225	160	150
Joe Cerns	65	60 }	
Rambler	55	50 }	75
Tom Ochiltree	50	50 }	
	$1,600	$1,590	$910

They received a fair start, the lot getting away on pretty even terms, but as they went to the turn Viator and Aristides went to the front. Finally, Ozark went forward, and at the quarter-pole was a length ahead of Viator, while Aristides was pulled back to the company of Calvin and Rambler, Joe Cerns being sixth, Milner seventh, and Tom Ochiltree lumbering along in the rear. They ran under the hill without change of position, and Ozark still maintained the lead as they went out of sight. When they reappeared Sparling was making free use of Ozark and kept him running in front, with Rambler second, Viator third, Calvin and Aristides being next, three lengths ahead of the others. They came round the lower turn and entered the homestretch without much change, but by the time they reached the furlong-pole the lot were running in a ruck and making a beautiful race. Barbee was riding Milner for position, and when they finished the first mile Ozark, Milner, and Calvin were running close together, there being half a length of daylight between them and Aristides, who was followed closely by Rambler, Joe Cerns, and Viator, with Ochiltree bringing up the rear. Going to the turn Henry let Calvin have his head, and he soon shot to the front and reached the quarter-pole two lengths ahead of Ozark, who was the same distance in front of Milner, with Viator fourth, Aristides fifth, Joe Cerns sixth, and Rambler with Ochiltree in the rear. As they passed under the hill Aristides made a burst, and passing both Viator and Milner, challenged Ozark, got the second place, and when they went out of sight he was even with Ozark. On re-appearing a change had occurred, for Calvin and Aristides were together in the lead, followed by Ozark, a length behind them, with Viator and Milner pushing up at a fast pace. On the lower turn it looked as if the race was over, but when they entered the homestretch Milner moved up, and Barbee rode him for all he was worth, while Johnson urged Joe Cerns, and, with a great burst of speed, the latter closed up on the McGrath pair, and looked as if he would finally capture the prize, but at the important moment, when about two hundred yards from the stand, Joe swerved in toward Calvin, and lost ground. Swim, meantime, was punishing Aristides, which finally brought him home the winner of the stake by half a length, in 3:43—a moderate race; Calvin was second, allowing Aristides to win on sufferance; Joe Cerns was third, at the tail of Calvin; Ozark fourth, Milner fifth, Viator sixth, Rambler seventh, and Tom Ochiltree eighth. The result of the race evidently pleased the majority of those present, for the winning pair were lustily cheered as they returned to the weighing stand.

SUMMARY.

SECOND RACE.—The Jerome Stakes, for three-year olds, of $100 each, half forfeit, with $1,500 added; the second horse to receive $300 out of the stakes. Closed Aug. 15, 1873, with forty-six nominations. Two miles. Value to winner, $4,200.

H. P. McGrath's ch. c. Aristides, by imp. Leamington, out of Sarong, by Lexington, 110 pounds. Swim.... 1
H. P. McGrath's br. c. Calvin, by Tipperary, out of Lucy Fowler, by imp. Albion, 110 pounds. Henry.. 2
D. McDaniel's ch. c. Joe Cerns, by imp. Australian, out of Bettie Ward, by Lexington, 110 pounds. Johnson.... 3
John M. Harney's br. c. Ozark, by Pat Malley, out of imp. Sunny South, by Irish Birdcatcher, 110 pounds. Sparling.... 0
John O'Donnell's ch. c. Milner, by imp. Leamington, dam by Lexington, out of Carrie Anderson, 110 pounds. Barbee.... 0
Charles Reed's b. c. Rambler, formerly Consignee, by Lexington, out of imp. Cairn Gorme, 110 pounds. Scott.... 0
E. A. Clabaugh's ch. c. Viator, by Vauxhall, out of Heatherbell, 110 pounds. Evans.... 0
W. H. Chamberlin's b. c. Tom Ochiltree, by Lexington, out of Katona, by Voucher, 110 pounds. Feakes.... 0
Time—3:43.

WINNERS OF THE JEROME STAKES.

Year.	Winners.	Sire.	Weight.	Subscribers.	Starters.	Time.
1866	Watson	Lex'gt'n	110	29	4	1:48¾ 1:48
1867	Metairie	S'r Davis	110	12	5	1:49½ 1:46½
1868	Bayonet	Lex'gt'n	110	27	5	1:45 1:45½
1869	Glenelg, imp.	Citadel	110	38	6	1:48¼ 1:49
1870	Kingfisher	Lex'gt'n	110	49	6	1:49 1:49
1871	Harry Bassett	Lex'gt'n	110	77	6	3:55¾
1872	Joe Daniels	Im.Aus'n	110	61	4	3:49¼
1873	Tom Bowling	Lex'gt'n	110	70	5	3:40
1874	Acrobat	Lex'gt'n	110	52	7	3:37½
1875	Aristides	Im.L'g'n	110	46	8	3:43

*First heat won by Vespucius in 1:48¾.
In 1871 the stake was raised from mile heats to a dash of two miles.
Tom Bowling's time was unofficial.

THE NURSERY STAKES.

The next event to be decided was the Nursery Stakes for two-year-olds, dash of one mile. Like the Jerome Stake, it was the tenth renewal and brought out seven high-bred youngsters out of the thirty-nine nominations with which the stake closed. These were August Belmont's imp. bay fillies Dauntless and Patience, Pierre Lorillard's b. g. Cyril and b. f. Merciless, John M. Harney's br. c. Fredericktown, and George Lorillard's br. c. Ambush and ch. c. Sunburst. As Pierre Lorillard was conceded to have all the two-year-old stakes at his mercy by the knowing ones, they consequently plunged heavily upon his pair, but the result showed that they arrived at a conclusion too hastily, and suffered in consequence. So great a favorite was Pierre Lorillard's nominations that the pool seller was obliged to sell the entire field against them to make good betting, the rates being at the following figures:

Pierre Lorillard's entries	$250	$200	$100
The field	140	105	60

After breaking away several times they were finally got in line, and when the flag fell, Ambush shot off in front, with Merciless second and Dauntless third. On the turn Dauntless ran up to Merciless, and the pair passed Ambush, who fell back toward the rear. Dauntless and Merciless passed the quarter-pole simultaneously two lengths in front of Patience, with Sunburst fourth. The pair above mentioned were still running side by side as they passed under the hill and out of sight, and when they reappeared they were still yoked, with Patience still waiting in the third place. At the three-quarter pole Dauntless fell back and Patience took up the running; but Sunburst, who had been running fourth, now rushed up and when they came near the goal a magnificent brush ensued between Dauntless, Patience, and Sunburst, and it was difficult to conjecture the final result, as the three were on even terms at the lower end of the stand. Patience, however, passed the line first by a neck, Sunburst being second by a neck, Dauntless third; the others several lengths behind.

SUMMARY.

THIRD RACE.—The Nursery Stakes, for two-year olds; of $100 each, half forfeit, with $1,000 added; the second horse to receive $200 out of the stakes. Closed 15th August, 1874, with thirty-nine nominations. One mile. Value to winner $3,100.

August Belmont's imp. b. f. Patience, by Parmesan, out of Patronage, 97 pounds. Evans.... 1
G. L. Lorillard's ch. c. Sunburst, by Planet, out of Bettie Ward, 100 pounds. McCarthy.... 2
August Belmont's imp. b. f. Dauntless, by Maccaroni, out of Artless, 97 pounds. Brown.... 3
P. Lorillard's b. g. Cyril, by Planet, out of Fairy, 97 pounds.... 0
P. Lorillard's b. f. Merciless, by imp. Eclipse, out of imp. Barbarity, 97 pounds. Sparling.... 0
John M. Harney's br. c. Fredericktown, by Pat Malloy, out of Kate Leonard, 100 pounds. Black. 0
G. L. Lorillard's br. c. Ambush, by imp. Australian, out of Dolly Carter, 100 pounds. Swim.... 0
Time—1:49.

WINNERS OF THE NURSERY STAKES.

Year.	Winner.	Sire.	Weight.	Subscribers.	Starters.	Time.
1866	Ruthless	Im. Eclipse	87	29	6	1:49
1867	La Polka	Lexington	87	17	4	1:50½
1868	Bonnie Lass	I. Balrownie	87	35	8	1:47½
1869	Remorseless	Im. Eclipse	87	34	10	1:47¼
1870	Harry Bassett	Lexington	100	60	15	1:49¼
1871	Joe Daniels	I. Australian	100	84	7	1:53
1872	Wild Idle	I. Australian	100	50	14	1:48¾
1873	Rutherford	I. Australian	100	55	11	1:47¾
1874	Olitipa	I. Leaming'n	97	43	8	1:46
1875	Patience, imp.	Parmesan	97	39	7	1:49

THE MANHATTAN HANDICAP.

The fourth race of the day was the Manhattan Handicap, for all ages, one mile and a quarter, which had originally twenty-two nominations. Of these seven came to the post, including A. H. Torrence's ch. c. Woodfield, E. A. Clabaugh's b. c. Picolo, D. McDaniel's ch. c. Willie Burke and ch. f. Madge, P. Lorillard's b. c. Vassal, W. R. Babcock's blk. c. Vanderbilt, and H. P. McGrath's br. c. Calvin. The spell of the favorites having been broken the betting on this race became very heavy and exciting. Of course, Calvin was a great favorite, but his backers were doomed to disappointment by a melancholy accident to that great colt which destroyed his future usefulness on the turf. The pools sold in this race were the heaviest of the day, and as a rank outsider won it the knowing ones suffered correspondingly. The betting was as follows:

Calvin	$1,000	$800	$750
Madge } Willie Burke }	800	600	800
Vassal	260	190	210
Vanderbilt	120	65	135
Picolo	155	100	135
Woodfield	45	45	50
Total	$2,380	$1,800	$2,080

The distance being a mile and a quarter, they were started from the three-quarter pole, and after several false attempts they were sent on their journey up the stretch, Willie Burke and Madge being in the lead. When they passed the stand, Willie Burke was a length ahead of Vassal, Calvin, and Picolo, with Madge fifth, the others in a ruck. When they reached the quarter-pole Willie Burke was two lengths in front of Vassal, with Picolo and Calvin struggling for the third place, followed by Madge. In this manner they passed under the hill and out of sight. When they reappeared Willie Burke and Vassal were together, and two lengths in advance of Picolo, third, Madge and Woodfield coming behind, while Calvin stopped as if broken down. Willie Burke remained in the lead up the homestretch until near the finish, when Picolo came with a rush, winning the race by a length, and creating great excitement by so doing. Willie Burke was second, three lengths before Woodfield, third, Vassal fourth, Madge fifth, and Vanderbilt sixth. Time, 2.14½. Calvin was led up the stretch some time after, when it was discovered that he had been cut down in the race. The back tendon of his left hind leg was severed six inches below the hock, and Dr. J. S. Cattanach immediately bound it up, and the poor animal was led away crippled, having run his last race. The matter was investigated by the judges, and Monroe Johnson, rider of Madge, having, by careless riding, cut down Calvin, was suspended from riding for the rest of the meeting. In the absence of proof of intentional foul riding, no higher punishment was inflicted.

SUMMARY.

FOURTH RACE.—The Manhattan Handicap; a sweepstakes of $50 each, half forfeit, and only $10 if declared by 20th of September, with $500 added; the second horse to receive $200 out of the stakes. Weights to be published by 4th September. One mile and a quarter. Value to winner, $815.

E. A. Clabaugh's b. c. Picolo, 4 years, by Concord, out of Maudina, 98 pounds. Evans.... 1
A. H. Torrence's ch. c. Woodfield, 4 years, by Daniel Boone, out of Sigma, 98 pounds. Fisher.... 2
Pierre Lorillard's b. c. Vassal, 3 years, by Vandal, out of Sadowa, 95 pounds. Sparling.... 3
W. R. Babcock's blk. c. Vanderbilt, 4 years, by Vandal, out of Melrose, 102 pounds.... 0
H. P. McGrath's br. c. Calvin, 3 years, by Tipperary, out of Lucy Fowler, 100 pounds. Swim.... 0
D. McDaniel's ch. c. Willie Burke, 3 years, by Baywood, out of Katinka, 94 pounds. Clark.... disq.
D. McDaniel's ch. f. Madge, 4 years, by Australian, out of Alabama, 112 pounds. Johnson.... disq.
Time—2:14½.

The judges gave Woodfield the second place, and Vassal the third, and disqualified McDaniel's pair.

WINNERS OF THE MANHATTAN HANDICAP.

Year.	Winner.	Sire.	Age.	Weight.	Subscribers.	Starters.	Time.
1867	Enchantress	Lexington	4	83	38	8	2:12¼
1868	R.B.Connolly	Lexington	4	100	16	5	3:04¾
1869	Gen'l Duke	Lexington	4	106	24	11	2:14¼
1870	Corsican	Uncle Vic.	5	111	21	5	2:15¼
1871	Ortolan	Doneraile	4	106	11	9	2:20
1872	Fanchon	Australian	4	95	20	9	2:13
1873	Preakness	Lexington	6	120	28	9	2:13
1874	Mate	Australian	5	116	26	10	2:11¾
1875	Piccolo	Concord	4	98	22	7	2:14½

THE SELLING RACE.

The day's sport concluded with a selling race for all ages, one mile and one-eighth, which had nine entries, and seven of them started, including Fleetwood, Greylag, Leander, Vim, Josie B., Lutetia H., and Caroline. The latter was the favorite, but again the knowing ones were taken in, as Josie B. proved the victor. The pools were as follows:

Caroline	$100	$130	$600
Josie B.	60	100	210
Leander	115	105	405
Lutetia H	35	25	60
Grey Lag	40	40	105
Fleetwood	35	30	105
Vim	25	25	30
Total	$410	$455	$1,515

Josie B. took the lead at the start, and maintained it all the way to the end, winning the race by four lengths in 2:01¼. Leander second, two lengths before Caroline, who was a dozen lengths ahead of Lutetia H.

SUMMARY.

FIFTH RACE.—Purse of $400; the winner to be sold at auction; horses entered to be sold for $1,000, to carry weight for age; if for $750, allowed 3 pounds; for $500, 7 pounds; for $300, 12 pounds; one mile and an eighth.

D. McDaniel's br. f. Josie B., 4 years, by Asteroid, out of Canary Bird, 105 pounds. Clark.... 1
George L. Lorillard's b. c. Leander, 3 years, by Enquirer, dam by Bonnie Scotland, 95 pounds. Sparling.... 2
A. Belmont's ch. f. Caroline, 3 years, by Kentucky, out of Camilla, 85 pounds. Florence.... 3
T. C. McLaughlin's b. c. Fleetwood, 4 years, by imp. Australian, dam by Glencoe, 96 pounds. McCarthy.... 0
James Donahue's g. f. Greylag, 3 years, by Baywood, out of Lag, 92 pounds. Henry.... 0
L. A. Hitchcock's br. f. Lutetia H., 4 years, by Second Boone, out of Meanness, 93 pounds. Cochran.... 0
Charles Reed's b. g. Vim, 6 years, by Kentucky, out of Verbena, 103 pounds. Scott.... 0
Time—2:01¼.

THE RIFLE AT CREEDMOOR.

FOUR MATCHES CONTESTED—SHOOTING AT LONG RANGE—THE SCORES.

The number of visitors at the rifle range at Creedmoor yesterday was much smaller than on any day since the opening of the meeting. The public interest which has hitherto attached to the matches appeared to have died out, and there were very few present who were not directly concerned in the matches contested. The day opened clear and pleasant, with a steady breeze blowing from the left across the line of fire. Such a wind is favorable to long-range shooting, but is not coveted by short range marksmen. The first match contested was the Champion's Match, commencing at 11 o'clock, with the second stage at 600 yards distance. The conditions were: Distance, 900, 600, and 1,000 yards; position, standing at the first, any at the succeeding ranges; ten shots at each distance. There were thirty-nine entries. At the conclusion of the contest the marksmen moved down to the 200 yards' range, and after completing their scores at that range an hour was devoted to lunch. At 2:30 o'clock the first stage of the Long-range Match was commenced, and subsequently the second stage at 1,000 yards and the last stage of the Champion's Match, at the same range, were contested. There were thirty-nine entries, any position, ten rounds at each distance. The uncompleted scores of the marksmen entered in the Consolation Match were finished during the intermission. Capt. Story, the chief statistical officer, did not put in an appearance, and the clerks met with indifferent success in making up their returns of the matches. The Seventy-ninth Regiment team entered a protest against the score of Capt. Horsfall, a member of the Twenty-second Regiment team in the Gatling Match. It was claimed that Capt. Horsfall fired at the target when the trap was open, and did not make the score attributed to him. It was further alleged that the same team infringed a regulation in not buttoning their coats, thus not appearing in uniform. The Executive Committee disallowed the protest, upon the grounds that in the first instance the penalty did not provide for the non-allowance of the score, while the second charge was frivolous. The official scores of the mid-range match were as follows:

W. C. Clark and J. B. Holland, who used military rifles, were allowed seven points by the other contestants, who used guns of smaller calibre. This gave Clark second place, and Holland last prize.

	Rifle.	500 Yds.	600 Yds.	T'l.
A. Anderson	R. C.	34	34—68	
W. C. Clark	R. M.	31	30—61	
H. S. Jewell	S. C.	34	33—67	
L. C. Bruce	S. C.	34	33—67	
R. Rathbone	S. C.	34	32—66	
J. T. B. Collins	S. C.	34	31—65	
H. Fisher	R. C.	34	31—65	
W. B. Farwell	R. C.	35	30—65	
A. J. Roux	Met.	32	32—64	
G. W. Yale	S. C.	33	31—64	
R. C. Coleman	R. C.	34	30—64	
J. S. Conlin	S. C.	32	31—63	
L. Geiger	R. C.	33	30—63	
A. S. Swan	S. C.	34	29—63	
F. J. Rabbeth	R. C.	30	32—62	
C. W. Coleman	R. C.	31	31—62	
H. Fulton	R. C.	31	31—62	
E. H. Sanford	R. C.	31	31—62	
F. Hyde	R. C.	32	30—62	
E. H. Raymond	R. C.	33	29—62	

Otto Schneelock won the Second Division Staff Medal upon a score of 53. The scores in the Consolation match were as follows:

A. Wood	28	W. J. A. McGrath	25
J. Buckley	27	B. A. Collins	25
J. Bettenhausen	27	W. S. Smith	27
J. Cavanaugh	29	W. Fichtenburg	24
W. E. Droge	26	J. B. Holland	24
W. Lindsay	26	F. E. Scrymser	24
F. F. Millen	28	B. Burton	26
T. M. Henderson	28		

In the foregoing contest the rifles used were military guns of fifty calibre, excepting those used by Cavanaugh, Millen, Henderson, Smith, and Burton, who used other rifles, and were required to allow the other contestants three points on their scores. The final stage of the Long-range Match was not completed before it became too dark to shoot, and it will be shot to-morrow at 3:30 P. M. The Championship Match was completed, but not at an hour early enough to make up for publication. The winning scores, as nearly as could be ascertained, were as follows:

	800 Yds.	900 Yds.	1,000 Yds.	T'l.
H. Fulton	42	42	47—131	
J. Mason	37	46	43—126	
R. C. Coleman	45	47	31—123	
L. C. Bruce	38	44	40—122	
F. J. Rabbeth	41	48	31—120	
F. Hyde	42	44	23—119	
A. Anderson	37	43	38—118	
W. J. Mandeville	42	42	33—117	
W. B. Farwell	42	43	32—117	
H. S. Jewell	36	46	35—117	
E. H. Sanford	40	46	30—116	

DISTRIBUTION OF PRIZES.

The festivities attending the rifle tournament at Creedmoor were appropriately terminated by the distribution of prizes to the successful marksmen at the State Arsenal last evening. The main drill-room was fringed with a large assemblage of people comprising the friends of the victorious riflemen and members of the unsuccessful teams. On one side of the hall was an improvised stage upon which were seated the Board of Directors, Inspector Gen. Woodward, Col. R. C. Ward, of the Twenty-third Regiment; Gen. Liebenau, Lieut. Col. Mitchell, Col. H. A. Gildersleeve, Col. Josiah Porter, and Major W. J. A. McGrath, of the Twenty-second Regiment. Immediately in front of the stage was a table upon which was displayed a glittering array of silverware, bronze clocks, and figures, and badges. On the right stood the Gatling gun, which has already been shot for in four tournaments, and must be won twice before it comes into the absolute possession of any regiment. Major Gen. Shaler presided, and prefaced the ceremony by a few remarks concerning the success of the late tournament. Hon. D. W. Judd also addressed the audience, and gave a brief history of the formation of the association, the difficulties attending the purchase of the range at Creedmoor, &c. The distribution of prizes followed. The several regimental teams presented a handsome appearance in the full dress uniform of their regiments. Among those represented were the Seventh, Twenty-second, Twenty-third, Forty-seventh, and Seventy-ninth Regiments. The names of the winners of the several prizes have already been published. Some of the prizes were very handsome, while others, although undoubtedly valuable, were not unusually attractive. A handsome pair of bronze figures, presented by the First Division staff, representing the "Victor and Vanquished," were awarded to the Seventh Regiment team. Another valuable trophy was an eagle bearing in its talons a hare, the whole mounted upon a red marble base, which was also carried off by the Seventh Regiment. The Governor's Island Band furnished music during the evening, and the entertainment did not conclude until nearly 12 o'clock.

ENFORCEMENT OF THE EXCISE LAW.

Instructions were given last evening by the Police Inspectors to the Captains of the precincts within their respective districts in relation to the enforcement of the Excise law. The Captains were instructed not to recognize receipts for the part payment of Excise fees as licenses, but to arrest all liquor dealers who are not provided with licenses, and to continue to arrest them on proper evidence until the licenses are taken out. The arrests are not to be made in the night time, but at such times as the Police Courts are in session, so that the liquor dealers, particularly those who keep respectable places, can be taken before the Police magistrates without delay. The Captains were further instructed to see that all liquor saloons are closed during Sunday, and at 1 A. M. on week days. These instructions are intended to provide for a more uniform enforcement of the law than at present prevails.

THE RAPID-TRANSIT SCHEME.

The Rapid-transit Commissioners were in session all day yesterday, and the subject of the report to be issued on Monday next was under discussion. Printed slips of the specifications, which are in the hands of the printer, were brought before the board, and, upon reconsideration, were altered in several particulars. They were then sent back to the printing office, and will be again presented before the Commissioners to-morrow. Meanwhile they are preparing a report which will precede the specifications, and will express the reasons upon which their action was based and the policy which guided their considerations. The Commissioners were extremely reticent respecting the general character of the report, and were determined, they said, to keep their action private until their report was formally presented to the Mayor. This will be completed, they state, in ample time to be presented and published to-morrow.

A DEFECTIVE SCHOOL-HOUSE.

Charles N. Reckie, a Hoboken architect, and a committee from the Board of Education of Hoboken, yesterday made an examination of School No. 2, on Garden street, in that city, to ascertain whether it is in sound condition or not. The school is attended daily by about a thousand children, and it was charged that the building was sinking and liable to fall; that a fire would so rapidly burn the old wooden staircases as to make escape impossible, and that the stench from the outhouses bred, and is daily breeding, malarious diseases among the pupils. Mr. Reckie ascertained that the walls are only eight inches thick with 12-inch piers, and though he believed that such a building would not be allowed to stand for an hour in New-York, it might not possibly give way in five years. The matter will be brought to the attention of the Hoboken Board of Education next week. The Trustees have agreed to connect the outhouses with sewers.

ILLUSIONS OF TRAVEL.

TRAVEL FROM ITS OBJECTIVE AND SUBJECTIVE SIDES.

THE YOUNG AND OLD TRAVELER—HAPPINESS AT GETTING BEYOND THE REACH OF A LETTER—EFFECTS OF NOVEL SURROUNDINGS—SHORT LEASES ON NEW COMPANIONS—THE HOME FEELING.

Traveling is a human experience which is appreciated more often from its objective than its subjective side. For one man who travels to *feel*, there are twenty who travel to see, or to say that they have seen. And this assertion may be made without any finical disparagement of the more ordinary motive of travel. In spite of the air of ridicule which hangs round Cook's tourists and Americans "doing" Europe after their eccentric, zigzag fashion, the lust of the eye remains a most natural and laudable motive for visiting foreign lands. To stock one's memory with a series of ineffaceable pictures of mountain and lake, city and cathedral, is not merely a pleasure, but an intellectual gain, and a precaution more efficacious to many persons than even whist against that sad old age which people of few resources, according to Talleyrand, prepare for themselves. But there comes a time in the life of the veteran traveler when the curiosity to see sights ceases to be the powerful incentive which it was in his earlier and more active Summers. Then it is that he falls back on sensations which travel arouses as a new and hitherto untapped source of enjoyment, on the realities within rather than outside him which it discloses, on its subtle suggestions of new views; above all, on the illusions which it conjures up, and to the influence of which he yields himself a willing prey. The scene around him becomes a shadowy panorama which ministers to his reverie, and of which he himself is the central point. When once a man learns the secret of yielding himself up to the operation of its reflex action, traveling acquires a new charm, which may be warranted to last into sexagenarianism. Foremost and most welcome among the illusions of travel is the sensation of localizing one's life-burden within the limits of the "tight little island" which is parted from the Continent by the historic "silver streak of sea." It is not merely that the traveler places himself out of the reach of letters and newspapers. The cares which attend the former and the interest which is excited by the latter seem temporarily to die out. He feels for the nonce like the hero of *Pilgrim's Progress* when his burden had rolled off his shoulders. It is like a fresh start in life. Former things have passed away; for the moment all things are new; new scenes, new people, a new career. The old familiar faces fade from his retina, and certainly inspire no pathetic recollections. He has turned over the soiled, blotted, and dog's-eared page of his life's diary; a fresh page of virgin purity lies open before him, and what bright and delightful characters may not be upon the point of being inscribed thereupon? Of course reason, if interrogated, would quickly inform him that he is indulging in a fool's paradise, that this seeming unbounded horizon of new experience is a mere mirage, and that the return of November will find him once more reascending his professional treadmill. But then he takes good care not to consult this unpleasant and obtrusive organ. On the contrary, he fortifies himself against her mementoes by calling to his aid the faculty which is her most potent rival. And the result of Fancy's intervention is the kindly illusion of which we speak, that in quitting England you leave, like Christian, your burden behind you, neatly packed and labeled as yours, to be stowed away in a corner of the British Islands. Fancy may go a step further, and conjure up, by way of a delicious contrast, a double or eidolon of yourself, still perched on the stool of office or still buried among the cobwebs of the Temple, still haranguing the courts, or still consuming the midnight oil, while you, the real you, are hurrying up the Rhine or floating down the Danube. How you pity the poor drudge condemned to toil on, while you are tasting the sweets of a new and careless existence! What flavor the phantom imparts to your Rhenish; what magic melody to Strauss' strains; what radiant loveliness to Italian lakes and Tyrolese valleys! Or perhaps it is rather with the luxurious apathy of a lotus eater that you contemplate a lot so strangely resembling that which seems in some previous state of existence to have been your own. How faint is the memory of those troublesome antecedents, into what a distant past they seem to have receded! Like *Bottom*, you are dreaming a dream, and like *Bottom* you will awake in November to something more than a suspicion that you have been an ass. But meantime the illusion that you have slipped an oppressive burden, and deposited it in a corner of your native land, continues to be a delightful and refreshing accompaniment of your Continental rambles. Another illusion of travel is the fancy that you have entered the realm of perpetual holiday. Looking at the surface of things only as you pass along, you refuse to look below the surface. No sombre shadows fleck the gay scene. Your mood resembles that of the fine lady who did not know that poor people existed, and who regarded aged paupers in the light of picturesque specks in a landscape which required to be enlivened by red cloaks. To you all people and places seem in festival. Some magician has gone before to create an Arcadia along your path, like that with which Potemkin gratified the eyes of his imperial mistress in her journey to the Crimea. You flash by hamlets which seem to you like the painted villages of a child's toy-box. The groups of peasants belong not to the gross race of horny-handed, weather-beaten sons of toil. They are idealized into Elvinos and Masettos, and it would hardly surprise you to hear them burst into recitative, or to see them join hands in a rustic dance. An air of almost operatic levity envelops them. They are actors in a pre-arranged pageant. And the same illusion haunts you in gray old cities redolent of the Middle Ages. It never occurs to you, as you thread their quaint alleys, that business in all its ramifications is going on around you with the same prosaic routine which attends it in far-off England, or that within a stone's throw of you clerks are docketing accounts, tradesmen selling their wares, clients consulting their attorneys, attorneys revolving their bills of costs, farmers puffing their samples, doctors going their rounds, priests tending their flocks, students assembled in their classes, Professors enlightening them from the chair, and, above all, hundreds of artisans engaged in all the varieties of manual labor. To the holiday-maker all around him seems a holiday; his own contentment is contagious, and infects all his surroundings. His capacity for realizing the fact that the new world into which he has straved has its labors, its cares, and its sorrows is temporarily suspended. In a few weeks his sympathies with everyday humanity will revive, and he will reawaken to a proper sense of his responsibilities to his fellow-men. But for the present he contemplates them as the puppets of a theatric show of which he is the spellbound and impassive spectator. One more illusion of travel is that the people you meet in the course of your wanderings are, with a few exceptions, pleasant people. Viewing mankind from Calais to Constantinople through a highly genialized medium, you credit your companions with good qualities which in your normal mood you would be slow to detect in them. The companions we refer to are the men and women whom chance throws in your way, not chosen fellow-travelers, whose merits are much less indulgently scanned, and between whom, from the apostolic age downward, the relations are apt to become strained. It is the solitary traveler who profits most by this illusion. Forced to throw himself for society on the broad bosom of humanity, he must accept whatever issues in a companionable form from that capacious reservoir of character. Now and then confidence in the broad bosom of humanity is shaken by certain virulent specimens of the British and Transatlantic Philistine; but on the whole it is not misplaced. To the observant eye one's neighbors are a source of constant diversion, and it is a useful lesson in social science to contemplate them with tolerance and a disposition to be pleased. The effect of this indulgent mood is to transfigure very commonplace people. Men with slender claims to be thought entertaining pass muster as wits. You laugh at the nimble sallies of the French *farceur*, and even at the ponderous skits of German humor. You profit by the airy affability of the commercial traveler, which his morose analogue in England sadly lacks. The interest which your passing friends take in your route is of itself a fact to be recorded to the credit of human nature, and is only equaled by their communicativeness about their own movements. Even the familiar types of your own countrymen appear to unusual advantage. The insipid young lady of these islands brightens into sprightliness, the old maid on her travels is positively piquant, the British paterfamilias softens into quite a gracious personality, his young hopeful is frank and friendly without the formality of an introduction. It is not till your rambles are over, and you find yourself once more a member of settled society, that you realize the extent of your hallucination. When your friend of the road turns up in England, the scales fall from your eyes. The merits of which you were so appreciative at Salsburg or Dresden undergo in London a total eclipse. You wonder that you could ever have seen in him anything but a bore, or a prig, or an inanity. Looking to the probability of disillusionment, it ought to be an accepted canon of roadside friendship that it shall end as a rule with the occasion which gives rise to it. It should be distinctly understood to be terminable on parting. Two persons accidentally thrown together have it in their power to make an hour, a day, or a week more pleasant to each other. They may do this without committing themselves to lifelong relations or incurring the risk of a future charge of fickleness. What is wanted is not a life interest in each other, but a short lease of each other's powers of pleasing. With a little tact this sort of mutual accommodation can be managed without any formal interchange of names and addresses. But such is the curiosity of one-half of the world to know the name of the other half that it is sometimes difficult to preserve an incognito. There are some sensations of travel which are not illusions, but realities of a very sterling kind. In no other way does the strength and the significance of the sentiment of nationality make itself felt so vividly. Once across the Channel you no longer belong to the majority; you are one of a tiny minority. There is something almost oppressive in the feeling of sinking from a citizen into a cipher. On all sides of you are signs of a vigorous and fertile national life in which you have neither part nor lot. This abeyance of citizenship brings forcibly home to you the advantage of belonging to a majority, as well as the power of those common ties which knit it together. You realize that a nation is much more than a geographical expression. And last, not least, as a patriotic exercise, travel is highly to be recommended; you discover that there is a local element in your feeling toward England, that you love it not merely for what it contains, but for what it is. You begin to understand the yearnings of Indian civilians and Australian settlers toward the island in the distant West. And upon the whole it strikes you as a very tolerable country to live in. One may keep an open eye to the good points of Continental life and manners, and yet return with a conviction that, after all, Mr. Disraeli is right, and that the English artisan enjoys privileges which the foreign nobleman does not possess; that, if England is not exactly the home of the fine arts, its culture has the merit of being not imposed but spontaneous, and that, if it cannot boast of a Bismarck, neither has it needed one to dragoon it into unity and strength.—*Saturday Review.*

AN ALMS-HOUSE BUILDING BURNED.

THE BABY WARD AT FLATBUSH DESTROYED BY FIRE—THE INMATES SAVED—LOSS $50,000.

At 7:20 o'clock last evening fire was discovered in the building known as the "baby ward" at the Flatbush Alms-house. The alarm was at once given by the inmates, and the Superintendent, Mr. William Murray, and the Chief Engineer, Mr. Patrick McKenna, immediately went to the spot. Mr. Murray gave his attention to the removal of the inmates and Mr. McKenna proceeded to bring to bear all the resources at his command toward extinguishing the flames. To this end he employed the steam-pumps located in the boiler-room and hospital respectively, the first about 450 feet from the burning building, and the second distant about 600 feet. From these points sections of hose were laid, and two streams were soon thrown upon the fire. It was found, however, that it would be impossible to save the edifice in which the fire occurred, and their whole attention was then turned toward the two frame buildings adjoining the baby ward, one at the west end, set apart for the use of the colored female paupers, and the other at the east end, used as a carpenter shop. Meantime the alarm had been given in Brooklyn, and Engines Nos. 14 and 9 were sent to the spot, under charge of Chief Nevins. As the large edifice was completely enveloped in flames by the time they arrived, they were too late to be of any assistance beyond aiding in preventing the fire from extending to the two smaller adjoining buildings already mentioned.

The building which was destroyed was 120 feet long by 40 feet wide, and was built about twelve years ago. It was constructed of brick, and was three stories high, with a basement. At the time the fire occurred it was occupied by forty-seven babies, with forty-seven nurses, and sixty-one female paupers, all of whom were safely removed, as owing to the early hour at which it broke out none of the inmates were in bed. In the frame building in which the colored paupers were living there were twenty-seven female inmates, who were also removed without accident. A large amount of the clothing of the inmates and almost all the bedclothes and iron bedsteads were saved from the burned building, together with a number of pieces of furniture.

Much difficulty was experienced in getting a free supply of water for the steamers, although there were five hydrants supplied from the city reservoir. Superintendent Murray worked energetically in taking care of the paupers so suddenly deprived of their shelter. The children and their nurses were at once transferred to the nursery recently vacated by the children, who were sent to the different asylums by order of the Charity Commissioners, and the other inmates were distributed among the other buildings.

Fire Marshal Keady, who was on the spot shortly after the alarm was given, made a hasty investigation after the fire was subdued. Mr. Murray, the Superintendent; James T. Cooper, the gate-keeper of the Alms-house; Eliza Connolley, the woman in charge of the ironing-room, and Patrick McKenna, the Chief Engineer, were examined. The three first named could throw but little light upon the origin of the fire, from the fact that they were not present until it had gained too much headway, but Mr. McKenna, who was in the building within ten minutes after the first alarm, says that he made his way to the ironing-room on the second floor by crawling on his hands and knees and saw that the large ironing stove, which he described as being about three feet in diameter, and which was red hot, had burst and the live coals were strewn over the floor.

The loss on the large building is estimated at $50,000, aside from the clothing, utensils, bedsteads, and other furniture. The frame building, occupied by the colored paupers, was slightly damaged by water. There was no insurance on the building.

FLYING FROM JUSTICE TO DEATH.

A NEGRO IS DROWNED WHILE TRYING TO AVOID ARREST.

From Our Own Correspondent.

BELVIDERE, N. J., Saturday, Oct. 2, 1875.

About a year ago, George Quaco, a negro boatman on the Morris Canal, was indicted in this place for an assault on Chief of Police Loudenbury, of Phillipsburg. He was released on bail and never appeared for trial. On Tuesday last, information was received by Loudenbury that Quaco was with his boat at the dry dock at Port Delaware, below Phillipsburg, and, in company with Officer Vannorman, he went there to arrest him. He was found at the dock, but when he saw the officers, he drew a knife, and jumping into his boat, dared them to take him. Loudenbury returned to Phillipsburg to obtain a revolver, and Vannorman remained to watch Quaco. The latter jumped from his boat to the opposite side of the canal, and started to run away, but was pursued by Vannorman and headed off, when he took to the Delaware River, wading out about fifty feet in the stream. When Loudenbury returned, Quaco began throwing large stones at the officers, which were returned by them with pistol-shots. After several shots had been fired, Quaco removed some of his clothing and started to swim across the river, but when in the middle of the stream he threw up his arms, and after a short struggle in the water, disappeared from sight.

His dead body was recovered some distance down the river, at Rosebery's fishery. Only one pistol bullet was found in his body, that being in his right hip. A Coroner's Jury returned a verdict that Quaco came to his death by drowning, while attempting to escape arrest. The deceased was a desperate character, and had long been a terror to this section. He leaves a wife and three children.

A NEW PLAN OF ELEVATED RAILROAD.

Yesterday morning a large party of gentlemen from this City, including Gen. Barnard and Gen. Wright, of the United States Corps of Engineers, Messrs. Wyman, Burtis, and Moore, Directors of the New-York Elevated Railroad, Prof. Thurston and Mr. Thurston, started by special train from Jersey City, on the invitation of Messrs. Clarke, Reeves & Co., of the Phoenix Iron Works, Phoenixville, to be present at the trial of a new system of elevated railroad which has been recently constructed by Gen. Stone upon the grounds of the company at Phoenixville. Mr. Clarke met the party at Jersey City and accompanied them on the trip. Upon reaching the Germantown junction, near Philadelphia, where a special train was in waiting on the Reading line the New-York party was joined by a number of gentlemen from Philadelphia, who were accompanied by Mr. Reeves. Phoenixville was reached at 1:30 P. M., and the trial of Gen. Stone's system of elevated railroad, which was made with an engine and one carriage upon a track 900 feet in length was entirely satisfactory. The system of elevated railroad which Gen. Stone has introduced is known as the Single Rail Plan, which occupied the attention of railroad men in Europe some years ago. One of the chief recommendations claimed in favor of this system is the perfect safety guaranteed to passengers, it being impossible to throw the cars off the track even while turning sharp curves at the rate of thirty miles an hour. Gen. Barnard and other engineers who witnessed the trial, expressed their approval of the plan. The cost of construction is estimated at $100,000 per mile. Gen. Stone expects to have a line of this system of elevated railroad constructed in Philadelphia before the opening of the Exhibition, and Messrs. Clarke, Reeves & Co. are making arrangements to set up 500 feet of it in New-York, with the view of securing its adoption in this City.

THE BROOKLYN BOARD OF ASSESSORS.

Preliminary estimates of the assessments for three local improvements were presented at the meeting of the Board of Assessors yesterday. The improvements proposed are: Grading and paving Madison street, from Tompkins to Throop avenue; cost, $1,221 88. Grading and paving Diamond street, from Norman to Van Cott avenue; cost, $10,978 79. Grading and paving Judge street, from Devoe to Powers street; cost, $2,166 24.

They were approved and ordered to be sent to the Common Council for their action. The equitable distribution of the cost of the improvements on Second avenue to Sixth street, amounting to $138,450 92, was again brought before the board. Mr. Hill, who owns property on Sixth street, claims a reduction of his assessment, and this has caused another postponement of the final action of the Assessors.

CRIMINALS SENT TO SING SING.

The following convicted criminals were removed from the Tombs to Sing Sing during the week ending yesterday: William J. Stewart, robbery, six years; Edward Hart, grand larceny, three years; Charles H. Madan, burglary, twenty years; Frederick Studer, burglary, two years and six months; James McCarthy, burglary, two years and six months; Michael Beck, grand larceny, five years; George Hoffman, grand larceny, two years and six months; Michael Burke, robbery, six years; Daniel Titus, grand larceny, two years and six months; Charles Jackson, receiving stolen goods, two years and six months; Henry Botellon, grand larceny, one year; John Corbett, burglary, ten years; John Trainor, grand larceny, ten years; George W. Howard, grand larceny, one year; John Sullivan, grand larceny, four years and six months; James Mack, grand larceny, one year and six months; Richard J. Confrey, grand larceny, two years; Levi Williams, burglary, five years; Peter Dowling, burglary, five years, and Dennis Hickey, receiving stolen goods, three years.

THE LICK TRUSTS.

POINTS IN THE NEW DEED—THE CALIFORNIA PIONEERS VISIT MR. LICK TO EXPRESS THEIR THANKS FOR HIS GENEROUS GIFT.

From the San Francisco Alta, Sept. 25.

The new deed of trust by which Mr. James Lick disposes of his vast estate is of a length over fifty pages. The Protestant Orphan Asylum will still receive the sum of $25,000; the City of San José $25,000 for an Orphan Asylum; the Ladies' Protective and Belief Society, $25,000; the Mechanics' Institute, $10,000; the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, $10,000; the Old Ladies' Home, $100,000, and the Trustees for the free baths of San Francisco, $150,000. The appropriation of $150,000 for the bronze monument to Francis Scott Key is reduced to $60,000. The appropriation of $250,000 for bronze statuary to be set up at Sacramento is reduced to $100,000. The $300,000 appropriated to endow a school to be called "The California School of Mechanical Arts," is increased to $540,000. The appropriations to relatives and friends, mentioned in section 14 of the original indenture, are to be paid immediately. To his son, John H. Lick, the sum of $150,000 is to be paid. After the telescope is finished it is to be given to the Regents of the university to form a part of the Lick Astronomical Department of the university. If it should cost less, the balance of the appropriation of $700,000, to go toward forming an endowment fund. The vacancies in the Board of Trustees are to be filled by James Lick, so long as he lives. The Trustees are to receive $1,000 per annum each, in lieu of the statutory fees. For himself, Mr. Lick is to receive from the estate all his expenses and support, and such sums as may be necessary for the improvement of his San José property.

To the new indenture, thus far, seven of the parties interested in the old one have signed, including the Society of California Pioneers, Ira P. Rankin, James D. Roberts, and all the Trustees except John H. Lick, to whom as yet the deed has not been presented. There is no doubt that all the interested parties will sign. The gift of property to the California Academy of Sciences, like that made to the California Pioneers, is to be unincumbered from all conditions, and is to be vested in the fee.

Yesterday afternoon at 1 o'clock a special meeting of the Board of Directors of the California Pioneers convened and a delegation called on James Lick, at the Lick House, to express in behalf of the Pioneers their gratitude for his generous endowments. Mr. Lick returned thanks in appropriate terms, and turned the conversation to reminiscences of olden times.

THE PACIFIC MAIL FLEET.

The enlarged and re-organized fleet of the Pacific Mail Company now embraces twenty-seven vessels, with an aggregate measurement of 75,510 tons, as follows: City of Peking, 5,079 tons; City of Tokio, 5,079 tons; City of San Francisco, (new,) about 3,500 tons; City of New-York, (new,) about 3,500 tons; City of Sydney, (new,) about 3,500 tons; Colima, 2,905 tons; Acapulco, 2,572 tons; Granada, 2,685 tons; Colon, 2,714 tons; City of Panama, 1,490 tons; Great Republic, 3,881 tons; China, 3,836 tons; Colorado, 3,727 tons; Alaska, 4,510 tons; Constitution, 3,575 tons; Arizona, 2,793 tons; Montana, 2,676 tons; Henry Chauncey, 2,656 tons; Nevada, 2,145 tons; Costa Rica, (side-wheel,) 1,917 tons; Costa Rica, (propeller,) 1,457 tons; Dakota, 2,135 tons; Oregonian, 1,914 tons; Golden Age, 1,869 tons; Honduras, 2,100 tons; Salvador, 1,065 tons; Winchester, 730 tons. In addition to these, the company have several fine British iron steamers under charter, including the Vasco do Gama, which will sail shortly as the pioneer ship of the new Australian line.

The Board of Survey at San Francisco has reported that the Tokio is in sound and good condition, but deems it advisable that some repairs be put on her, and, as a matter of precaution, that she have an iron main deck, fore and aft, together with box-stringers, &c., and various other strengthenings. This will cost about $150,000.

A CHILD'S PREMONITION OF DEATH.

A singular coincidence, to use no stronger term, occurred a week or two ago in Wilmington. Without any apparent cause therefor, and while gazing upward into the sky, a little three-year-old child, the death of whose mother had committed her to its grandfather, paused in its seeming contemplation of things above, and turning to its grand parents remarked, in its childish prattle: "Granpa, my mamma is up yonder in the sky, and I'se going to see her next week." Then turning and entering the house, the child caught its grandmother by the hand, and asked her if she would not go with it. "Where to?" inquired the lady, and back came the answer: "To my mamma in heaven." The following Friday the child was seized with membranous croup, the violence of the attack of which baffled all human skill, and on the first day of the next week the child died.

SINGULAR SURGICAL TREATMENT.

The Hartford *Times* mentions a curious case which was recently treated by Dr. Ellsworth, of that city. A man had got choked with a piece of meat, which lodged in the lower part of the œsophagus, just low enough to save him from being suffocated by pressure upon the larynx. He could breathe, but somewhat under difficulty, and altogether was not feeling comfortable. Owing to the pressure of the piece of meat (a tough piece) upon the walls of the gullet, inflammation would be pretty sure to set in if the case was left to itself. The Doctor speedily made arrangements for the slaughter of a number of dogs. From their stomach-coatings he obtained a rapid supply of gastric juice, with which he succeeded, in the course of the day, in entirely dissolving the offending intruder, and relieving the sufferer.

TAXES AND PROPERTY.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I was particularly struck by the truth of some of the remarks of "Septimus," in your issue of the 27th, on the subject of taxes and assessments. The fact is that many men who have worked hard for many years in order to save up enough for themselves and families to live on, and have invested such savings in real estate in New-York, are, through no fault of their own, but rather through a confidence in the ultimate increase of our Commonwealth, becoming year by year poorer and poorer by either the extravagance or mismanagement or both of the powers that be. Every property-owner must have felt more than relieved when the Ring was broken up, and must have had a glimmering of better times in the future. But how have these hopes been realized? The valuation of property by the Tax Commissioners, as a rule, is as high and in some cases much higher than it was in 1871, although every one knows that real estate which would have sold for $100,000 then will scarcely bring $66,000 now—a clear falling off of 33⅓ per cent. When we also take into consideration the decrease in rents and the uncertainty of getting them paid at all, the prospect may be said to be "far, far from gay." We seem to drifting backward, and at this rate in ten years property in New-York will be as it is in many parts of the South—not worth the taxes. This is a dreadful thing to look forward to, but the question is how is it to be prevented? By solving this troublesome problem you will oblige me, and I am sure other

UNFORTUNATE PROPERTY-OWNERS.

THE ROBBERY RECORD.

Superintendent Walling received the following reports of robberies yesterday: On Friday afternoon, Messrs. Adler Bros., & Newhour, of No. 306 Broadway, delivered to a man representing himself as the agent for White's Brooklyn Express, three bundles valued at $206, for delivery in Brooklyn, but subsequently learned that the man was an impostor.

The room of John Orr, foreman of the Eureka stables, No. 66 East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street, was entered by sneak thieves, and robbed of property valued at $139.

The residence of Eli Bennett, at One Hundred and Sixty-fourth street, between Washington and Railroad avenues, was entered by burglars, and robbed of $150 worth of property.

The apartments of Edward Pfeifer, at No. 370 Third avenue, were robbed of wearing apparel, &c., valued at $56.

CARRIED OFF BY A KITE.

The following incident is described by the Springfield (Mass.) *Republican*: "Kite-flying has been quite an epidemic of late at Southbridge. Not long since the boys in the 'spec-shop' raised a monster, fourteen feet long, which required several men to manage. A man of large proportions and heavy weight offered to bet 'that he could hold him.' The bet was quickly taken, and the too-confident individual tied the cord around his waist, and grasped it with his hands, but no sooner had he said 'Let go,' than he went over walls and gardens, and was glad enough, after yelling like mad, to be rescued from his perilous position."

FOREIGN NOTES.

The Corporation of London have voted 100 guineas toward the statue to Lord Byron.

The Wellington monument in St. Paul's Cathedral is said to be on the point of completion.

A new Roman Catholic Cathedral to rival Westminster Abbey in dimensions is announced as about to be erected in London.

An exhibition of scientific apparatus is to be held at South Kensington next year, from April to September. The syllabus has just been issued.

The German Government intends to create a flotilla for the German part of the Danube. For the Rhine and the Lake of Constance flotillas already exist.

Capt. Boyton is now daily performing on the Weissense, near Berlin, the programme comprising cooking, eating, drinking, smoking, writing, firing torpedoes, &c.

Most of the Alsatian agriculturists are testifying their sympathy for France by standing aloof from the agricultural festivals organized by the German Administration.

The steam-ship St. Osyth has lately made the fastest voyage yet recorded between England and Australia. She sailed from Liverpool and reached Melbourne, by the Cape of Good Hope, in forty-five days.

The total charges for the collection of the Custom duties in the United Kingdom in 1874 amounted to less than three and a half per cent. of the receipts. For the last ten years the cost has averaged about the same.

A *Daily News* telegram from Berlin states that Sweden is opposed to the conclusion of a treaty of commerce with Germany. The negotiations on the subject are still pending, but it is doubtful whether an understanding will be arrived at.

The number of travelers between France and England via Calais and Dover during the month of August was 28,264. The first eight months of the present year show a total of 139,576, being an increase of 3,803 over the corresponding period of 1874.

The company which had been formed in Berlin for the purpose of founding a colony in Abyssinia, has come to grief. The managers quarreled and the President settled all disputes by absconding with the funds. The company was thereupon dissolved.

The annual consumption of crabs in France is estimated at 5,500,000. They are of such slow growth, and are becoming so scarce, that if measures are not adopted to encourage the production of them, *potage à la bisque* will, it is said, soon become a thing of the past.

The Bath *Chronicle* states that so great is the promise of the cider make that in some parts of Devonshire the publicans are retailing it at a penny a quart. The apple crops in Gloucestershire and Somersetshire also are very large, and old cider is being cleared out at exceedingly low prices.

Here is a serious accusation from a Somerset parent against a board school as reported by Mr. J. T. Elworthy, to the Philological Society: "Dhaiv abim, zur, an staich mei bwoy-ee vur ta spul tae uteez wai a p, shoa-ur!" ("They have been, sir, and taught my boy to spell taties [potatoes] with a p, sure!")

For the first time since 1848 the Austrian flag has again been displayed, and the Austrian national hymn performed, at the Agricultural Exhibition now being held at Trent. This fact is much commented upon, as showing that the current of public opinion in the Tyrol has undergone a change favorable to Austrian rule.

It is proposed in England to organize a working men's excursion to America next year. It is to leave Liverpool early in June, visit New-York, Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia, Chicago, have a day at Niagara Falls, visit the chief cities of Canada, embark at Quebec for Europe, and return to England about the middle of August.

William Thompson, a burglar, has been captured at Sunderland by Mary Britton, a young girl, who discovered him in her grandmother's house with the cash-box in his hand. She locked the door and raised an alarm, but Thompson jumped from the window. The girl then closed with him, and, after a severe struggle, managed to hold him down until the police arrived.

It is said that when the present Sir Watkin Wynn was born, 200 measures of malt were used for the beer brewed on the occasion, and that the whole was tapped when he came of age. Mr. W. Martin, the cellarer, (who had been forty-eight years at Wynnstay,) and Sir Watkin drank the first jug between them. The Martin family had been in the same service for nearly two centuries.

The School Board for London has arranged that 300 selected girls shall be taught cookery by the teachers of the National Training School for Cookery at two centres—one in Marylebone and the other at Greenwich. The Society of Arts offers five free teacherships of cookery to be competed for, and the Education Department gives an annual grant to schools on behalf of each girl taught cookery according to the code.

A few weeks ago the memorial statue of Chateaubriand was unveiled at St. Malo, the scene of his birth, where, in one of its rocky islets, his remains, according to his desire, repose. The statue, life-size, is erected on a granite pedestal, opposite to the house in which Chateaubriand was born. He is represented in an attitude of contemplation, bareheaded, his elbow resting on the *Génie du Christianisme*. The figure, the work of M. Millet, is cast in the bronze of some old cannons of St. Malo, given by the Government for the purpose.

An American writes to the London *Times* to bear testimony to the efficiency of the London Fire Brigade. He says, among other things: "On the night before last a fire occurred in the house in which I reside, and in the necessity of hastening from my rooms, my watch, jewelry, money, and other valuables were left just as they lay. It was a pleasant circumstance to me to have everything handed me back, even to the smallest article, by the polite and gentlemanly Superintendent of the Metropolitan Fire Brigade, Mr. James E. Palmer."

In the Paris International Maritime Exhibition there is a small object deserving of notice. It is a platinum wire placed in a bottle and ignited by electricity from a bichromate battery. It is intended to be immersed in the sea, and the light emanating from it is said to attract an immense number of fishes. Experiments have been tried lately on the coast of the Côtes du Nord Department with a fishing-boat, and have proved very satisfactory, on a bank of sardines. The glass must be green or black, otherwise the fish are frightened by the glare, and do not follow the submarine light.

It will interest our readers, says the *Indian Daily News*, to learn that "Quadruplex Telegraphy," (that is, the art of sending four messages, two in each direction, simultaneously, by means of one wire,) has this week been accomplished on the Madras Railway Telegraph. The system which Mr. Winter, the Telegraph Engineer, invented in March last, proved perfectly successful on eighty miles of line, and its extension to lines of greater length is simply a question of additional condensers and battery power. The first successful experiment on a public road was made on the 16th of April.

A circular was issued in April last by the French Minister of Commerce to all the Chambers of Commerce, inviting them to express their opinion with reference to the existing commercial treaties, most of which will expire within a year, and especially with regard to a proposal to increase the Customs dues, in order that the internal taxation might be lessened. The *Liberté* now states that nearly all the Chambers have responded to the appeal. With one exception—that of the Rouen Chamber—the replies are unanimously in favor of free-trade, the Chambers of Lyons, Marseilles, Bordeaux, Rheims, Montpellier, Cette, Nismes, and Sedan especially, having pronounced themselves very decidedly for this policy.

A singular discovery has just been made at Limerick. For many years that city has been guarded by watchmen, and there is a petty sessions court-house, to which the watchmen have regularly conveyed their prisoners, in order to have them adjudicated upon. The other day in the court-house the Mayor made the disquieting announcement that having carefully studied the act of Parliament, he had discovered, first, that the watchmen had no power to arrest the people, and secondly, that the corporation never had any power to appoint the watchmen. After some discussion as to the possibility of a crop of actions for false arrest, it was determined to resort to the Law Adviser of Dublin Castle for his opinion.

CURRENT LITERATURE.

THE CHILDREN'S BED-TIME.

The clock strikes seven in the hall,
The curfew of the children's day,
That calls each little pattering foot
From dance and song and livelong play;
Their day that in our wider light
Floats like a silver day-moon white,
Nor in our darkness sinks to rest,
But sets within a golden west.

Ah, tender hour that sends a drift
Of children's kisses through the house,
And cuckoo-notes of sweet "Good night,"
That thoughts of heaven and home arouse;
And a soft stir to sense and heart,
As when the bee and blossom part;
And little feet that patter slower,
Like the last droppings of the shower.

And in the children's rooms aloft
What blossom shapes do gayly slip
Their dainty sheaths, and rosy run
From clasping hand and kissing lip,
A naked sweetness to the eye—
Blossom and babe and butterfly
In witching one, so dear a sight!
An ecstasy of life and light.

And, ah, what lovely witcheries
Bestrew the floor! an empty sock,
By vanished dance and song left loose
As dead birds' throats; a tiny smock
That, sure, upon some meadow grew,
And drank the heaven-sweet rains; a shoe
Scarce bigger than an acorn cup;
Frocks that seem flowery meads cut up.

Then lily-drest in angel-white
To mother's knee they trooping come,
The soft palms fold like kissing shells,
And they and we go singing home—
Their bright heads bowed and worshiping,
As though some glory of the spring,
Some daffodil that mocks the day,
Should fold his golden palms and pray.

The gates of Paradise swing wide
A moment's space in soft accord,
And those dread angels, Life and Death,
A moment vail the flaming sword,
As o'er this weary world forlorn
From Eden's secret heart is borne
That breath of Paradise most fair,
Which mothers call "the children's prayer."

Ah, deep pathetic mystery!
The world's great woe unconscious hung,
A rain drop on a blossom's lip:
White innocence that woos our wrong,
And love divine that looks again,
Unconscious of the cross and pain,
From sweet child-eyes, and in that child
Sad earth and heaven reconciled.

Then kissed, on beds we lay them down,
As fragrant-white as clover'd sod,
And all the upper floors grow hushed
With children's sleep, and dews of God.
And as our stars their beams do hide,
The stars of twilight, opening wide,
Take up the heavenly tale at even,
And light us on to God and heaven.

—*Macmillan's Magazine.*

[PRINTED BY SPECIAL ARRANGEMENT WITH THE AUTHOR.]

THE HAND OF ETHELBERTA.

BY THOMAS HARDY.

Author of "Far from the Madding Crowd," "A Pair of Blue Eyes," &c.

CHAPTER XXII.

THE NEIGHBORHOOD OF THE HALL—THE ROAD HOME.

London was illuminated by the broad full moon. The pavements looked white as if mantled with snow; ordinary houses were sublimated to the rank of public buildings, public buildings to palaces, and the faces of women walking the streets to those of calendared saints and guardian angels by the pure silver light from the sky.

In the quiet little street where opened the private door of the Hall chosen by Ethelberta for her story-telling a brougham was waiting. The time was about eleven o'clock, and presently a lady came out from the building, the moonbeams forthwith flooding her face, which they showed to be that of the Story-teller herself. She hastened across to the carriage, when a second thought arrested her motion; telling the man-servant and a female inside the brougham to wait for her, she wrapped up her features, and glided round to the front of the building, where she paused to observe the carriages and cabs driving up to receive the fashionable crowd stepping down from the doors. Standing here in the throng which her own talent and ingenuity had drawn together, she appeared to enjoy herself by listening for a minute or two to the names of several persons of more or less distinction as they were called out, and then regarded attentively the faces of others of lesser degree; to scrutinize the latter was, as the event proved, the real object of the journey from round the corner. When nearly every one had left the doors, she turned back disappointed. Ethelberta had been fancying that her alienated lover Christopher was in the back row to-night, but as far as could now be observed the hopeful supposition was a false one.

When she got round to the back again, a man came forward. It was Ladywell, whom she had spoken to already that evening. "Allow me to bring you your note-book, Mrs. Petherwin; I think you had forgotten it," he said. "I assure you that nobody has handled it but myself."

Ethelberta thanked him, and took the book. "I use it to look into between the parts, in case my memory should fail me," she exclaimed. "I remember I did lay it down, now you remind me."

Ladywell had apparently more to say, and moved by her side toward the carriage; but she declined the arm he offered, and said not another word till he went on:

"Your triumph to-night was very great, and it was as much a triumph to me as to you" he said haltingly; "I cannot express my feeling—I cannot say half that I would. If I might only"—

"Thank you much," said Ethelberta, with dignity. "Thanking you for bring my book, but I must go home now. I know you will see that it is not necessary for us to be talking here."

"Yes—you are quite right," said the repressed young painter, struck by her seriousness. "Blame me, I ought to have known better. But perhaps a man—well, I will say it—a lover without indiscretion is no lover at all. Circumspection and devotion are a contradiction in terms. I saw that, and hoped that I might speak without real harm."

"You calculated how to be uncalculating, and are natural by art!" she said, with the slightest accent of sarcasm. "But pray do not attend me further; it is not at all necessary or desirable. My maid is in the carriage." She bowed, turned, and entered the vehicle, seating herself beside Picotee.

"It was harsh!" said Ladywell to himself, as he looked after the retreating carriage. "I was a fool; but it was harsh. Yet what man on earth likes a woman to show too great a readiness at first? She is right: she would be nothing without repulse!" And he moved away in an opposite direction.

"What man was that?" said Picotee, as they drove along.

"Oh—a mere Mr. Ladywell: a painter of good family, (infrequent combination, is it not?) to whom I have been sitting for what he calls an Idealization. He is a dreadful simpleton."

"Why did you choose him?"

"I did not; he chose me. But his silliness of behavior is a hopeful sign for the picture. I have seldom known a man cunning with his brush who was not simple with his tongue; or, indeed, any skill in particular that was not allied to general stupidity."

"Your own skill is not like that, is it Berta?"

"In men—in men. I don't mean in women. How childish you are."

The slight depression at finding that Christopher was not present, which had followed Ethelberta's public triumph that evening, was covered over, if not removed, by Ladywell's declaration, and she reached home serene in spirit. That she had not the slightest notion of accepting the impulsive painter made little difference, a lover's arguments being apt to affect a lady's mood as much by measure as by weight. A useless declaration, like a rare china tea-cup with a hole in it, has its ornamental value in enlarging a collection.

No sooner had they entered the house than Mr. Julian's card was discovered; and Joey informed them that he had come to particularly speak to Ethelberta, quite forgetting that it was her evening for tale-telling.

This was real delight, for between her excitements Ethelberta had been seriously sick-hearted at the horrible possibility of his never calling again. But, alas! for Christopher. There being nothing like a dead silence for getting one's off-hand sweetheart into a corner, there is nothing like prematurely ending it for getting into that corner one's self.

"Now, won't I punish him for daring to stay away so long!" she exclaimed, as soon as she got up stairs. "It is as bad to show constancy in your letters as fickleness in your heart at such a time as this."

"But I thought honesty was the best policy!" said Picotee.

"So it is for the man's purpose. But don't you go believing in sayings, Picotee; they are all made by men, for their own advantages. Women who use public proverbs as a guide through events are those who have not ingenuity enough to make private ones as each event occurs."

She sat down, and rapidly wrote a line to Mr. Julian:

CONN UGHT CRESCENT.

I return from Mayfair Hall to find you have called. You will, I know, be good enough to excuse my saying what seems an unfriendly thing, when I assure you that the circumstances of my peculiar situation make it desirable, if not necessary. It is that I beg you not to give me the pleasure of a visit from you for some little time, for, unhappily, the frequency of your kind calls has been noticed; and I am now in fear that we may be talked about—invidiously—to the injury of us both. The town, or a section of it, has turned its bull's-eye upon me with a brightness which I did not in the least anticipate; and you will, I am sure, perceive how indispensable it is that I should be circumspect. Yours sincerely,

E. PETHERWIN.

CHAPTER XXIII.

A STREET—NEIGH'S ROOMS—CHRISTOPHER'S ROOMS.

As soon as Ethelberta had driven off from the hall, Ladywell turned back again; and, passing the front entrance, overtook his acquaintance Mr. Neigh, who had been one of the last to emerge. The two were going in the same direction, and they walked a short distance together.

"Has anything serious happened?" said Neigh, noticing an abstraction in his companion. "You don't seem in your usual mood to-night."

"Oh, it is only that affair between us," said Ladywell, as one who refrained from using a pistol upon himself because his life was not worth powder and shot.

"Affair? Between you and whom?"

"Her and myself, of course. It will be in every fellow's mouth, now, I suppose!"

"But—not anything between yourself and Mrs. Petherwin?"

"A mere nothing. But, surely, you started, Neigh, when you suspected it just this moment?"

"No—you merely fancied that."

"Did she not speak well to-night? You were in the room, I believe!"

"Yes, I just turned in for half an hour: it seems that everybody does, so I thought I must. But I had no idea that you were feeble that way."

"It is very kind of you, Neigh—upon my word it is—very kind; and, of course, I appreciate the delicacy which—which—"

"What's kind?"

"I mean your well-intentioned plan for making me believe that nothing is known of this. But stories will, of course, get wind; and if our attachment has made more noise in the world than I intended it should, and causes any public interest, why—hah-hah—it must. There is some little romance in it perhaps, and people will talk of matters of that sort between individuals of any repute—little as that is with one of the pair."

"Of course they will—of course. You are a rising man, remember, whom some day the world will delight to honor."

"Thank you for that, Neigh. Thank you sincerely."

"Not at all. It is merely justice to say it, and one must be generous to deserve thanks."

"Hah-hah!—that's very nicely put, and undeserved I am sure. And yet I need a word of that sort sometimes!"

"Genius is proverbially modest."

"Pray don't, Neigh—I don't deserve it, indeed. Of course it is well meant in you to recognize any slight powers—hah-hah!—but I don't deserve it. Certainly my self-assurance was never too great. 'Tis the misfortune of all children of art that they should be so dependent upon any scraps of praise they can pick up to help them along."

"And when that child gets so deep in love that you can only see the whites of his eyes—"

"Ah—now, Neigh—don't, I say!"

"But why did—"

"Why did I love her?"

"Yes, why did you love her?"

"Ah, if I could only turn self-vivisector and watch the operation of my heart I should know!"

"My dear fellow, you must be very bad indeed to talk like that. A poet himself couldn't be cleaner gone."

"Now, don't chaff, Neigh; do anything, but don't chaff. You know that I am the easiest man in the world for taking it at most times. But I can't stand it now: I don't feel up to it. A glimpse of paradise, and then perdition. What would you do, Neigh?"

"She has refused you, then?"

"Well—not positively refused me; but it is so near it that a dull man couldn't tell the difference. I hardly can myself."

"How do you really stand with her?" said Neigh, with an anxiety ill-concealed.

"Off and on—neither one thing nor the other. I was determined to make an effort the last time she sat to me, and so I met her quite coolly, and spoke only of technicalities with a forced smile—you know that way of mine for drawing people out, eh, Neigh?"

"Quite, quite."

"A forced smile, as much as to say, 'I am obliged to entertain you, but as a mere model for art purposes.' But the deuce a bit did she care. And then I frequently looked to see what time it was, as the end of the sitting drew near—rather a rude thing to do as a rule."

"Of course. But that was your *finesse*. Ha-ha—capital! Yet why not struggle against such slavery? It is regularly pulling you down. What's a woman's beauty, after all?"

"Well you may say so! a thing easier to feel than define," groaned Ladywell. "But it's no use, Neigh—I can't help it as long as she repulses me so exquisitely! If she would only care for me a little, I might get to trouble less about her."

"And love her no more than one ordinarily does a girl by the time one gets irrevocably engaged to her. But I suppose she keeps you back so thoroughly that you carry on the old adoration with as much vigor as if it were a new fancy every time?"

"Partly yes and partly no! It's very true, and it's not true!"

"'Tis to be hoped she won't hate you outright, for then you would absolutely die of idolizing her."

"Don't Neigh!—still there's some truth in it—such is the perversity of our hearts. Fancy marrying such a woman!"

"We should feel as eternally united to her after years and years of marriage as to a dear new angel met at last night's dance."

"Exactly—just what I should have said. But did I hear you say 'We,' Neigh? You didn't say 'We should feel?'"

"Say we!—yes—of course—putting myself in your place just in the way of speaking—nothing more."

"Of course, of course; but one is such a fool at these times that one seems to detect a rival even in a trumpery pronoun! Were you never a little touched?"

"Not I. My heart is in the happy position of a country which has no history or debt."

"I suppose I should rejoice to hear it," said Ladywell. "But the consciousness of a fellow-sufferer being in just such another hole is such a relief always, and softens the sense of one's folly so very much."

"There's less Christianity in that sentiment than in your confessing to it, old fellow. I know the truth of it nevertheless, and that's why married men advise others to marry. Were all the world tied up the pleasantly tied ones would be equivalent to those at present free. But what if your fellow-sufferer is not only in another such a hole, but in the same one?"

"No, Neigh—never! Don't trifle with a friend who—"

"That is, refused like yourself, as well as in love."

"Ah, thanks, thanks! It suddenly occurred to me that we might be dead against one another as rivals, and a friendship of many long—days be snapt like a—like a reed."

"No—no—only a jest," said Neigh, with a strangely accelerated speech. "Love-making is an ornamental pursuit that matter-of-fact fellows like me are quite unfit for. A man must have courted at least half a dozen women before he's a match for one; and since triumph lies so far ahead I shall keep out of the contest altogether."

"Your life would be pleasanter if you were engaged. It is a nice thing, after all."

"It is. The worst of it would be that when the time came for breaking it off a fellow might get into an action for breach—women are so fond of that sort of thing now; and I hate love-affairs that don't end peaceably!"

"But end it by peaceably marrying, my dear fellow."

"It would seem so singular. Besides, I have a horror of antiquity: and you see, as long as a man keeps single, he belongs in a measure to the rising generation, however old he may be; but as soon as he marries and has children, he belongs to the last generation, however young he may be. Old Jones' son is a deal younger than young Brown's father, though they are both the same age."

"At any rate honest courtship cures a man of many evils he had no power to stem before."

"By substituting an incurable matrimony!"

"Ah—two persons must have a mind for that before it can happen!" said Ladywell, sorrowfully shaking his head.

"I think you'll find that if one has a mind for it, it will be quite sufficient. But here we at my rooms. Come in for half an hour?"

"Not to-night, thanks!"

They parted, and Neigh went in. When he got up stairs he murmured in his deepest chest note, "O, lords, that I should come to this! But I shall never be such a fool as to marry her! What a flat that poor young devil was not to discover that we were tarred with the same brush. Oh, the deuce, the deuce!" he continued, walking about the room as if passionately stamping, but not quite doing it because another man had rooms below.

Neigh drew from his pocket-book an envelope embossed with the name of a fashionable photographer, and out of this pulled a portrait of the lady who had, in fact, enslaved his secret self equally with his frank young friend the painter. After contemplating it a while with a face of cynical adoration, he murmured, shaking his head, "Ah, my lady; if you only knew this, I should be snapped up like a snail! Not a minute's peace for me till I had married you. I wonder if I shall!—I wonder."

Neigh was a man of five and thirty—Ladywell's senior by ten years; and being of a phlegmatic temperament, he had glided thus far through the period of eligibility with impunity; but it is doubtful if his mind that night were less disturbed with the question how to guide himself out of the natural course which his passion for Ethelberta might tempt him into than was Ladywell's by his ardent wish to secure her.

About the time at which Neigh and Ladywell parted company, Christopher Julian was entering his little place in Bloomsbury. The quaint figure of Faith, in her bonnet and cloak, was kneeling on the hearthrug, endeavoring to stir a dull fire into a bright one.

"What—Faith; you have never been out alone!" he said.

Faith's soft, quick-shutting eyes looked unutterable things, and she replied, "I have been to hear Mrs. Petherwin's story-telling again."

"And walked all the way home through the streets at this time of night, I suppose!"

"Well, nobody molested me, either going or coming back."

"Faith, I gave you strict orders not to go into the streets after two o'clock in the day, and now here you are taking no notice of what I say at all!"

"The truth is, Kit, I wanted to see with my spectacles what this woman was really like, and I went without them last time. I slipped in behind, and nobody saw me."

"I don't think much of her after what I have seen to-night," said Christopher, moodily recurring to a previous thought.

"Why? What is the matter?"

"I thought I would call on her this afternoon, but when I got there I found she had left early for the performance. So in the evening, when I thought it would be all over, I went to the private door of the Hall to speak to her as she came out and ask her flatly a question or two which I was fool enough to think I must ask her before I went to bed. Just as I was drawing near she came out, and instead of getting into the brougham that was waiting for her, she went round the corner. When she came back a man met her and gave her something, and they stayed talking together two or three minutes. The meeting may certainly not have been intentional on her part; but she has no business to be going on so coolly when—when—in fact, I have come to the conclusion that a woman's affection is not worth having. The only feeling which has any dignity or permanence or worth is family affection between close blood relations."

"And yet you snub me sometimes, Mr. Kit."

"And for the matter of that, you snub me. Still you know what I mean—there's none of that off-and-on humbug between us. If we grumble with one another we are united just the same; if we don't write when we are parted, we are just the same when we meet—there has been some rational reason for silence; but as for lovers and sweethearts, there is nothing worth a rush in what they feel!"

Faith said nothing in reply to this. The opinions she had formed upon the wisdom of her brother's pursuit of Ethelberta would have come just then with an ill grace. It must, however, have been evident to Christopher, had he not been too preoccupied for observation, that Faith's impressions of Ethelberta were not quite favorable as regarded her womanhood, notwithstanding that she greatly admired her talents.

CHAPTER XXIV.

ETHELBERTA'S HOUSE.

Ethelberta came indoors one day from the University boat race, and sat down, without speaking, beside Picotee, as if lost in thought.

"Did you enjoy the sight?" said Picotee.

"I scarcely know. We couldn't see at all from Mrs. Belmaine's carriage; so two of us—very rashly—agreed to get out and be rowed across to the other side where the people were quite few. But when the boatman had us in the middle of the river he declared he couldn't land us on the other side because of the barges; so there we were in a dreadful state—tossed up and down like corks upon great waves made by steamers till I made up mind for a drowning. Well, at last we got back again, but couldn't reach the carriage for the crowd; and I don't know what we should have done if a gentleman hadn't come—sent by Mrs. Belmaine, who was in a great fright about us; then I was introduced to him, and—I wonder how it will end!"

"Was there anything so wonderful in the beginning, then?"

"Yes. One of the coolest and most practiced men in London was ill-mannered toward me from sheer absence of mind—and could there be higher flattery? When a man of that sort does not give you the politeness you deserve, it means that in his heart he is rebelling against another feeling which his pride suggests that you do not deserve. O, I forgot to say that he is a Mr. Neigh, a nephew of Mr. Doncastle's, who lives at ease about Piccadilly and Pall Mall, and has a few acres somewhere—but I don't know much of him. The worst of my position now is that I excite this superficial interest in many people and a deep friendship in nobody. If what all my supporters feel could be collected into the hearts of two or three they would love me better than they love themselves; but now it pervades all and operates in none."

"But it must operate in this gentleman?"

"Well, yes—just for the present. But men in town have so many contrivances for getting out of love that you can't calculate upon keeping them in for two days together. However, it is all the same to me. There's only—but let that be."

"What is there only?" said Picotee, coaxingly.

"Only one man," murmured Ethelberta in much lower tones. "I mean, whose wife I should care to be; and the very qualities I like in him will, I fear, prevent his ever being in a position to ask me."

"Is he the man you punished the night before last by forbidding him to come?"

"Perhaps he is; but he does not want civility from me. Where there's much feeling there's little ceremony."

"It certainly seems that he does not want civility from you to make him attentive to you," said Picotee, stifling a sigh; "for here is a letter in his handwriting, I believe."

"You might have given it to me at once," said Ethelberta, opening the envelope hastily. It contained very few sentences. They were to the effect that Christopher had received her letter forbidding him to call; that he had, therefore, at first resolved not to call or ever see her more, since he had become such a shadow upon her path. Still, as it was always best to do nothing hastily, he had, on second thoughts, decided to ask her to grant him a last special favor and see him again just once, for a few minutes only, that afternoon, in which he might at least say farewell. To avoid all possibility of compromising her in anybody's eyes, he would call at half-past six, when other callers were likely to be gone, knowing that from the peculiar constitution of her household the hour would not interfere with her arrangements. There being no time for an answer, he would assume that she would see him, and keep the engagement; the request being one which could not rationally be objected to.

"There—read it!" said Ethelberta, with glad displeasure. "Did you ever hear such audacity? Fixing a time so soon that I cannot reply, and thus making capital out of haste, as a pretended necessity, when it is really an arbitrary arrangement of his own. That's real rebellion—forcing himself into my house when I said strictly he was not to come; and then, that it cannot rationally be objected to—I don't like his 'rationality.'"

"Where there's much love there's little ceremony, didn't you say just now?" observed innocent Picotee.

"And where there's little love, no ceremony at all. These manners of his are dreadful, and I believe he will never improve."

"It makes you care not a bit about him, does it not, Berta?" said Picotee, hopefully.

"I don't answer for that," said Ethelberta. "I feel, as many others do, that a blindness to ceremony which is produced by abstraction of mind is no defect in a poet or musician, fatal as it may be to an ordinary man."

"Mighty me! You soon forgive him!"

"Picotee, don't you be so quick to speak. Before I have finished, how do you know what I am going to say? I'll never tell you anything again, if you take me up so. Of course I am going to punish him at once, and make him remember that I am a lady, even if I do like him a little."

"How do you mean to punish him?" said Picotee, with interest.

"By writing and telling him that on no account is he to come."

"But there is not time for a letter—"

"That doesn't matter. It will show him that I did not *mean* him to come."

At hearing the very merciful nature of the punishment Picotee sighed, without replying, and Ethelberta dispatched her note.

The hour of appointment drew near, and Ethelberta showed symptoms of unrest. Six o'clock struck and passed. She walked here and there for nothing, and it was plain that a dread was filling her. Her letter might accidentally have had, in addition to the moral effect which she had intended, the practical effect which she did not, by arriving before instead of after his purposed visit to her.

"How long are letters going to Bloomsbury?" she said suddenly.

"Two hours, Joey tells me," replied Picotee, who had already inquired on her own private account.

"There!" exclaimed Ethelberta, petulantly. "How I dislike a man to pretend things! He said there was not time for a reply.

"Perhaps he didn't know," said Picotee, in angel tones; "and so it happens all right, and he has got it, and he will not come after all."

They waited and waited, but Christopher did not appear that night; the true case being that his declaration about insufficient time for a reply was merely an ingenious suggestion to her not to be so cruel as to forbid him. He was far from suspecting when the letter of denial did reach him—about an hour before the time of appointment—that it was sent by a refinement of art, of which the real intention was futility, and that but for his own misstatement it would have been carefully delayed.

The next day another letter came from the musician, decidedly short and to the point. The irate lover stated that he would not be made a fool of any longer: under any circumstances he meant to come that self-same afternoon, and should decidedly expect her to see him.

"I will not see him!" said Ethelberta. "Why did he not call last night?"

"Because you told him not to," said Picotee.

"Good gracious, as if a woman's words are to be translated as literally as Homer! Surely he is aware that more often than not 'No' is said to a man's importunities because it is traditionally the correct modest reply, and for nothing else in the world. If all men took words as superficially as he does, we should die of decorum in shoals."

"Ah, Berta! how could you write a letter that you did not mean should be obeyed?"

"I did in a measure mean it, although I could have shown Christian forgiveness if it had not been. Never mind; I will not see him. I'll plague my heart for the credit of my sex."

To insure the fulfillment of this resolve, Ethelberta determined to give way to a headache that she was beginning to be aware of, go to her room, disorganize her dress, and ruin her hair by lying down; so putting it out of her power to descend and meet Christopher on any momentary impulse.

Picotee sat in the room with her, reading, or pretending to read, and Ethelberta pretended to sleep. Christopher's knock came up the stairs, and with it the end of the farce.

"I'll tell you what," said Ethelberta, in the prompt and broadly-awake tone of one who had been concentrated on the expectation of that incident for a length of time, "it was a mistake in me to do this! Joey will be sure to make a muddle of it."

Joey was heard coming up the stairs. Picotee opened the door, and said, with an anxiety transcending Ethelberta's, "Well?"

"Oh, will you tell Mrs. Petherwin that Mr. Julian says he'll wait."

"You were not to ask him to wait," said Ethelberta within.

"I know that," said Joey, "and I didn't. He's doing that out of his own head."

"Then let Mr. Julian wait by all means," said Ethelberta. "Allow him to wait if he likes, but tell him it is uncertain if I shall be able to come down."

Joey then retired, and the two sisters remained in silence.

"I wonder if he's gone," Ethelberta said at the end of a long time.

"I thought you were asleep," said Picotee. "Shall we ask Joey? I have not heard the door close."

Joey was summoned, and after a leisurely ascent, interspersed by various gymnastic performances over the handrail here and there, appeared again.

"He's there jest the same; he don't seem to be in no hurry at all," said Joey.

"What is he doing?" inquired Picotee, solicitously.

"Oh, only looking at his watch sometimes, and humming tunes, and playing rat-a-tat-tat upon the table. He says he don't mind waiting a bit."

"You must have made a mistake in the message," said Ethelberta within.

"Well, no. I was correct as a jineral thing. I jest said, perhaps you would be engaged all the evening, and perhaps you wouldn't."

When Joey had again retired, and they had waited another ten minutes, Ethelberta said, "Picotee, do you go down and speak a few words to him. I am determined he shall not see me. You know him a little: you remember when he came to the Lodge?"

"What must I say to him?"

Ethelberta paused before replying. "Try to find out if—if he is much grieved at not seeing me, and say—give him to understand that I will forgive him, Picotee."

"Very well."

"And Picotee—"

"Yes."

"If he says he *must* see me—I think I will get up. But only if he *must;* you remember that."

Picotee departed on her errand. She paused on the staircase trembling, and thinking between the thrills how very far would have been the conduct of her poor slighted self from proud recalcitration had Mr. Julian's gentle request been addressed to her instead of to Ethelberta; and she went some way in the painful discovery of how much more tantalizing it was to watch an envied situation that was held by another, than to be out of sight of it altogether. Here was Christopher waiting to bestow love, and Ethelberta not going down to receive it; a commodity unequaled in value by any other in the whole wide world was being wantonly wasted within that very house. If she could only have stood to-night as the beloved Ethelberta, and not as the despised Picotee, how different would be this going down! Thus she went along, red and pale moving in her cheeks as in the Northern Lights at their strongest time.

[*To be Continued.*]

A WILL.—Mr. Ishbosheth Brazenbaum, commonly called "Dutch Ike," came out to the States many years ago a poor cabin-boy, in a German trader from Bremen. He was all kinds of things in youth and manhood—an actor, they say, a dancing-master, a drummer in the army, a dock-laborer, a barges, a rail splitter, a dry goods merchant, a bartender, a faro bank keeper, a gold broker, a banker, and finally a "self-made man," worth three millions of dollars. I suppose that he had made all this money out of judicious speculations in corn, or coal, or lumber, or oil, or gold, or paper, or something. At all events, there were the three millions of dollars. "Dutch Ike" was a wicked old man, sullenly debauched and churlishly profligate. He would get drunk by himself, and perform the part of Sardanapalus à *huis clos.* He was never known to give away a cent in charity during the whole of his eminently exemplary and business-like life. It was not known that he had any relatives, and he certainly had no friends. He was, finally, grossly ignorant, and had frequently been heard to express his profound contempt for literature, science, and art. His will rather astonished folks. He left $1,000,000 to found a Literary and Philosophical Institute at Succotashopolis. There was already, as all visitors to that pleasant city are aware, an admirable Literary and Scientific Institute at Succotashopolis; nor was this fact unknown to "Dutch Ike," who particularly instructed the solicitor who drew his will to express his desire and hope that his (the testator's) richly-endowed institute would knock the other, which he was pleased to qualify as a "one-horse concern," into a cocked-hat. He left $500,000 to his native town, Kalbschwemundhundschimmelsburg, Pomerania, Prussia. He left $20,000 for a statue of himself, in statuary marble, twenty feet high, and clad in a Roman toga surmounted by his helmet, as Colonel of the Third Regiment of Succotash Militia Rangers, to be erected in front of the Corn Exchange of Succotashopolis. He left $20,000 to the Græco-Syro-Chaldaic College for Female Dress-makers' Assistants, at Buckeyeville, Wisconsin; $10,000 to the Polygraphico-pneumatico-psychological Athenæum for the Higher Education of Fair-haired Burlesque Dancers (the naughty old man!) at Chowkertown, Kentucky; $15,000 to the Indiana Association for fixing the maximum cost of divorces at five cents apiece; and $10,000 to the Lieber Vaterland Association for defraying the fines of Deutschers prosecuted for "schlogging the kops" of Irishmen. There were a great many other bequests, as enlightened and large-hearted as the foregoing, and as fully calculated to further the cause of literature and art, ("a thing of beauty is a joy forever,") and to tend toward the development of the brotherhood of nations and the advent of the millennium. This peroration, I own, is not mine. I should have put it, properly, in inverted commas, since I took it, actually, from an editorial in the *Succotashopolis Vulture and Terrapinstail Warhawk,* one of the most influential bi-weeklies in the State of Ohio.—*George Augustus Sala.*

PUNISHING REFRACTORY FOOTMEN.—The employers of the last century possessed a special means of punishing refractory footmen, which has long since departed. This was the press-gang—a very terror to the servants of that period, whose conduct, it must be confessed, often merited severe chastisement. Thus we read in the London *Chronicle* of a sort of mutiny among fifty of the servents who had accompanied the officers forming part of the English forces in Germany. These servants determined that, if their wages and perquisites were not advanced, they would leave their masters to shift for themselves; but, as their demands were exorbitant, the officers felt obliged to dispense with their services. "Thereupon the servants procured passes to come over to England in the transports lately arrived. At Sheerness, however, the Captain of the Princess Royal, being informed of this behavior, sent his men to press them, when most of them were found good, able men, fitter to serve his Majesty in the station of gentlemen sailors than of footmen."—*All the Year Round.*

ROMANCE.—The word romance denoted originally any one of the various forms assumed by the Latin language toward the close of the Dark Ages, so called, in those provinces of Western Europe upon which the influence of Rome had been most deeply impressed. The ancient Hispania and Gallia had resigned themselves altogether to Roman culture; their barbarian eyes had been dazzled by the splendor of their imperial conquerors; they eagerly forsook the language of their race, and endeavored to adopt that of Italy. The word romance is still used in a certain district of Switzerland to denote a Latin-descended speech. In process of time this word came to be applied especially to the Roman dialect spoken in France, perhaps because the earliest cultivation of a modern language for literary purposes would seem to have been attempted there, and must have rendered the tongue of that land famous throughout the contiguous countries; also because the central position of France with regard to England, Italy, and Spain must have made its speech more generally known than that of any one of the other Roman-speaking provinces. Thus, French became pre-eminently the romance. When Northern France, some two centuries after the settlement of the Normans upon its coast, began to show signs of a higher life than that of mere predation and turbulence, then the term romance acquired a new meaning. It was applied to the poetical offspring of that higher life—to a sort of rude, narrative poem, picturing the life and the spirit that were dear to the Northern French people at that time. Such a poem was called a romance. Presently such stories as were told by such poems were narrated in prose. Then prose works too were styled romances. Such are the derivation and the earliest literary significance of the word romance.—*Fraser's Magazine.*

FUTURE EUROPEAN COMPLICATIONS.—It becomes all-important to inquire what are the future possibilities against which German statesmen and strategists feel themselves urged to provide. The new Empire has not a friend in Europe; and no one asserts this more plainly than its own chief organs. Is it forced, therefore, to contemplate the dreadful issue of an indignant Continent rising up against it as one man, as against the Napoleonic Empire when once the failure before Moscow turned the tide of its successes? No, indeed. Obnoxious as Germany has made herself in Scandinavia by her cynical contempt for treaties in the matter of Schleswig; feared as she is in Switzerland and in Austria for what the patriots of those countries think her insolent pretensions to the allegiance of all that use her tongue; dreaded in Holland and Belgium for her greed of ports and colonies and commerce; coldly disliked by Russia as the new barrier to all ambitious Muscovite policy that tends westward, it is in France alone, where the iron yoke of subjection entered into men's souls, that she is hated with something like the bitterness of personal loathing which Germans felt toward France in days of old Napoleonic sway. And, besides the difference of sentiment, there is a vast difference, too often overlooked, in the military situation. The central geographical position of Germany, if laying her apparently open to attack from many quarters, and giving her, as her War Office is wont to plead, a vast length of frontier to defend, vaster by far than that of any other country but Austria, is in truth greatly favorable to her as against a general combination. Those lesser powers which at times please themselves with the saying of Count Moltke, that it would take one or two army corps to look after a single one of them if hostile, would, in truth, if declaring against Germany, be so separated by their supposed antagonist that neither one of them, nor all combined, could possibly affect the course of a fresh struggle. If venturing to draw the sword against her, they would but give occupation to some of the best troops of the second line she is now preparing under her new Landsturm law. And certainly while Holland and Denmark keep their proposed army reforms, as is the case up to the present time, wholly in the style of paper projects; and Switzerland and Sweden trust to militia; while Belgium shows herself the only one of these lesser powers prepared to sacrifice commercial demands and party aspirations in the smallest degree to military necessities, so long may we be sure that Germany might be at war with one and all to-morrow without deducting a man from the field army with which she would carry on the struggle with more formidable foes.—*Macmillan's Magazine.*

THE STATISTICAL SOCIETY.—Lovers of facts and figures have their Statistical Society, admired by the late Mr. Buckle, who declared that statistics "had thrown more light on the study of human nature than all the other sciences put together." It is not only interesting, but sometimes excessively droll, to study human nature by the light thrown upon it by statistics. Things supposed to occur in the most capricious manner turn out, when investigated on a broad basis, to be as regular in their recurrence as the tides. Murder, for instance, might be supposed to be one of the most arbitrary and irregular of all crimes; and marriage a contract which would be entered into purely at the bidding of caprice. Nothing of the kind, say the statists; murders occur with quite as great regularity as other natural phenomena, and the percentage of marriages bears a fixed proportion to the price of wheat per bushel. More than this; when Brillat-Savarin, the "drum major of the Court of Cassation," eat and drank more than was good for him, and said in jest, "The destiny of nations depends upon what they eat," he did not utter a joke; he stated a fact. Rice-eating nations and vegetarians generally, unlike the Briton, "ever shall be slaves." Egypt is a rice-eating country—its inhabitants have been slaves from the most remote times. Bengal is tenanted by poor creatures who live upon rice and a little grease, and who have fallen an easy prey to a long series of conquerors. On the other hand, the Romans and the English—mighty men of war in all climates and under all imaginable circumstances—eat ever of the fat, and drank of the strong. Averages and percentages rule the world. People forget to direct their letters before posting them, and commit suicide with a regularity which makes it a positive pleasure to compile tables on these subjects. There is nothing like figures. John Howard, the philanthropist, would never have carried his famous reform of prisons if he had not shown by convincing figures that the neglected jails of his day were centres of fever and small-pox, and by a frightful array of figures fairly scared the Legislature into doing its duty, and doing it at once. Adepts in statistics, which, I suppose, is a legitimate branch of the "dismal science," were formed into a society soon after the works of the famous Quetelet became known in this country. It must not be supposed that the meetings of the Statistical Society are at all dull. Unerring figures may be made to bear many interpretations, and learned statists are apt to entertain strong opinions, so that very lively discussions often take place.—*All the Year Round.*

THE TRUNKLESS ELEPHANT.—It is interesting to know that the wounded trunk of the elephant at the London Zoological Gardens is gradually healing up. Of course, it will never grow again. About ten inches of it are entirely gone, and the animal especially misses the prehensile thumb-like projection at the tip of the trunk, by means of which he was enabled to pick up his food. It is very interesting now to observe how he manages to pick up pieces of bread, and even small pieces of biscuit, with his wounded trunk. He twists up the end in a semicircle, like the palm of the hand, and then, by means of his ponderous foot, dexterously pushes the bit of biscuit into the end of the trunk, and then conveys it to the mouth, somewhat after the manner of a man drinking up water out of the hand. I am sorry to say the Manatee is dead. Dr. Garrod is making a careful dissection of him.—*Land and Water.*

QUITE A BOOK.—His Excellency Iwakura Tomomi, chief of the Japanese Embassy, which visited England a few years ago, has just presented to the library of the India office, in fulfillment of a verbal promise made to the librarian, a set of the Chinese version of the Buddhist Scriptures, called *Tripitaka* in Sanskrit, *Santsang* in Chinese, and *Issaikio* in Japanese. The work is put up in seven large boxes, weighing about three and a quarter tons, and will require a room to itself. The India library possesses already, besides many other Chinese works on Buddhism, a set of the Tibetan version of the Buddhist canon, in 334 large volumes, presented by Mr. B. H. Hodgson, and a set of the Pali Tipitaka, written on palm-leaves in the Burmese character, in fifty boxes, presented by Sir A. Phayre; and thus with the unique accession just received from Japan, it offers to the student of Buddhism almost inexhaustible materials for original research.—*Athenæum.*

A SCULPTOR'S MODEL.—It is the invariable habit of a sculptor first to make his sketch, or small model, of the figure or group. This he does solely with his own hand and from his own mind, and in making this no assistance is permissible. In this the action, the composition, the character, the general masses, the lines, the draperies, in a word, the whole creative part, is achieved. The details only are left unfinished. Some sculptors carry their small models much further on in details and execution than others, and in case a sculptor intends to intrust to others the putting up of the large model from this, he determines every particular. The small model is then placed in the hands of a workman, who enlarges it by proportional compasses, mechanically, makes a framework of iron and wire, and packs upon this the clay, following by measurement all the forms and masses, and copying it in large in all its parts. He gives the general form, and makes what may be called a large rude sketch of the small model. How much further he may go in his work depends upon the extent to which the small model is finished. If it be carefully thought out in all its details, his business is to imitate these as well as he can. The sculptor himself generally works with him in all these beginnings, though that is by no means necessary. The work being thus set up and put into general form and mass,

after the small model, the sculptor makes what changes and deviations he deems necessary, sometimes entirely altering one action, distributing differently the masses, varying the composition of lines, and working out the details. From the time the general masses are arranged, the assistant is of little or no use, save to copy, under direction of the sculptor, bits of drapery arranged by him on a lay figure, or from casts in plaster of fragments from nature, or to render him, in a word, any mere mechanical service. All the rest is done by the sculptor's own hands. The assistant's work is purely preparation. Nothing of the arrangement, or of the finish, or of the feeling is his, and, as the work approximates to completion, he becomes useless, and the sculptor works alone. Practically speaking, the assistant's work being mere rough preparation, is invariably again worked over and varied in every part, often entirely pulled down and remodeled, so that nothing remains of it; and it not unfrequently occurs that, after the first packing on of the clay, he is rather an embarrassment than a help, however clever he may be. If you pause to think for a moment you will see that, however well he may do merely mechanical work, it is impossible from the nature of things that he can divine the wishes or convey the spirit and feeling of the artist himself.—*Blackwood's Magazine.*

REST.

Beneath the western heaven's span
 Has sunk the golden day;
The clouds' rich sunset hues and tints
 Have died in shade away;
The dim night comes from out the east
 With gloom and vapor gray.

The stars far in the sky's blue depths
 Their vigils 'gin to keep;
The moon above you eastern hill
 Climbs up the lofty steep;
The night-winds steal with gentle wing
 Above the flowers asleep.

The birds upon the tuneless spray
 Have folded close their wings;
And to the silent night alone
 The winding river sings;
Its song is of the woods and meads—
 A hundred happy things.

No voice is in the tranquil air,
 No murmur save its own;
The earth is hushed as heaven above,
 Where, girt with cloudy zone,
The moon goes up among the stars
 To take her ebon throne.

Sweet calm, and undisturbed repose,
 O'er all the landscape rest;
Yet is there in the breathless scene
 A voice which thrills the breast,
A something, which in thanks and love
 May only be expressed.

—*Chambers's Journal.*

VICTOR HUGO'S NOTRE DAME.—When selling the *Dernier Jour d'un Condamné,* he had also sold the publisher a novel which he was thinking of writing, and which should be called *Notre Dame de Paris.* He had engaged to have it ready in April, 1829. A year had passed beyond the proper time, and not a line was written; at last the publisher got angry, and at once demanded the fulfillment of the treaty. Thus compelled to set to work, Hugo determined to lose no time. But the political eruption which suddenly broke out on the 29th July compelled him to move from his house in the Champs Elysées to the residence of his brother-in-law, during which operation he lost a valuable note-book which was absolutely necessary to the completion of *Notre Dame.* On the ground of this misfortune he persuaded his publisher to allow him five months longer. He then invested in a bottle of ink and a thick piece of grey worsted knitting which covered him all over; he even locked up his clothes to avoid the temptation of going out, and set to work as if in a prison. At first he was melancholy, but after writing a few chapters this feeling disappeared; he felt neither cold nor fatigue, and during the whole time took but one holiday, to hear the trial of Charles the Tenth's ministers, and then he put on the uniform of the National Guards, rather than release his clothes from their imprisonment. By means of this constant labor the book was finished in the appointed time; the bottle of ink was also at an end; the last drop of the one terminating the last word of the other; so that for a moment he thought of changing the title of the work and calling it the *Contents of a Bottle of Ink.* After finishing this work, in which his object was to give a representation of Paris in the fifteenth century, and of the fifteenth century in relation to Paris, without aiming at any historical pretensions, he at one time thought of composing another romance to describe the feudal aspect of the Middle Ages, as *Notre Dame* had painted the sacerdotal. This plan, however, was never accomplished, and the *Misérables* was the first novel which was actually published since *Notre Dame de Paris,* after an interval of more than thirty years.—*Argosy.*

RICHARD BAXTER.—Unlike Bunyan, Baxter lived not in the byways and corners of religious biography, but in the very thick of the crowded and eventful conflict of the national crisis—known, feared, hated, beloved throughout the realm. He was one of those who, without occupying the first place among men of letters, or the first place among men of action, occupy a conspicuous place in both. There is a saying of Luther's in which he divides the foremost men of his time and country into four classes: Words, not deeds—Erasmus, the great scholar; Deeds, not words—Martin Luther himself, the great reformer; Deeds and words—Philip Melancthon, scholar and reformer; Neither deeds nor words—Carlostadt, the useless iconoclast. This is a classification which runs through all ages, and not least through the seventeenth century of our own history. At the head of *Words, not deeds* shall we not place the blind, disabled, immortal Milton? At the head of *Deeds, not words,* none can rival the dumb, inarticulate, confused, but all-powerful Oliver. Those who had *neither deeds nor words*—the foolish, empty, ranting, canting partisans—was not their name "legion" both among Royalists and Roundheads? But for *deeds and words* together there is hardly any one that can stand comparison with Richard Baxter. It has been truly said that he represented the spirit of the century more than any other single man, both in its weakness and its strength. Look at him in court and camp—confronting with equal energy Protector and King, demagogue and despot, wild enthusiast or worldly politician. Look at his labors for fourteen long years in this town. There are some three or four parishes in England which have been raised by their Pastors to a national, almost a world-wide fame. Of these the most conspicuous is Kidderminster, for Baxter without Kidderminster would have been but half of himself; and Kidderminster without Baxter would have had nothing but its carpets. You gave him the place from which he moved the English world. He gave to you the fame which on this day has attracted hither representatives from every class in England, and even from beyond the Atlantic.—*Dean Stanley.*

BAD WATER ON SHIP-BOARD.—Mr. Plimsoll and other champions of the oppressed British tar might with advantage turn their attention to Appendix E, in the last half-yearly report of the Medical Officer of Health for the Port of London. It gives the results of an analysis of the water found on board sixty-four vessels, taken hap-hazard from those that reached London from foreign parts during the first half of the present year. Out of these samples, sixteen were found good, nineteen doubtful, twenty-five bad, and four very bad. Eliminating the doubtful cases, forty-five samples remained, of which sixteen were wholesome, and twenty-nine deleterious in varying proportions. Hence if the ships inspected may be considered fair specimens of the bulk reaching our docks, it follows that 64.4 per cent. of the sailors on homeward-bound vessels are supplied with water of a more or less poisonous sort. Of the bad samples, Cherbourg, Rouen, Old Pillau, Kragero, Valencia, Jersey, Dantzic, Smyrna, Wismar, Rostock, the River Neva, Copenhagen, Malmo, Soderhamn, the River Warno, Wolgast, Abo, Gefle, and the River Aurajoki, each stand credited with one, while Christiania, Gravelines, and the River Dwina figure with two apiece. Hence our foreign friends would appear to be pretty equally culpable in the matter. The "very bad" specimens came from Douais Harlingen, Gravelines and the River Libau, places therefore to be avoided by mariner not bent on suicide. The receptacles in which these noxious fluids were contained are classed under three heads. Of the twenty-five bad samples, eighteen were out of casks on deck, five out of iron tanks below deck, and one from an iron tank on deck, while of the "very bad," three were found in casks on deck and one in an iron tank below. Judging from these figures it would seem that the worst way of storing water on board ship is in casks, the best in iron tanks on deck, an opinion fully borne out by the remarks of the Medical Officer of the Port of London. Writing upon this matter, he says: "I am satisfied that foul or leaky casks and other defective modes of storage have much to do with the result recorded." He therefore, confidently expects such an entire change in the system of water-storage, especially on board the small home-trade ships, as will "prevent much disease under ordinary circumstances, and will also prevent propagation of disease when an epidemic threatens or exists." Whether this sanguine expectation of reform will be fulfilled remains to be seen. Vested interests of all sorts, be they in stock grievances or poisonous water, die uncommonly hard; not Capt. Webb himself, struggling gamely toward the distant sands of Calais, showed more endurance than what may be seen any day in some ancient nuisance attacked by reforming iconoclasts. Hence we would urge upon Mr. Plimsoll and his colleagues the patriotic duty of temporarily hushing their clamor for impracticable innovations, while they give all their energies to securing a supply of wholesome water on board English merchant ships. The member for Derby deserves credit for what he has already done, although, perhaps, not for his method of doing it, and we therefore point out a new crusade, in the confident belief that he will at once raise the standard. His one purpose in the world being to save the lives of those who "go down to the deep in great ships," risk from poisoning is not less within his province than danger from drowning.—*Land and Water.*

GENS. HOOKER AND MEADE BEFORE GETTYSBURG.—At the moment when orders went out from Lee for the Rebel Army to concentrate at Gettysburg, the Union Army was reposing at Frederick, and was upon the eve of marching to find the enemy, under the belief that he was still moving toward the Susquehanna. The 28th was the Sabbath, and "that day," says Gen. Hooker, "I designed to give my Army rest," an example of regard for the Sabbath as noble as it is unusual in military operations. But at dawn on the morning of that day he was relieved of command. To the Army his removal came like a thunder-clap from a cloudless sky. To the rank and file he had become greatly endeared, for he had brought his command from a condition of demoralization to one of great efficiency. To strike down a popular commander in the very face of the enemy, and on the eve of a great battle, was an act, that in almost any other country, would have been attended with extreme hazard. But the temper of that Army was known to be one of intense devotion to the national cause, and full confidence was felt that it would fight under any commander, or even without a commander if need be. The course of Gen. Hooker at this critical moment was one of most disinterested patriotism and gallantry. In his farewell order he says: "Impressed with the belief that my usefulness as the commander of the Army of the Potomac is impaired, I part with it, yet not without the deepest emotions. The sorrow of parting with the comrades of so many battles is relieved by the conviction that the courage and devotion of this Army will never cease nor fail; that it will yield to my successor, as it has to me, a willing and hearty support." By the testimony of Gen. Butterfield, Gen. Hooker had advised, in case he was relieved, that Gen. Meade should be appointed in his place; and when the officers who had served under him called in a body to bid him farewell at his departure, he said that "Gen. Meade was a brave and gallant man, who would undoubtedly lead them to success, and that he hoped that all who regarded him, or his wishes, or his feelings, would devote every energy and ability to the support of Gen. Meade." The new commander had made a good record. He had been with that Army from its organization, and at Beaver Dam Creek, at Gaines' Mill, at Charles City Cross Roads, at the second Bull Run, and more especially at Fredericksburg, he had exhibited the qualities of an able soldier. In his order he said: "By direction of the President of the United States, I hereby assume command of the Army of the Potomac. As a soldier, in obeying this order—an order totally unexpected and unsolicited—I have no promises nor pledges to make. The country looks to this Army to relieve it from the devastation and disgrace of a hostile invasion. Whatever fatigues and sacrifices we may be called upon to undergo, let us have in view constantly the magnitude of the interests involved, and let each man determine to do his duty, leaving to an all-controlling Providence the decision of the contest. It is with just diffidence that I relieve in the command of this Army an eminent and accomplished soldier, whose name must ever appear conspicuous in the history of its achievements; but I rely upon the hearty support of my companions in arms to assist me in the discharge of the duties of the important trust which has been confided to me."—*Martial Deeds of Pennsylvania.*

ELEGIES.—A love, like Petrarch; a friend, like the author of "In Memoriam," have (as time's healing hand enabled them) unveiled more and more of their own grief with the certain result of awakening ours. Who can tell how much of the pathos of tragedy and fiction springs from the same source—the domestic sorrows of the writer? How many gifted poets or great novelists have laid those offerings of their genius on an imagined grave, which circumstances, or the sacred reserve befitting a recent and agonizing bereavement, forbade their laying publicly on a real one! The Trojan damsels whom Homer depicts as wailing and beating their breasts over the slain Patroclus, while they seemed to mourn for another, wept, we are told, their own private griefs. Can we doubt that they have met with many followers? Genuine sorrow is timid and shrinks from the rude gaze of men; yet, like the fabled nightingale singing only the louder and the sweeter for the thorn that pierced her breast, there are hearts which in their anguish feel irresistibly impelled to song. What more natural, then, in such cases, than for poets to shroud the "suffering" while "they teach in song" what it has cost them so dear to learn? An actor once, we read, moved a vast assembly to tears by the fabled sorrow of the Greek Princess over her brother's urn. There were, unknown to the audience, real ashes in the urn which that actor held, and they were the ashes of a beloved and only child. So, doubtless, the applause which age echoes after age has been purchased for many a tragic masterpiece at a vast expense to its writer: he could waft his hero's bark over Acheron (to use the language of Æschylus) "stirred by winds of wailing sighs," because his own breast had been recently shaken by a very deep one; he could depict with a mighty effort of genius

"Sudden partings, such as press
The life from out young hearts,"

because he had himself been lately parted from the desire of his eyes. There are few things which the most diligent study of Shakespeare's dramas enables us to affirm with any certainty about their writer's own private feelings; but there is one thing which surely no reader of "Hamlet" can have ever doubted, and that is, that before Shakespeare wrote that great play he had known and felt what it was to lose a father.—*Blackwood's Magazine.*

A TAME GULL.—Located as he is now, in a country place, among dogs, ducks, and poultry, with plenty of liberty, but well looked after, Peter has become quite domesticated, after his own fashion. During the last Winter, he was allowed by his friend the cook to come into the kitchen and sit before the fire, where a small piece of carpet was placed for him. Peter took possession of this, entirely excluding two small kittens from any share in it. To these little animals he was quite a tyrant. If they attempted to sit on any part of his carpet, he drove them away; they were permitted to sit as near as they pleased to the edge of the carpet, but not on it. He invariably took away from them sticks or anything else that they began to play with; and on one occasion kept one of the kittens a prisoner in a drain-pipe into which it had run. No sooner was it in than Peter, always on the alert, took up his station outside, and there kept guard, pecking the kitten every time it tried to come out, until he was seen and the kitten rescued. In fact, they had a very bad time of it while in Peter's society. Another occupant of the kitchen, however, found more favor with him. This was a retriever pup, now a very large dog, and the friend and companion of a sea-gull! To see these two together is most amusing. Whenever the dog lies down anywhere near Peter he does not long remain unmolested; the bird leisurely walks up to him, and at once begins to pull his hair and peck his tail every time it moves. To all this the good-tempered dog makes no objection—in fact, Peter can do what he likes with him. He will sometimes sit on his back, at others lie down close to his side, or even between his fore paws, and when the dog is having his food, run off with portions of it from the plate, a liberty that none of the poultry dare take. This is a very strange friendship, but not altogether an unusual one. Almost all animated beings are so fond of society of some kind or other, that, when they cannot get that of their own species, they will select creatures of a very different character, and often form very strong attachments for them. Morris mentions a tame gull that was kept in a garden, where it made a great friend of a terrier dog. Gawel speaks of another that made great friends with a pair of silver pheasants. But the most curious anecdote of a gull is given by Mr. Donaldson, in the *Naturalist.* This bird acquired a taste for sparrows, and scarcely a day passed on which he did not regale himself with four or five. His system of catching them was this: He was on the best terms with a number of pigeons, and as the sparrows fed along with them, he mixed in the grays, and, by stooping, assumed as much as possible their appearance, and then set at the sparrow as a pointer dog would do at his game; the next instant he had his prey by the back and swallowed it without giving it time to shut its eyes. The sporting season with him began about the middle of July, as the young birds were leaving their nests. This was, however, rather a mercenary friendship. Like most gulls, Peter will eat almost anything, although, in his younger days, nothing would satisfy him but fresh fish. Now he is not so particular; he will eat meat, young chickens, and even small rats and mice—the latter he seems to have a great relish for. At one time he lived on nothing but snails and slugs. This was after his removal from Falmouth, for, being so far inland, we could no longer supply him with the fish he had been accustomed to, and for a few days we were afraid he would starve, as nothing seemed to suit his taste; but he very soon got used to a different fare, and now there is no trouble whatever in finding food for him. At first, when fish was his only food, he seldom swallowed it without previously soaking it in his water, and now almost everything he eats goes through the same process.—*Argosy.*

SUICIDAL MANIA.—Sometimes a person determined to destroy himself will wait months and years for an opportunity of executing the deed in the particular manner he has marked out for himself, and the very inclination to suicide may be removed by withdrawing the particular objects that would awaken the idea. Thus a man who has tried to drown himself will be under no temptation to cut his throat. Example, it is well known, is a powerful cause of incitement to the suicidal act. We were once told by a physician that a hypochondriacal patient used to visit him invariably the day after reading the report of a suicide in the daily papers, possessed by a morbid fear of imitating the act of which he read. Sir Charles Bell, Surgeon of Middlesex Hospital, was one day describing to a barber who was shaving him, a patient's unsuccessful attempt to cut his own throat; and, on the barber's request, pointed out the anatomy of the neck, showing how easily the act might have been accomplished. Before the shaving operation was completed, the barber had left the shop and cut his throat according to Sir Charles Bell's exact instructions. Sometimes there is an epidemic of suicides, as at Versailles, in 1793, when out of a small population 1,300 persons destroyed themselves in one year; or as in the Hôtel des Invalides in Paris, when six of the inmates hanged themselves on a certain crossbar within a fortnight. Very often this disease is hereditary, and at a certain age the members of one family will all in turn evince the suicidal tendency, while even children of very tender years have been known to end their short lives by their own act, from force of example. Curious, too, are the methods of self-destruction, but they are too painful to bear description. A Frenchman once attempted to ring his own death-knell, by tying himself to the clapper of the church-bell, which thereupon began to swing, and alarmed the villagers by its unwonted tones. All cases of determined suicide are characteristic of confirmed insanity; whereas, in cases of impulsive insanity, the perpetrator will often regret the act before it is completed, and endeavor to save his life, as did Sir Samuel Romilly, thus demonstrating that the very attempt may effect the cure of the disordered brain. The months of March, June, and July are the favorites with men; September, November, and January for women, in which they voluntarily end their lives. In youth men hang themselves; in the prime of life use firearms; and when old revert to hanging. Women usually prefer *Ophelia's* "muddy death." Poisoning is a method adopted by the very young of both sexes. We have the consoling reflection that, prevalent as brain disorder is in our country, at least eighty per cent. of cases of insanity are curable, if treated at an early stage; while it is to be noted that it is not pleasurable productive brain-work that does the mischief, but rather the mental strain which results from the high pressure of our artificial life.—*Chambers's Journal.*

YARMOUTH, THE HERRING TOWN.—Long before any known records—before even there is any trace of the existence of the town itself as an established settlement—there is no doubt that fishermen from the neighboring coasts resorted to the waters about Yarmouth, and landed to cure and dry their fish on the strand. When we first come to any definite record of the great fish-fair, we find that the fishermen of the five privileged ports of the southern coast had already established a temporary jurisdiction and imposed a government of their own upon those who resorted to the fair, and even claimed jurisdiction over the neighboring town. Each year the barons of the Cinque Ports, then the great upholders of England's power at sea—even yet preserving some sort of ghostly existence, appearing at shadowy courts of shipway, at coronations, and other time-honored ceremonials—chose certain of their number to act as bailiffs, with necessary officers to administer justice and preserve the peace among the frequenters of the free fair. A motley crowd indeed there must have been on Yarmouth sands—Frenchmen, Flemings, and Hollanders, with their quaint antiquated craft; the bold sailors of the southern coast, gathered together from the North Foreland to Beechy Head, encamped upon the sands in rude tents and hastily-constructed huts; a throng of merchants from all parts of England plied a busy traffic; moving among them all the dignified bailiffs, with their standard-bearer and brazen horn-sounder; their sergeants, with white rods, enforcing discipline and order, or coming to high words and desperate quarrel with the rival representatives of the neighboring town; for as Yarmouth grew in wealth and importance these conflicting rights were a fruitful source of contention between the two communities, and of internecine war between the navies of the South Saxons and East Angles. So high-handed were these Cinque-Port barons, that we find them in the thirteenth century bringing their own priest with their fleet, and inducting him by force into a chapel on the strand that Bishop Losinga, of Norwich, had built for an oratory, in which prayers were to offered for the health and prosperous success of the fishermen, ousting the Bishop's priest from his cell. But Yarmouth, incorporated by King John, had rapidly grown in strength and importance, and in the reign of the Plantagenets we find its ships doing good service in the French wars, but almost as eager to fall upon the Cinque Port men as upon the national enemy. This mutual jealousy and ill-will between the Yarmouth men and those of the south coast lasted down to a very recent date. Manship, a querulous town clerk of Yarmouth, who wrote 1619, chronicles among the most inveterate enemies of Yarmouth the barons of the Cinque Ports, who were termed, it seems, by these East Angles, "Western-men." Up to the year 1662 the Cinque Port bailiffs continued to visit Yarmouth and to assert their jurisdiction, taking their seats at the council-board beside the bailiffs of the town, calling before them the prisoners in the jail, and proclaiming a free quest, or inquest—a court which took cognisance of all offenses committed during the fair. Latterly, however, this annual visit became simply an onerous and useless ceremony, entailing heavy charges on the Cinque Ports, and it was finally abandoned of their own free will. —*Belgravia.*

COWPER AND JOHN GILPIN.—"The Diverting History of John Gilpin," the production of a single night, was, to repeat, written by a man who lived in perpetual dread of eternal punishment; and while it was being read by Henderson, the actor, to large audiences in London, its author was raving mad. Southey, in his fine biography of the poet, says that Henderson read to crowded audiences in London, all through Lent, John Gilpin, at high prices. "The ballad, which had become the town talk, was reprinted from the newspaper, wherein it had lain three years dormant. Gilpin, passing at full stretch by the Bell at Edmonton, was to be seen at all print-shops. One print-seller sold six thousand. What had succeeded so well in London was repeated with inferior ability, but with equal success, on provincial stages, and the ballad became in the highest degree popular before the author's name became known." The last reading to which Cowper listened appears to have been that of his own works. Beginning with the first volume, Mr. Johnson went through them, and he listened to them in silence till he came to John Gilpin, which he begged not to hear. It reminded him of cheerful days, and of those of whom he could not bear to think. "The grinners at John Gilpin," he said, "little dream what the author sometimes suffers. How I hated myself yesterday for having ever wrote it!" On his death-bed, when the clergyman told him to confide in the love of the Redeemer, who desired to save all men, Cowper gave a passionate cry, begging him not to give him such consolations. To our ignorant eyes it looks strange that the author of our best and most popular hymns should have thought his sins unpardonable; should have believed himself already damned.—*A. P. Russell, Library Notes.*

THE ENGLISH FARM-LABORER'S DAUGHTER.—At seven or eight years old the girl's labor begins. Before that she has been set to mind the baby, or watch the pot, and to scour about the hedges for sticks for the fire. Now she has not only to mind the baby, but to nurse it; she carries it about with her in her arms, and really the infant looks almost as large as herself, and its weight compels her to lean backward. She is left at home all day in charge of the baby, the younger children, and the cottage. Perhaps a little bread is left for them to eat, but they get nothing more till the mother returns about 4:30, when, woe be to the girl if the fire is not lit, and the kettle on. The girl has to fetch the water—often a hard and tedious task, for many villages have a most imperfect supply, and you may see the ditches by the roadside dammed up to yield a little dirty water. She may have to walk half a mile to the brook, and then carry the bucket home as best she may, and repeat the operation till sufficient has been acquired, and when her mother is washing, or worse still is a washerwoman by profession, this is her weary trudge all day. Of course there are villages where water is at hand, and sometimes too much of it. I know a large village where the brook runs beside the highway, and you have to pass over a "drock" or small bridge to get to each of the cottages, but such instances are rare. The girl has also to walk into the adjacent town and bring back the bread, particularly if her mother happens to be receiving parish pay. A little older—at ten or eleven or twelve—still more skinny and bony now as a rule, she follows her mother to the fields, and learns to pick up stones from the young mowing grass, and place them in heaps to be carted away to mend drinking places for cattle. She learns to beat clots and spread them with a small prong; she works in the hay-field, and gleans at the corn-harvest. Gleaning—poetical gleaning—is the most unpleasant and uncomfortable of labor, tedious, slow, back-aching work; picking up ear by ear the dropped wheat, searching among the prickly stubble. Notwithstanding all her labor, and the hardship she has to endure—coarse fare and churlish treatment at the hands of those who should love her most—the little agricultural girl still retains some of that natural inclination toward the pretty and romantic inherent in the sex. In the Spring she makes daisy chains and winds them round the baby's neck; or with the stalks of the dandelion makes a chain several feet in length. She plucks great bunches of the beautiful bluebell, and of the purple orchis of the meadow: gathers heaps of the cowslip, and after playing with them a little while, they are left to wither in the dust by the roadside, while she is sent two or three miles with her father's dinner. She chants snatches of rural songs, and sometimes three or four together, joining hands, dance slowly round and round, singing slowly rude rhymes describing marriage—and not over decent some of these rhymes are. She has no toys—not one in twenty such girls ever have a doll; or, if they do, it is but some stick dressed in a rag. Poor things! they need no artificial dolls; so soon as ever they can lift it they are trusted with the real baby. Her parents probably do not mean to be unkind, and use makes this treatment bearable, but to an outsider it seems unnecessarily rough, and even brutal. Her mother shouts at her in a shrill treble perpetually; her father enforces his orders with a harsh oath and a slap.—*Fraser's Magazine.*

ABOUT A BAT.—One of our common bats (probably either the "little brown bat," *Vespertilio subulatus,* or the "little red bat,") flew into the house one evening and was caught under a hat. It squeaked and snapped its little jaws so viciously that all efforts toward closer acquaintance were postponed until morning. When uncovered the next day it seemed as fierce as before, but less active in its movements, probably overpowered by the glare of daylight. When touched, its jaws opened wide, the sharp teeth were exposed, and from its little throat came the sharp steely clicks so characteristic of our bats. Nor did this fierce demeanor soften in the least during the day, and when night approached I was about to let it go, but the sight of a big fly upon the window suggested an attempt to feed the captive. Held by the wings between the points of a pair of forceps, the fly had no sooner touched the bat's nose than it was seized, crunched, and swallowed. The rapidity of its disappearance accorded with the width to which the eater's jaws were opened to receive it, and, but for the dismal crackling of skin and wings, reminded one of the sudden engulfment of beetles by a hungry young robin. A second fly went the same road. The third was more deliberately masticated, and I ventured to pat the devourer's head. Instantly all was changed. The jaws gaped as if they would separate, the crushed fly dropped from the tongue, and the well-known click proclaimed a hatred and defiance which hunger could not subdue nor food appease. So at least it seemed, and I think any but a boy-naturalist would have yielded to the temptation to fling the spiteful creature out of the window. Perhaps, too, a certain obstinacy made me unwilling to so easily relinquish the newly-formed hope of domesticating a bat. At any rate, another fly was presented, and, like the former, dropped the moment my fingers touched the head of the bat. With a third I waited until the bat had seemed to be actually swallowing, and unable to either discontinue that process or open its mouth to any extent. Its rage and perplexity were comical to behold, and, when the fly was really down, it seemed to almost burst with the effort to express it s indignation. But this did not prevent it from falling into the same trap again; and, to make a long story short, it finally learned by experience that, while chewing and swallowing were more or less interrupted by snapping at me, both operations were quite compatible with my gentle stroking of its head. And even a bat has brains enough to see the foolishness of losing a dinner in order to resent an unsolicited kindness. In a few days the bat would take flies from my fingers, although either from eagerness or because blinded by the light, it too often nipped me sharply in its efforts to seize the victim. Its voracity was almost incredible. For several weeks it devoured at least fifty house-flies in a day, (it was vacation, and my playmates had to assist me,) and once disposed of *eighty* between daybreak and sunset. This bat I kept for more than two months. It would shuffle across the table when I entered the room, and lift up its head for the expected fly. When traveling it was carried in my breast pocket. In the Fall it died, either from over-eating or lack of exercise, for I dared not let it out of doors, and it was so apt to injure itself in the rooms that I seldom allowed it to fly. I should add that it drank frequently and greedily from the tip of a camel's-hair pencil.—*Popular Science Monthly.*

LOUIS VEUILLOT, THE ULTRAMONTANE.—Veuillot is the son of a poor provincial cooper, who, driven to Paris for want of work, set up a humble wine shop, and starved slowly. Louis, the eldest of four children, picked up some education, and at thirteen was put in an advocate's office. His literary instincts were at once aroused. He studied law by day, read miscellaneously at night, and in six years felt competent to earn his bread by his pen. He went into a newspaper office under an agreement to do anything and everything. He rose rapidly. Writing was his gift; controversy his delight. The ink he used was mixed with vitriol. He attacked with malevolence everybody who thought or acted differently from him. Before he was twenty he had had two duels, one with an actor he had excoriated, the other with the editor of the *Journal de Rouen,* who had the temerity to be a Republican. Called to Perigueux professionally, he employed his pen there as a bludgeon, and was compelled to fight for the abuse he indulged in. Back in the capital, he went upon a Government newspaper, and then upon the *Paix,* a doctrinary journal. He was very clever, but not often decent. He had a passion for the low theatres, coarse company, and licentious literature. He had no faith in any body or anything, and was, as he avows, on the point of becoming a *condottiere* of the press, when one of his friends, Olivier Fulgence, proposed to him a journey to Rome. He was twenty-five then. He was saved from a bad fate for a worse. He got religion, and got it in its most aggravated form, through the spectacle of theological pomps and a presentation to the Pope. Never since has he been for one moment sane. Returned to Paris, he purged himself of sin (he does not mention whether it was by calomel or rhubarb), and pledged his future to the defense of the interests of the Church. The result was a number of sectarian works, and the most violent denunciation in the presses he controlled of whatever he deemed irreligious. After a number of material changes, he became the *rédacteur* of the *Univers;* assailed other Roman Catholic papers, the university, the revolutionists, the socialists, the philosophers, not only in his own columns, but in pamphlets and books without end. He fell upon the ancients and the Greek and Latin classics, and when the Archbishop of Paris sought to remonstrate against his course, he fell on him, and went to Rome to appeal personally to the Pope to decide between him and the priestly opponents of the *Univers.* Pio Nono sustained him, and his paper continued its bitter war upon liberty, science, reason, and progress. The rabid journal was interdicted in many dioceses, and Mgr. Dupanloup forbade the clergy's reading it. He has been a vehement advocate of the temporal power of the Pope, and an uncompromising foe of whomsoever happened to hold a contrary view.—*Harper's Magazine.*

EFFECTS OF WEBB'S SWIM IN ENGLAND.—Any sudden outburst of popular enthusiasm is inevitably followed by a certain amount of revulsion of feeling often proportional to the violence of the original outbreak. We should not therefore be surprised to find that when the storm of excitement raised throughout the country by the recent exploit of Capt. Webb has somewhat subsided that many voices, at present drowned in the din of universal praise, will make themselves heard, asking, *Cui bono?* Unfortunately, too, any deed such as that of Capt. Webb's—and it should be remembered that the masses are invariably moved by deeds and not words—is sure to be followed by a thousand and one acts of folly, for which the originator of the excitement often unjustly gets the credit. From the remotest village in the Highlands down to the lowest slum in Wapping there is probably not a soul to whom the name of Capt. Webb is unknown. Now, it is utterly impossible for the whole population of the country to be thus stirred, especially to a depth beyond the reach, as a rule, even of the press, without a great deal of latent insanity that exists being stirred with it. Of this we have already had ample proof. A number of persons, apparently of weak intellect, have been seized with a mania for jumping off the various bridges over the river. In another instance some poor fellow, in a foolhardy attempt to keep up for two hours in a canal, has lost his life. Probably during the next few weeks many more cases will occur showing that we are not altogether the cold-blooded nation that many suppose us. It must be remembered, however, that these individual cases of folly are but so many drops compared to the vast ocean of good that Capt. Webb has done by giving an impulse to swimming throughout the country. Just as the memorable encounter between Sayers and Heenan was followed by an epidemic of black eyes among the juvenile inhabitants of the country, so has the example set by Capt. Webb already caused tens of thousands of lads to commence to learn to swim who probably but for him would never have entered the water. From all parts the report is the same. Boys are great hero-worshipers, and eminently gregarious; we have epidemics of marbles, of whipping tops, and tip cats; fortunately the present mania is "the water." The London baths are crowded; each village pond and running stream contains youthful worshipers at the shrine of Webb; and even along the banks of our muddy river, regardless of the terrors of the Thames Police, swarms of naked urchins ply their limbs, each probably determining that he one day will be another Capt. Webb. That a knowledge of swimming is desirable for boys we suppose few persons will deny. That a certain percentage lose their lives in their efforts to learn is an established fact. Should, therefore, the public be startled by a sudden increase in bathing accidents, they should remember that these accidents are small evils unfortunately inseparable from an immense amount of good going on throughout the country. There ought in every town and every village in England to be facilities for boys to learn to swim with safety. The tens of thousands who this year will learn may thank Capt. Webb; the friends of the few who may meet with accidents have no one to blame but themselves and the local authorities. Capt. Webb may at any rate boast of having done more to wash the great unwashed than any man in times past or present. —*Land and Water.*

AMERICAN METHOD OF FIGHTING ADOPTED BY NAPOLEON I.—Success in warfare depends on so great a number and variety of causes that it is a very dangerous thing to attribute too great weight to any one single cause, however important. But there can be no doubt that a good deal of the success achieved by the French Napoleonic Armies must be attributed to their having adopted a new system of tactics, and one to which their opponents were wholly unaccustomed. The greater development of fighting in extended order, skirmishing in fact, which has, as we know, been of late years still more developed, was the new system of tactics alluded to, and this was resorted to—not invented by some military genius as some may have supposed—in the first place because there was no time to drill the troops into the stiff, formal, linear tactics of that period; and in the second place because there were still in the Army many French officers who had seen the New-England farmers adopt this very system with good results against British troops, who at that time followed Prussian models in most things. The superior intelligence and self-dependence of the mass of the citizens who were fighting "*pro domo*" in the American ranks over that of the Heaven-knows-how enlisted soldiers of the British Army, who were fighting only for their daily subsistence, was no doubt what rendered this new-old system possible and successful. Under the pressure of, in many respects, very similar circumstances, the skirmishing system was therefore resorted to by the French in their warfare against Prussians, Austrians, and Russians, and with very good results.

OBLIGATORY MILITARY SERVICE.—Is general obligation to military service something entirely new, either to the world in general or to this island in particular? or rather, is it not simply something very old under a new exterior—a *renaissance* of the old feudal and municipal system out of which our modern civilization has developed itself? The renowned English bowmen who fought at Crecy and Poitiers were not a whit more volunteers than were the Pomeranians or Saxons who fought at Gravelotte and Sedan; nor were they in any respect inferior as soldiers to the British infantry who fought at Busaco, Vittoria, and Waterloo, and had been brought into the ranks through the agency of money and beer. This feudal system was no doubt inconvenient to kings and princes, who could only then bring a force into the field when the nobles and burgesses brought them men and money. Gradually, and after long and severe struggles, the royal supremacy was established, mainly by the aid of hired soldiers, who were frequently foreign mercenaries, and partly also by that of the great towns and cities, which in their turn were gradually deprived of their independence in proportion as they themselves neglected the privilege and duty of personally fighting their own battles, and transferred both to hired mercenaries. On the break-up of the feudal system there followed what is known to military students as the Condottieri period, when, especially in Italy, the cradle of all modern municipal institutions, these hired forces frequently fought sham battles with each other, and sold for ready money the interests they had been hired to defend. And it was during this period that the ground was prepared and the foundation laid for standing armies which depended wholly on the royal authority. What lay historians call "breaking the power of the nobles" means, for the military man, the transition from the old system of territorial and national forces through the Condottieri period to the plan of maintaining standing armies of soldiers, whose services were purchased in detail from each individual recruit instead of *en bloc* from a military *impresario.*—*Fraser's Magazine.*

MOTHER GOOSE.—The story of this Iliad of the Nursery is told by William L. Stone in the old Providence *Journal.* The mother-in-law of Thomas Fleet, the editor, in 1731, of the Boston *Weekly Rehearsal,* was the original Mother Goose—the Mother Goose of the world-famous melodies. Mother Goose belonged to a wealthy family in Boston, where her eldest daughter, Elizabeth Goose, was married by Cotton Mather, in 1715, to Fleet, and in due time gave birth to a son. Like most mothers-in-law in our own day, the importance of Mrs. Goose increase w[illegible] appearance of her grandchild, and poor Mr. Fleet, half distracted with her endless nursery ditties, finding all other means fail, tried what ridicule could effect, and actually printed a book, with the title, "*Songs for the Nursery, or Mother Goose's Melodies for Children,* printed by T. Fleet, at his printing-house, Pudding lane, Boston. Price, ten coppers." Mother Goose was the mother of nineteen children, and hence we may easily trace the origin of that famous classic, "There was an old woman who lived in a shoe; she had so many children she didn't know what to do."—*A. P. Russell, Library Notes.*

BOOKS AND BOOK BUYERS.—In these days, when everybody reads, or at least thinks it becoming to have books lying on the table, it is not wonderful that books of all kinds should be manufactured; and, therefore, not at all wonderful that many of them should be so bad. There seems no hope of any improvement in this respect. The general spread of education and of the power to read (one can hardly say the taste for reading) has this effect among others, that the great majority of readers now do not know a good book from a bad one. Nay, in many cases they prefer the inferior article if it appeals successfully to some of their lower tastes. There are people who honestly relish a quartern of gin more than a glass of Roederer's champagne; and it is mere folly to submit the finer flavors of your *chef* to the palate of a man who can enjoy a garlic stew. It is all very well for your delicate Horace to anathematize the iron stomachs of the reapers; they can laugh, in their turn, at the squeamish fancies of the poet. Even in decent society—in conversation with people who from habit and education might be presumed to have had their taste in reading decently cultivated—one is startled from time to time at being called upon to admire some new book which one has cast angrily aside for its utter folly or stupidity. It is embarrassing to one's politeness (especially if you are helping to make talk with a fair neighbor at a dinner-table) and risks the being set down as cynical or conceited, to assert conscientiously that the thing is utter rubbish; it would seem to imply an incapacity on the part of your neighbor to discern good from evil. Yet something might be done in the way of discouragement of such trash by pronouncing against it courageously, and even fiercely, in society. A good many people order books very much as they would order an article of dress or furniture—the last new thing which is talked about, or which they see in other people's houses. But what would fairly be ground of surprise, if we did not all feel almost equally guilty in the matter, is, that we should be so eager to read indifferent new books, when we have so many excellent old ones which are rarely opened. Even in an ordinary book-room, which the possessor would hardly care to dignify with the name of "library," how much is there which would far better repay the reader, even in point of interest, for the time expended than the modern red and blue volumes which are shoveled in upon us, month after month! The most voracious literary appetite cannot keep pace with the current supply, even after the heap has been carefully sifted and the large residuum of rubbish got rid of. The consequence is that very much of our best English literature of the past is becoming less and less known to general readers. Southey says that if he had to cut down his library (of 14,000 volumes) to nineteen authors, he would retain Shakespeare, Chaucer, Spenser and Milton, Lord Clarendon, Thomas Jackson, Jeremy Taylor, South, Isaak Walton, Sir Philip Sidney, Thomas Fuller, and Sir Thomas Brown. Southey's taste may be said to be somewhat severe, and some whose judgment is at least equal to his would have made more than one substitution in the list; but taking it as it stands, with the exception of Shakespeare and perhaps Milton, how much is known, beyond the names to average readers of the present generation, of the authors who are thus selected by high authority as representatives of English literature? I am partly shocked and partly ashamed sometimes, when in the course of conversation with some of my younger friends I venture to make reference to some book of the past which would have seemed to me the common property of all educated Englishmen, to find that I am speaking as it were in an unknown tongue. A young lady of my acquaintance, who was really in other respects fairly well-informed, had never heard of any *Spectator* except the modern newspaper which bears that name. It was impossible to tell her that she ought to be ashamed of herself; so that one felt one's self rather ashamed at having ventured on the allusion. It is true that on the other hand I have been sometimes discomfited by my own ignorance of such modern standard literature as *Happy Thoughts* and *The Comic History of England.*—*Blackwood's Magazine.*

ALBINO FISHES.—Two interesting cases of albinism in fishes have recently fallen within my observation. The first was a specimen of the common haddock, *(Melanogrammus æglefinus,)* taken off Barnegat, N. J., May 7, by the schooner White Cloud, of New-London, and shown to me by my friend, Mr. Blackford, of Fulton Market, New-York. This fish, which was thirty-one inches long, was normal in every particular except in color. Its general hue was pinkish-white, with a pearly lustre, instead of the usual brownish-gray. The back and top of the head were slightly darker, approximating a very light salmon color. The black stripe which usually marks the lateral line and the blackish-brown blotch, behind and above the pectorals—the traditional mark of the thumb of the disciple Peter—were entirely absent. The fins throughout were yellowish white with a tinge of red, except the ventrals which were a shade darker. The slightest trace of the normal ashy tint of the belly might be discovered just below the origin of the pectorals. The second instance is a specimen of the common eel *(Anguilla Bostoniensis)* taken in salt water at Noank, Conn., in December, 1874, and presented to the United States National Museum, by Capt. Elihu Potter. In this the color is a dull, pale yellow above, becoming nearly white beneath. According to M. Dareste albinism is not uncommon among European eels. It appears, however, to be very exceptional in our waters. I have never seen or heard of an instance beside the case just cited. True albinism is especially uncommon among the members of the family to which the haddock belongs. The ground color of the cod and haddock varies much with the bottom on which they are taken, but I have never known of a case in which the spots and other markings were obliterated. A familiar instance of the influence of the color of the bottom is found in the rosy "rock-cod" of the coast of Maine, which is usually taken in the neighborhood of ledges covered with the bright red algæ such as *Ptilota serrata* and *Delesseria sinuosa.* In a similar manner the "butter-fish" *(Enneacentrus ouatalibi)* and the "grouper" *(Epinephelus fasciatus)* are influenced by the white coral sand bottoms about the Bermuda Islands, but though they assume a very pallid hue, the character of their markings is quite unchanged.—*G. Brown Goode—American Naturalist.*

ENGLAND HOLDING ON TO HER POSSESSIONS.—I wish some of the gentlemen who talk so glibly among us of human progress, of the prospects of sword being beaten into plowshare and spear into pruning-hook, all the world over by means of the influences which come from English Sunday and day schools, temperance lectures, May meetings, and political associations, could look now and then on these dim shore-lines of the Red Sea, and the dimmer populations beyond. I asked the Captain of our vessel on which side of the sea he would, in case of extremity, prefer to run his vessel if he had that choice and no other. He said, "The African, decidedly." I once put the same question to a Captain of the Peninsular and Oriental Company, and he replied, "Well, the Arabian." Neither had the remotest idea what would occur in either case, except that, however solitary the place might be, the ship would in an hour be surrounded by boats manned by unsparing robbers. The present and future of the Red Sea have no better index than the character of the vessels one meets upon it—the French Admiral, bound for Aden; a British iron-clad, engaged at gun practice; a Dutch transport, crowded with troops—fine young fellows they seemed—for Acheen; mail vessels and trading vessels of all nations, with any number of the boats of old times. Few Englishmen abroad talk much of English influences and swords beaten into plowshares. At home you may have good arguments for ceding Gibraltar, Malta, Aden, but they would fall on hard ground in India. "Give up Gibraltar, Malta, Aden? I should like to see the day." That is the spirit of Englishmen in other lands, and that, somehow, is why Mr. Gladstone's popularity (very real and permanent at home) never found any marked response abroad. People dreaded that he might take a fit of "giving up" something, the value of which is only known where the something exists. Call the feeling as we may, you scarcely ever meet an Englishman in the East who has the least inclination to give up a rood of land once gained. I am not either defending or assailing the feeling, but stating the fact.—*Macmillan's Magazine.*

THE ENGLISH OPIUM MARKET.—Both opium and indigo are "big things," grown largely within certain districts, in demand all over the world, and, like many other natural productions, fluctuating severely in value, according to the abundance or scarcity of the last crop or the prospects of the next. Hence these special drugs are good "gambling" stock, as the market affords plenty of facility for trying the alternative known to speculators as "making a spoon or spoiling a horn." Holders of opium must have suffered seriously since last year, as the drug has undergone great depreciation in value, and a failure in the present crop, which would have made their fortunes, has not occurred. Opium, however, has not made or marred so many fair estates as indigo, the produce of a truly "sensitive" plant. There are indigo speculators in London who have made and lost their hundreds of thousands within a very few years—who have gone up like a rocket and come down like the stick. I am told of others who have made their money and kept it, and notably of one brilliant operator who, having secured a triple "plum," dropped out of the trade altogether, content with his splendid success. Operations in opium cannot be compared—at least in this country—with those in the famous dye-stuff which enriches the planters of Tirhoot: for, although morphine is largely manufactured here, and a vast proportion of the opium sent to North and South America and the West Indies is imported into London first, and then repacked in small tins, yet it must be owned that a little opium goes a long way. Into the United Kingdom are imported annually from three to five hundred thousand pounds of the drug, worth about as many pounds sterling. Therefore, there is not so "much money in it" after all, but this deficiency is made up in the excitement of prices fluctuating with uncertain supplies. Thus, in 1869, only a trifle over two hundred thousand pounds were imported, while the returns of 1871 record nearly five hundred thousand. This was nearly all Smyrna opium —that is to say, opium grown near Kara-Hissar, Amasia, and Angora, which finds its way to Smyrna for shipment—the imports of Persian opium having been curiously small and irregular until within the last three or four years, when its great strength in morphine has made this variety a favorite with manufacturers. What, then, becomes of the product of the vast opium-fields of British India, the great and thickly populated country extending eastward from Agra, and including the districts of Benares and Bahar? Within this area of some hundred and twenty thousand square miles, no fewer than five hundred and sixty thousand acres are actually under poppy cultivation. Another great opium region consists of the broad table-lands of Malwa, and the slopes of the Vindhya Hills, in the Mahratta country. Large quantities of the drug are produced in the plains of the Punjab, and more or less all over India. How much is produced in that great peninsula cannot be ascertained, but the amount exported is accurately known. Over 90,000 chests are annually exported from the Presidencies of Bengal and Bombay, each chest weighing from 130 to 160 pounds, and the monopoly of Bengal and the export duty on Malwa opium bring a net revenue to the Government of India of between seven and eight millions sterling. None of this comes to Europe. Whither, then, does it go? To the country with which we first "went to war," said the late Earl of Dundonald, "in order to enable iron-headed old rats to smuggle opium." John Chinaman takes nine-tenths of the Indian drug, and the Straits settlements take the rest.—*All the Year Round.*

CHARACTERS FOR ELEGIES.—Napoleon's adversary, the great Duke, was followed to his resting-place in St. Paul's amid the tears of a grateful nation, by a wise and thoughtful ode of our best living poet's. Had he fallen at Waterloo Byron or Scott might have produced something in his honor, to be, as Tennyson's ode never will be, a household possession, a familiar strain to the ears and hearts of old and young. For such a dirge was suggested to Wolfe, a far less distinguished genius, by the death of Sir John Moore at Corunna. Yet who can say? The very greatness of the opportunity seems sometimes to paralyze the Muse. Where she would fain sing her best she cannot. Nelson fell in the hour of victory, and in the lifetime of the writer of the "Battle of the Baltic;" yet Cowper's lamentation over the respectable old gentleman who was drowned in the Royal George is familiar to every school-child, while the "Song of Trafalgar" has never yet been written—never can be now, in the sense in which we mean it; for an elegy is essentially the effusion of contemporary sorrow. And if it has fared thus with great commanders by sea and land, whose exploits are of the express nature which most naturally awakes the lyre; if Alexander sighed in vain for a Homer to record his deeds, and spared Pindar's house, but could not wake the Theban eagle from the dust to prepare an ode for the funeral pile of the world's conqueror—early as it was kindled—who can wonder that great statesmen, whose work is less visible to the vulgar eye, and stirs less the imagination of men, have been seldom fortunate in the strains which have commemorated them? A passing tribute, like that paid so well in the Introduction to *Marmion,* to the memories of Pitt and Fox, has been oftener successful than more elaborate efforts. We have said that the funerals of queens have been more favored by the Muses than those of their royal consorts. Yet here again the search is for the most part disappointing. What elegies might have been expected on ill-fated queenly beauties like Marie Antoinette or Mary Stuart! But the poets missed those grand opportunities. The headsman's axe scared the lyric Muse from their scaffolds, as from those of Katharine Howard and of Ann Boleyn. There is a satisfaction in observing that poor Ann's heartless successor, Jane Seymour, affecting as was the nature of her death, did not profit by securing the elegiac services of the court poet who kept silence over her predecessor's fate.—*Blackwood's Magazine.*

INJURIES OF THE BRAIN.—Delicate as the organization of the brain must be, it is surprising to read of the hard knocks it can bear, not only without injury, but even to its advantage. One man who lost half his brain through suppuration of the skull, preserved his intellectual faculties to the day of his death; and the brains of soldiers have been known to carry bullets without apparent inconvenience, and to undergo operation for the extraction of the foreign bodies without loss of power. A physician, who was afflicted with an abnormal cerebral growth which pressed upon the cavities of the brain, so as to paralyze one side of his body and render him speechless, retained possession of his reasoning and calculating powers until he died. One of three brothers, all idiots, after receiving a severe injury on the head, gained his senses, and lived to be a clever barrister. A stable-boy of dull capacity, and subject to fits, had his wits sharpened by the kick of a horse, which necessitated the abstraction of a portion of his brain; and no less a personage than Pope Clement VI. owed the improvement of his memory to a slight concussion of the brain. On the other hand, it is a fact that the brains of persons with thoroughly disordered minds, as a rule present no abnormal appearance after death, which is not to be wondered at, Dr. Wynter declares, when it is found that symptoms of a disordered brain are often produced by a very slight alteration in the constitution of the blood.—*Chambers's Journal.*

ENGLISH SCIENTIFIC EXCURSIONS.—Scientific excursions are very pleasant. Special trains run everywhere, and a long walk over heaps of iron and piles of cinder, the tapping of a blast-furnace, or the descent of a coal mine, prepares the appetite admirably for the copious refreshment which concludes the labors of the day. Perhaps still more agreeable are the archæological meetings, embellished by the presence of ladies. Nothing can be more delightful than a short trip by rail or road and a walk across the fields—when it does not rain—to the ruins of an abbey, or to the place where some local antiquary says a Roman villa stood; or to a smiling corn-field, which may or may not have been an ancient camp or battle-field; to an old tower, now used as a stable, but once the feudal stronghold of a doughty Baron; or to an antique church, where the lovers of heel-ball can amuse themselves among the monumental brasses. The local antiquary reads a paper on the spot, and generally has it all his own way, as he deserves—if he have provided an elegant luncheon. A picnic in the abbey or the castle ruins, with plenty of pretty girls, is a species of antiquarian study which will commend itself to most well-conditioned people, and if Rev. Septimus Gargoyle's discourse be a trifle too dry, and the champagne a trifle too sweet, who cares?—*All the Year Round.*

LAW REPORTS.

THE COURTS FOR OCTOBER.

A HEAVY CRIMINAL CALENDAR—ASSIGNMENT OF JUDGES—A DECISION EXPECTED IN THE TWEED APPEAL CASE.

The State Courts will reopen to-morrow morning for the resumption of the business which has been suspended during the Summer vacation. There are unusually heavy calendars in all the courts, and many important cases to be disposed of. The establishment of the Court of Arbitration has not sensibly relieved the calendars of the State Courts of cases which that court was instituted to dispose of, and unless some effectual means is soon found to lessen the pressure of business in the State Courts, it will assume such proportions as to be practically unmanageable, except by an increase of the number of Judges, and a heavy additional expenditure. Judges Davis, Brady, and Daniels will open the General Term of the Supreme Court, and important decisions in cases already considered may be expected. Among the most important of these are the appeals in the Tweed case, one being against the order of Judge Lawrence granting Tweed a bill of particulars, and the other from the order of Judge Barrett refusing to vacate the order of arrest against Tweed, or reduce the $3,000,000 bail required. Judge Van Vorst, acting on his assignment from the Superior Court; will hold the Special Term of the Supreme Court, Judge Lawrence attends to Chamber business; Judge Barrett opens Oyer and Terminer, and sits in Part I., and Judge Donohue in Part III. Judge Van Brunt was to have opened and held Part II., but he is said to be in poor health, and it is doubtful whether he will preside in this Part during the present month. Judge Barrett, in opening Oyer and Terminer, will do so merely because that Court was adjourned until to-morrow, and, after assigning days for trial in thirteen homicide cases, will adjourn the Oyer and Terminer business for at least a week, taking up the civil calendar in Part I. in the meantime. The thirteen homicide cases include twelve indictments for murder, and three for manslaughter. The principal murder case is that of John Scannell, indicted for shooting Thomas Donohue. Scannell has been tried once, but the jury disagreed, and he has been in the Tombs nearly two years awaiting a retrial. It is the present intention to call his case on for trial on Monday, the 11th inst. The other murder cases are those in which Jacob Staderman is indicted for shooting Louisa Seidenwand; Theodore Reed, for stabbing John Walker; George Washington and John Sewell, for beating John Conlon to death; Herr Rix, for stabbing John McKenna; Thomas Callahan, for beating his mother, Mary, to death; Sarah McMurray and Annie Jane McMurray, for stabbing William Doyle; Joseph Frangi, for stabbing John Morelli; Bridget Kelly, for drowning her infant in the North River, and Thomas Wilson, for shooting Alphonso Guerogo. The manslaughter indictments are against Thomas Sorrell, for stabbing Samuel Peterson; John Bengtsson, for stabbing Anton Nordstrom, and John Kelly, for killing Mary Masterson, an infant, while scuffling with her mother. In the Superior Court Judges Friedman and Speir will hold General Term, Judge Curtis Special Term, and Judges Monell and Sedgwick respectively Parts I. and II. There will be no General Term of the Court of Common Pleas until next month. Judge Robinson will sit in Chambers, Judge Larremore will hold the Special Term, and Judges C. P. Daly and J. F. Daly respectively Parts I. and II. In the Marine Court Judges Alker, Joachimsen, and Spaulding will respectively hold Parts I., II., and III.

COURT NOTES.

In the matter of Harlowe against the Bleecker Street and Fulton Ferry Railroad Company, the question of the appointment of a Receiver, which had been adjourned to yesterday, was still further adjourned by Judge Daniels until next Saturday.

Mary Hays, a refined-looking girl about nineteen years of age, was arraigned yesterday, in the Special Sessions, on a charge of stealing a hat and dress-suit from Clara Budington, an acquaintance about her own age. She admitted taking the hat but denied taking the suit. She was sentenced to ten days' imprisonment in the City Prison.

William Hannon, an ex-Policeman, who said he was a cooper and married, was brought into the Tombs Police Court yesterday, on a charge of assault and battery, made by Mary Johnson, of No. 22 Washington street, and a separate charge of a similar character by Edward Eager, of Brooklyn. He was held in $600 bonds to keep the peace, and in default thereof was committed.

Stephen Sullivan and Alexander Sweeny, two well-dressed young men, were charged by Officer John J. McDermott yesterday, in Special Sessions, with having assaulted him while he was on duty. They had made friends with the officer, and he said that he did not wish to press the charge, as they were intoxicated at the time of the offense. The court accepted their plea of guilty and imposed a fine of $10 upon each.

Friday evening Deputy United States Marshal Fisher, of Brooklyn, bought some fruit at the stand of Joseph Olcbasse & John Olva, in Wall street, and among other change received a counterfeit five-cent nickel. He arrested both on a charge of passing spurious coin, and yesterday they were brought before United States Commissioner Shields, and after examination were honorably discharged. Other five-cent pieces found in their possession were examined and found to be good, the only bad one having inadvertently been given to Mr. Fisher.

A young son of Mr. Joseph H. Edwards, of No. 233 West Forty-third street, was arraigned yesterday before Justice Kilbreth at the Yorkville Police Court, to answer a charge of burglary. The complainant was the boy's father, who stated that a few nights ago he broke into Mr. Edwards' house, and carried away clothing valued at $64, which was subsequently found at a pawnbroker's. For a similar offense, committed some time ago, the lad was sent to the School-ship; but he remains as incorrigible as ever. He was locked up for trial.

James Richards, a colored seaman, in the Special Sessions yesterday, charged Daniel Sullivan with selling him a stone for $2. He said he was in Chatham street buying clothes, when Sullivan offered him a watch for $25. He refused to buy, thinking he would get into trouble. Sullivan a few minutes afterward accosted him again with the same offer, and effecting the sale for $2, gave Richards a stone done up in a similar piece of paper to that in which the watch had been wrapped. The prisoner denied his guilt but admitted selling a stone to Richards. The court found him guilty, imposed a fine of $100, and sentenced him to six months' imprisonment.

Officer Breakall, of the Twenty-first Precinct, testified yesterday in Special Sessions that while he was taking a prisoner to the station James Carroll interfered with him and enabled the prisoner to escape. He said that Carroll came behind him and, throwing his arms around his neck, choked him. During the scuffle which ensued, the prisoner made his escape. Counselor Price appeared for the prisoner and questioned the officer closely, finally eliciting the fact that he was clubbing the prisoner whom he was taking to the station-house, and that Carroll, who was intoxicated at the time, interfered to prevent further clubbing. Carroll was discharged.

Mrs. Groshon, of No. 153 East Fity-second street, charged Eliza Flood, her washerwoman, in the Special Sessions yesterday, of having stolen a carpet valued at $20 from complainant's store-room. Mrs. Sarah Hays, a neighbor, corroborated her story, and both said they had been trying to reform the woman Flood, who drank heavily. The prisoner, who was a very decent-looking woman, of a better appearance than is usual among women of her caste, denied her guilt, and told a story reflecting on Mrs. Groshon's honesty, but the court found her guilty and sentenced her to two months' imprisonment. After the sentence had been imposed, both ladies interposed a plea for mercy on account of the prisoner's child, which, if it had been preferred before, might have mitigated the sentence.

Peter Hollis, a repulsive-looking colored man, of about forty-five years of age, and Elizabeth Grumley Hollis, a white woman, of about twenty-five, were arraigned yesterday in the Tombs Police Court, on a charge of keeping a disorderly house in the rear of No. 44 Baxter street. Elizabeth Grumley handed to Justice Duffy a certificate, given by Mr. C. S. Brown, the Superintendent of the Five Points Mission, showing that she was married to Hollis on Dec. 15, 1873, at the mission by Rev. James M. Schaffer. She showed to the Judge also her son, a little white boy, five years old. The prisoners pleaded not guilty, but the officer's testimony was convincing, and the Judge, remarking that he would like to have the minister in court who married them, committed Hollis for trial in default of bail, and discharged his wife.

INSOLVENTS' ASSIGNMENTS.

Spencer H. Smith and Joseph A. Seaver, composing the firm of Smith & Seaver, bankers, at No. 10 Wall street, and James C. Wells and Lansing S. Wells, composing the firm of James C. Wells & Co., wholesale druggists, at No. 58 Cedar street, have made assignments, and their assignees have filed bonds before Judge Loew, in the Court of Common Pleas. The liabilities of Smith & Seaver are given as $229,322 24, and their assets $101,408 08; the liabilities of Wells & Co. as $32,774 11, and assets $9,707 50. The Assignee of Smith & Seaver is James T. Smith, and of Wells & Co. George A. Meyer. The bond of the former was fixed in the sum of $100,000, and of the latter in $11,000.

A LAWYER IN TROUBLE.

Bartholomew Clancy, of No. 223 East Twenty-ninth street, appeared at the Tombs Police Court yesterday, and made, before Justice Duffy, a serious charge against James Barry, a lawyer, doing business at No. 4 Warren street, and living at No. 24 Laight street. He said that he was a client of Barry, and that on Friday he had drawn from the bank $1,160, which he had in a pocket-book. During the evening he became intoxicated, and went to Barry's house. He told Barry that he was going away a considerable distance, and gave him the pocket-book containing the money, a bank-book, and some bonds, asking him to keep them till his return. After giving the valuables to Barry he went to sleep, and on awakening, at about 2 A. M. yesterday, inquired for Barry. Mrs. Barry told him that her husband had gone to see a sick sister, and had left a parcel to be given to him if he should ask for it. He took the parcel, and found the bonds, bank-book, and pocket-book in it, but no money in the pocket-book. Barry did not deny receiving the money, but pleaded not guilty, asked for an examination, and reserved his defense. He was held in default of $2,500 bail, and the examination set down for Wednesday.

CAPT. WEBB'S PHYSIQUE.

THE DEVELOPMENT AND ORGANISM OF THE MAN WHO SWAM THE BRITISH CHANNEL.

The following notes of an examination of Capt. Webb, by Henry Smith, F. R. C. S., Surgeon to King's College Hospital, appear in the *Lancet:* "Having had the opportunity of seeing Capt. Webb, in the absence of Sir William Fergusson from London, I have made a few notes and observations, the result of the examination of a man who has rendered himself an object of interest to the whole world in general, but in an especial manner to the members of our profession, who are in a better position than any other class of the community to appreciate the wonderful powers of endurance which Capt. Webb evinced in the performance of his late most marvelous and unheard-of exploit. I am sorry I had not time to make a more minute examination, and institute some inquiries on other points of interest; but I thought perhaps these few details and observations, imperfect as they are, may be of some interest. As Capt. Webb, who is five feet eight inches in height, and weighs fourteen stone and a half, stood before me stripped to the waist, I could not fail being struck with the splendid form and symmetry of his chest, neck, and arms, and I was somewhat astonished to find him with such good flesh and so little angularity, as it were, about him. I expected, after such hard training, and such severe exertion, that the muscles would stand out in relief and be well marked, as one has seen in prize-fighters and other athletes; but, on the contrary, there was a considerable development of other tissue besides that of muscle. On putting him into various attitudes, however, and making him exert particular muscles, their fine development and power were at once noticeable. The triceps especially, as one would expect, is extraordinarily developed. The scapular muscles and those of the neck are also especially remarkable. I measured his chest, while he was standing with his arms held above his head, at two points—first on a level with his nipples, and found that he measured in that situation forty-one inches and a half; around the waist three inches above the umbilicus, the circumference was thirty-five and a half inches. The arm, in circumference three inches above the elbow, was thirteen and a half inches. The forearm, two inches below the elbow, measured eleven and a quarter inches. The circumference of the neck, on a level with the thyroid cartilage, was over fifteen inches. On examination with the stethoscope I was astonished at the extraordinary volume of air entering the lungs at each inspiration. The sounds of the heart were remarkably clear and healthy. On questioning him minutely about some points connected with his remarkable feat, Capt. Webb gave me some interesting answers. In the first place he very modestly informed me, on my putting to him the question as to whether he could have held together for another mile, that he certainly could not have done so in the state the sea was in at the time. To my question as to whether he felt cold at any time while he was in the water, he answered decidedly, no. This, I think, is a point of special interest, for with ordinary persons who have remained in the water for a long time swimming we know that the sensation of cold comes on before that of weariness and exhaustion, and warns the swimmer to get on to his native element. A striking illustration of this fact occurred to my observation only last week in a young gentleman who, wishing to emulate Capt. Webb's feat in a small degree, swam an immense distance in the sea by the side of a boat. He informed me that he was prompted to give up because he felt chilly, not because he was tired. To my question about the porpoise grease with which his body was anointed, Capt. Webb informed me that he did not know that it helped him at all—in fact, that he rather thought he did not derive any benefit from its use. However, of course, this point could only be settled by the direct experience of a swimmer performing a feat under exactly similar conditions, both with and without the oil. On putting the question whether he suffered from any difficulty in breathing during his passage, he answered, 'Not at all, with the exception of that produced now and then by the mechanical force of the waves dashing against my mouth and nose.' To avoid this he had to keep his head well back, and hence the two transverse, semi-curved lines of abrasion, about four inches long and two inches apart, which were plainly noticeable on my examination."

THE O'BALDWIN MURDER.

Coroner Woltman held an inquest yesterday in the case of Edward O'Baldwin, the pugilist known as the Irish Giant, who was shot in his bar-room, No. 45 West street, by his partner, Michael Finnell, on last Monday night. Pelnam Hollis testified that O'Baldwin tapped Finnell on the shoulder and went with him into the back room; ten minutes afterward two shots were heard, and a rush was made for the back room, where Finnell and O'Baldwin were found struggling for the pistol; Finnell slipped away, and O'Baldwin was laid on a mattress; O'Baldwin and Finnell had no angry words before going into the back room. James Nelson, who was day bar-tender in the place, was awakened by hearing the shots, and saw the men struggling for the pistol. William Brophy, the night bar-tender, testified that he ran into the room and took the pistol away from O'Baldwin. Before O'Baldwin and Finnell entered the back room they seemed to be friendly, and were drinking together. John Goldspring and James Hewitt gave similar testimony. Samuel Kavanagh, a sailor, who was in the saloon at the time, heard a scuffle in the back room and a man say, "You little ——, I'll kill you anyhow." Then there was a pistol-shot, and as witness entered the room another shot was fired. O'Baldwin had Finnell's head under his arm, and both men were struggling for the possession of the pistol. Coroner Woltman then read O'Baldwin's ante-mortem statement to the jury. Counselor William F. Howe, who appeared for the prisoner, vehemently protested against the action of the Coroner, the ante-mortem statement being invalid owing to O'Baldwin expressing a hope of recovery, and demanded that the Coroner should instruct the jury to disregard the statement. After a heated dispute between the Coroner and counsel, the Coroner made the desired charge. After a short absence the jury found that O'Baldwin came to his death by a pistol-shot wound at the hands of Finnell, and the prisoner was committed to the Tombs to await the action of the Grand Jury.

HOW HE ESCAPED FROM CLINTON.

The Plattsburg *Sentinel* chronicles the arrest of a convict who recently escaped from Clinton Prison, saying: "It will be remembered that for two weeks after Crosswell was missed a guard was kept up day and night, as it was believed that he was still in the yard. The supposition proves to be correct. Crosswell, is is said, now tells the whole story. He was secreted in a hole under the floor of the ore shed, about twenty inches deep, seven feet long, and four feet wide, and in this narrow inclosure he must have remained for four weeks. When satisfied that he was no longer watched in the yard at night, he came out from his hiding-place, dug a hole under the pickets, and escaped. It is said that the cast-off clothes and blanket of Filkins were found in the hole under the ore shed, and he is supposed to have escaped in the same manner. Both must have had accomplices to bring them food in the night, and to aid them in digging out under the pickets, and these accomplices were probably prisoners. The contrivance for secreting themselves is very ingenious. There is a space between the floor and the ground high enough for a man to creep through, which had been carefully searched. The hole was in the ground below this, and covered with old rubbish and stone, so that it is not surprising that it was not discovered."

A DUTCH MURDER.

The following appears in the London *Times* of the 17th: "A great sensation has been created at Amsterdam by the discovery of the murderers of an old lady named Kouwen and her maid in December, 1872, a crime which had hitherto defied detection. It appears that a public-house waiter named Jut was betrothed to the lady's former servant, but having no money to set up house-keeping, they agreed to rob and murder Mrs. Kouwen. They first murdered her servant, and then the lady herself. Escaping all suspicion, they remained at the Hague till the following March, then married and went to America; there sold the lady's American securities, and afterward went to England, where they disposed of her Austrian bonds. The agent employed in this late transaction, however, was suspicious of something wrong, and Jut had to purchase his silence by a round sum of money. The pair next opened a tavern at Rotterdam, but their investment of a large sum in Dutch securities attracted notice. The Police set their maidservant to watch them, and her information placed their guilt beyond doubt. They have confessed the crime."

FATAL ENDING OF A BOYS' QUARREL.

At a late hour on Friday night Capt. Kennedy, of the Ninth Precinct, received information that John Davis, aged seventeen, was lying in a dying condition at his parents' residence, No. 30 Little Twelfth street, from injuries received during a quarrel with another lad named Felix Hanratty, aged eleven years, of No. 15 Little Twelfth street. An investigation was made by the Captain and it was learned that on Friday evening Davis and Hanratty quarreled in the street in front of the former's residence, and a fight ensued, during which Hanratty was worsted. As Davis was leaving him Hanratty picked up a paving stone and threw it at Davis, striking him in the back, fracturing his spine. Dr. Healy, of No. 278 West Eleventh street, who was called to attend the lad, states that his injuries are necessarily fatal. No information of the affair was given to the Police until some six hours after its occurrence, and in the meantime Hanratty had escaped. He was, however, arrested by Patrolman Flanagan, of the Ninth Precinct, yesterday morning, and is held to await the result of the injuries.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—A LARGE, FIRST-CLASS HOUSE, four-story and basement, with all the modern conveniences, Nos. 36 and 38 East 39th st., between Madison and Park avs.; house 38.6 feet front; lot, 55 feet by half the block. Apply to THOMAS MURPHY, No. 31 Broad st.

A MOST ELEGANT AND COSTLY DOUBLE mansion of stone, in an unexceptionable part of the City of Brooklyn, convenient to its ferries and public institutions, surrounded by an acre of beautifully and expensively ornamented grounds, filled with fruit and flowers, and having extensive conservatories, stables, and carriage-house, to let, furnished, to an acceptable family, or for sale on reasonable and easy terms. Offices, No. 11 Pine st. and No. 33 East 17th st. V. K. STEVENSON, Jr.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS HIGH-STOOP BROWN-stone house, No. 34 West 52d st., near 5th av., 17x101, with extension; hardwood and cabinet work on three floors; furnished throughout with the most elegant furniture, draperies, gas fixtures and French pattern carpets, also bronzes, pictures, billiard table, cabinet piano and organ, and everything complete for house-keeping; can be seen in the morning before 12. Agents need not apply.

THREE FOUR-STORY, BASEMENT, AND under-cellar houses, with brown-stone fronts, lately finished, with hardwood doors and stairs on first floor, for sale cheap; 20x42. Inquire at No. 279 West 11th st.

FOR SALE, WITHOUT REGARD TO COST, AT prices to suit the times, Nos. 733 and 737 Madison av.; also, Nos. 27 and 35 East 64th st., and No. 31 East 65th st. Elegant cabinet finish; pier and mantel glasses. Open all day.

TO LEASE OR FOR SALE—FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES—A large four-story brown-stone high-stoop house, on 19th st., near Broadway, 22x65x½ block, suitable for millinery, restaurant, express office, &c. TROCKER & PURDY, No. 1,243 Broadway.

FOR SALE CHEAP, AND BUT LITTLE cash required, or to exchange for a house in Harlem or Brooklyn, a first-class three-story, high-stoop, brown-stone house in 78th st., near Central Park. Address OWNER, Box No. 162 *Times* Office.

AN OFFER WANTED FOR NO. 17 EAST 73d st., 22x60, four stories and basement; hardwood finish. Inquire on premises or of JAMES BLACKHURST, No. 225 West 48th st.

AN ELEGANT BROWN-STONE HOUSE, cabinet finish, 22x75x100, beautifully furnished, 57th st., near 6th av.; price very reasonable. W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—SEVERAL first-class houses for lots, tenements, stores, or country property. Apply at or address No. 350 East 62d st.

A BARGAIN.—NOW IS THE TIME TO BUY A VERY good house, in first-rate order, cheap. Address, for particulars, BREWSTER, Box No. 129 *Times* Office.

MURRAY HILL.—FOR SALE, FURNISHED, WITH stable attached, one of the finest houses on Madison av. Apply to J. ROMAINE BROWN, 1,280 Broadway.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

BUY A LOT AT CREEDMOOR OR QUEENS.
Land high and well drained.
STREETS ALL GRADED.
30 MINUTES from Hunter's Point by TWO RAILROADS.
Early and late trains.
POST and TELEGRAPH OFFICES. CHURCHES, SCHOOLS and STORES adjoin the property.
A BUILDING, LOAN and SAVINGS SOCIETY (to be organized and controlled by purchasers of lots) will loan money to those desiring to build.
LOTS $150 to $250 each.
PAYMENTS $10 PER MONTH.
Half of the monthly payments to go to Building Fund if desired by the purchasers.
For maps and further particulars see
CREEDMOOR LAND ASSOCIATION,
BLACKWELL & RIKER, Agents,
No. 4 PINE ST., NEW-YORK.

FOR SALE TO CLOSE AN ESTATE—ONE OF the best farms in New-Jersey; 175 acres; near station on Camden and Amboy Railroad, adjoining the Rancocas stud farm of P. Lorillard, Esq. Address J. I. BISHOP, Trenton, N. J.

ELEGANT COTTAGE, COMPLETELY FURnished, for sale or to let, for Winter or longer, near depot; distance, 45 minutes from Astor House; servants will stay; handsome grounds, modern appliances, terms low. Address ODIN, Box 174 *Times* Office.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner of Main and Cone sts.

BUY STAMFORD PROPERTY.—ALL TRAINS; finest place of residence in New-England; taxes seven mills; complete list of property for sale or to rent. H. A. HUBBARD, Stamford.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

FOR RENT.—TWO THREE-STORY, HIGH-STOOP houses, $800 each; three four-story, high-stoop, brown-stone, $1,500; two four-story, high-stoop, brown-stone, on Madison av., $1,500, $1,800; five superbly finished and admirably located brown-stone residences, $2,000, $2,500, $3,000, $6,000. Apply at the Office of the North America Life Insurance Company, Nos. 17 and 19 Warren st., or at the office in new block, 60th st., near Madison av. KINGMAN F. PAGE.

TO RENT—THE BUILDING ON THE SOUTH SIDE of 26th st., extending from 5th av. to Broadway, comprising Nos. 212 and 214 5th av. and Nos. 1,134 and 1,136 Broadway, from May 1, 1876, on a long lease. The owner can be seen at Laidlaw & Co.'s, No. 12 Pine st. Only persons who may desire to occupy the building themselves need apply.

TO LET—NO. 432 WEST 24TH ST., NEAT TWO-story and basement brick cottage, eight rooms, modern improvements, in good order; rent $60 per month. J. DENHAM & CO., No. 266 West 23d st.

AT FLUSHING.—TO LET, A FIRST-CLASS FURnished house, twelve rooms; all modern improvements: best location; five minutes from depot; house new and exceedingly desirable; also, one with improvements, unfurnished, eleven rooms; central and right location. Apply to J. L. STEELE, Flushing, Long Island.

TO LET—FOR THE WINTER MONTHS, A HANDsome, thoroughly-furnished house, about one hour from the City, with stable and use of a cow; to a small, careful family, without little children, rent would be low. For particulars address HOME, Scarborough Post Office, Hudson River.

TO RENT, FURNISHED—A HANDSOME BRICK residence in the upper part of the island, containing all modern improvements, with stable, &c., and ample grounds; communication with City by Hudson River Railroad; forty-five minutes to South Ferry. Address HOUSEHOLDER, Box No. 185 *Times* Office.

A VERY FINE FRENCH FLAT TO RENT from $50 to $65 a month; 25x75; near to 8th av. entrance to Central Park; all improvements; seven rooms and bath; steam pump supplies water throughout the building; janitor always there. Apply at No. 897 8th av. JOHN BRANIGAN.

TO LET—THE THREE STORY BRICK DWELLING house No. 151 West 12th st., between 6th and 7th avs.; has just been put in order and is a very desirable house for a small family. Apply to B. RICHARDS, Jr., No. 8 Pine st.

A GEM!—BEAUTIFULLY-FRESCOED HANDSOMEly-furnished first-class house, near Reservoir Park; rent reduced to private family paying quarterly in advance. Address OWNER, Box No. 309 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

TO LEASE OR LET, FURNISHED.—NO. 405 Clinton st., near Union st., Brooklyn, a first-class three-story high-stoop brown-stone house; all modern improvements; handsomely furnished, carpeted, and frescoed; to a small family; immediate possession.

UP-TOWN FLATS TO LET IN SUITES OF eight, nine, and ten rooms; newly frescoed, and in pleasant situation; also, a house in Brooklyn, in first-class order. Inquire of JOSEPH WILLIAMSON, No. 999 6th av., or of the owner, C. T. BARNEY, 82 Broadway.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY AND BASEMENT brick house No. 231 West 47th st., rent $60 per month. Inquire on the premises or at No. 239 of JAMES H. RIDABOCK, Esq.

TO RENT—A THREE-STORY HIGH-STOOP house, 18x60x100, 55th st., near 8th av.; all modern improvements; good neighborhood. Apply to N. ABBOTT, No. 48 Pine st.

TO RENT, FURNISHED—THREE-STORY HIGH-stoop brown-stone house, West 47th st.; $250 per month. For particulars, apply to OWNER, No. 7 Wall st., second story front room.

FLATS TO LET—FIRST-CLASS ONE ON CORner; private entrance; nine rooms, all light; also, one furnished; possession immediately or Nov. 1. YATES, No. 888 6th av.

HOUSE TO LET—28TH ST., BETWEEN MADIson and 4th avs.; favorable terms to a good tenant; no agents. Inquire of JOHN GOWAN, Nos. 25 and 27 East 28th st.

TO LET, FURNISHED—A COMPLETELY-FURnished four-story house, Lexington av., near 42d st.; $250; others in this vicinity, furnished and unfurnished, cheap. JOHN J. COADY, No. 120 Park av.

A LARGE UNFURNISHED HOUSE, 25TH st., near Trinity Chapel, four story, brown stone, high stoop, 26 feet front; very fine order; rent reasonable. OGDEN & CLARK, Broadway and 17th st.

TO LET—FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED, beautiful flats in the Grand Circle Hotel, corner 59th st., 8th av. and Broadway. Steam heat, Janitor, Otis elevators, and the finest location in the City.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—HOUSE NO. 321 WEST 46th st.; also, No. 331 West 50th st.; both houses three stories and basement. JAMES BLACKHURST, No. 225 West 48th st.

A SMALL FIRST-CLASS STONE HOUSE, fully furnished, in perfect repair, to rent; suitable for a Physician; $175 per month. No. 254 West 21st st.

TO LET, AT WASHINGTON HEIGHTS—Furnished and unfurnished houses, at low prices, forty-five minutes from City Hall. A. B. MILLS, Agent, 156th st. and 10th av.

RARE BARGAIN.—HOUSE TO LET AND FURniture for sale; enough rooms rented to pay rent. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

FOR RENT—AN ELEGANT FRENCH FLAT NEAR Central Park; furniture for sale at much less than its value. Inquire of Mr. CLAY, No. 31 West 61st st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—BY A QUIET AND RESPONSIBLE person, a small, well-furnished house between 40th and 50th sts.; no questions to be asked and rent paid in advance. Address E., Box No. 310 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE. NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—AN ENGLISH BASEMENT HOUSE; $25,000. Address H. S., Box No. 327 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN THE TIMES BUILDING.

ON THE SECOND AND THIRD FLOORS.
These rooms are desirably located, are well lighted, in good order, and will be partitioned to suit tenants.
Apply to
GEORGE JONES,
Times Office.

TO LET OR LEASE—WORKSHOP AT NO. 93 East 4th st., 25x96 feet, and at No. 8 Extra place, 25x46 feet. Inquire of C. D. MEYER, Agent, 14 1st st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts. Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

A YOUNG, WELL-EDUCATED PERSON, from North Germany, wishes a situation as companion and to wait upon a lady, where she will be treated as a member of the family; no salary required. Inquire at No. 95 Ferry st., Newark, N. J.

A LADY WISHES TO OBTAIN A SITUATION, in a family going to the South for the Winter, as lady's companion. Address X. L., Box No. 340 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COMPANION OR HOUSE-KEEPER.—AS companion to a lady, or will assume the duties of house-keeper in the home of a widower and small family; compensation not so much an object as a good home. Address Mrs. Weeks, Box No. 291 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A NEAT, OBLIGING girl, wearing her hair plain and print dresses, with three years' reference from last place, as chamber-maid and waitress; understands care silverware, salads, &c.; City or country. Call for Etta, Monday or Tuesday, at No. 366 6th av., near 23d st.

CHAMBER-MAID, WAITRESS, &c.—BY a Swedish woman who is a thorough chamber-maid and a competent waitress, &c.; City or country; has several years' reference. Can be seen at the Protestant Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A SCOTCH GIRL as chamber-maid and waitress, or to do plain sewing; quick and obliging; can be well recommended. Call Monday and Tuesday at No. 217 East 23d st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE AND highly-recommended Swedish girl as chamber-maid; she is honest, willing, and obliging. Call at Swedish Servants' Office, No. 203 East 37th st.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN to do chamber-work and sewing or take care of a child and sew. Call at No. 41 East 23d st., present employer's.

COOK.—BY A DANISH GIRL OF TWENTY-FOUR; clean and strong; a good cook; makes bread, biscuit, soups, cooks all kinds of meat and game; three years in last place; employer to be seen; will do cooking alone, or assist in washing; City or country; not a girl to leave her places. Call Monday or Tuesday at No. 366 6th av., near 23d st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN (PROTESTant) as cook and to assist with washing; no objection to the country; is an excellent maker of butter. Call at No. 225 West 16th st.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG RESPECTABLE SWEDISH girl as first-class cook in a private family; would do the coarse washing; is willing and honest; has the best of reference. Call at Swedish Servants' Office, No. 203 East 37th st.

COOK.—BY A SWEDISH WOMAN AS COOK IN A first-class private family or boarding-house; is very respectable; willing, obliging, and well recommended. Call at Swedish Servants' Office, No. 203 East 37th st.

COOK.—BY A SWEDISH YOUNG WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook or laundress, or as chamber-maid and nurse, or for general house-work. Call at No. 236 West 20th st.

COOK.—AS FIRST-CLASS COOK, WHO HAS LIVED with first-class families in London and New-York. Call on Monday at No. 759 6th av., in store.

DRESS-MAKER—SEAMSTRESS.—CAN DO all kinds of family sewing; would like a few more engagements by the day or week on reasonable terms. Address, for two days, M. W., Box No. 316 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

DRESS-MAKER.—A FIRST-CLASS DRESS-MAKer would go out by the day or take home work; suits made at moderate prices; very best City reference. Inquire for Dress-maker, No. 259 6th av., second floor, front.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS DRESS-maker; cuts, fits, and trims in the latest style; best reference. Address M. F., Box No. 297 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

DRESS-MAKER.—MISS BARBER, AN EXPERIenced dress-maker, will go by the day to first-class families, or make suits at home in the latest style; terms, $2 50. Call at No. 745 6th av., near 42d st.

FOR TRUE AND RELIABLE SERVANTS CALL AT THE OLD
METROPOLITAN SERVANTS' EXCHANGE,
138—WEST 11TH ST.—138
CORNER 6TH AV.
ESTABLISHED 1853. J. MORISON, Proprietor.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY A MIDDLE-AGED LADY as housekeeper in a private family; would prefer elderly people; reference exchanged. Address M. L. B., Box No. 305 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG WELSH PROTestant girl to do general house-work; a good cook, washer, and ironer; very quick of foot, and obliging in whatever she can do; City or country. Call Monday and Tuesday at No. 366 6th av., near 23d st.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A YOUNG SCOTCH GIRL AS lady's maid; would wait on an elderly lady and sew; a good home more of an object than wages; five years' City references. Call at No. 62 West 15th st.

LAUNDRESS.—A LADY ABOUT LEAVING THE City would like to engage some washing for a superior laundress; gentlemen's or family washing by the week. Call or address Laundress for three days, No. 403 West 29th st.

LAUNDRESS.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN SOlicits washing and ironing from gentlemen and families; is prompt and reliable; fluting done by machine, and all kinds of finery. Call for two days at No. 342 East 23d st., second floor.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, a few gentlemen's or families' washing by the dozen or month at a moderate price; good reference. Call at No. 211 East 28th st., first flight.

LAUNDRESS.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WOULD like a gentleman's and lady's washing to do at her own home; prompt and reliable. Call or address Advertiser, No. 157 West 30th st., near 7th av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE COLORED woman to do gentlemen's or families' washing and ironing, by the week or month. Call at No. 129 West 26th st., Mrs. Lomax.

NURSE.—BY A COMPETENT PROTESTANT woman as nurse, who is capable of bringing up an infant on the bottle; City reference. Address Nurse, Box No. 260 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A LADY FOR a steady home for a competent and trustworthy woman as nurse to a baby or grown children; is a neat sewer; best City reference. Call on Monday from 9 to 5 o'clock at at No. 8 East 10th st.

NURSE.—BY A WOMAN, A BABY TO NURSE AT her own house. Call or address Mrs. McM., Box No. 311 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

NURSE.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT AS nurse and seamstress; can take the entire charge of an infant from its birth. Call at present employer's, No. 94 Clinton place.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GERMAN girl as nurse; is honest, willing, obliging, and fond of children; best of references. Call at Swedish Servants' Office, No. 203 East 37th st.

NURSE.—BY AN EXPERIENCED WOMAN AS monthly nurse; thoroughly reliable; highest testimonials from physicians and families. Call or address Mrs. S. Cook, No. 342 East 23d st., room No. 13.

NURSE.—BY AN EXPERIENCED PROTESTANT woman, as infant's nurse; fully capable to take entire charge of a baby from its birth; best City reference. Call on Monday at No. 136 West 35th st.

SITUATIONS WANTED FOR FIRST-CLASS cooks, chamber-maids, seamstresses, nurses, girls for general house-work, waitresses, &c.; all these are respectable servants, and can produce first-class references. Call at the METROPOLITAN SERVANTS' EXCHANGE, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av., which is a first-class institution in every respect; none but reliable servants on hand. J. MORISON, Proprietor.

SERVANTS,
Honest, civil, and capable,
now waiting employment at CARPENTER'S Agency,
No. 108 6th av., near 9th st.

SEAMSTRESS, &c.—IN A FAMILY, BY A WELL-educated French person of ability and experience; understands all kinds of sewing, cut and fit, and operate on machine; speaks Italian and English, and good French pronunciation; reference from last employer. Address L. P., Box No. 272 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant girl as seamstress; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses; operate on sewing-machine; do chamber-work, and be generally useful; City reference. Call at No. 30 West 13th st.

SEAMSTRESS AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY a young girl as seamstress and chamber-maid; excellent operator on Wheeler & Wilson machine; is a neat hand-sewer; willing to take care of children; best reference. Call at No. 759 2d av., fancy store.

SEAMSTRESS AND COMPANION.—BY A competent German lady with experience; good references. Address M. B., Box No. 304 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A SWEDISH YOUNG WOMAN as first-class seamstress in a private family; can operate on several machines. Apply at No. 613 3d av., corner 40th st., third floor.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS seamstress, and would do chamber-work; is willing and obliging; City reference. Call at No. 1,611 2d av.

WASHING.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman wishes some family washing; understands fluting and polishing; terms reasonable. Call at No. 921 8th av., between 54th and 55th sts.

MALES.

BUTLER.—BY A COMPETENT FRENCH BUTLER, in a first-class private family, by Oct. 10; can give first-class City references. Address Stanislas, No. 925 6th av., butcher store.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts. Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

TO RENT—IN 38TH ST., NEAR BROADWAY, A first-class stable, two box and five single stalls; second story finished for a family; possession at once. Apply on the premises or at No. 64 Leonard st., corner of Church.

A—ONE COUPE, NEARLY NEW; ALSO one extension-top phaeton, cheap, as the owner is going to Europe. To be seen at M. CURLEY'S, Nos. 109, 111 and 113 East 13th st., near 4th av.

A DESIRABLE PRIVATE STABLE ON 22D st., near 4th av., at a reduced rent; also one on 33d st., near Madison av. F. G. & C. S. BROWN, corner Broadway and Wall st.

STABLE TO LET—NO. 26 EAST 13TH ST.; five stalls on ground floor, with good carriage room and a large loft over the stable. Inquire of M. CURLEY, No. 111 East 13th st., near 4th av.

PRIVATE STABLE TO LET—ONE OF THE best in the City; six stalls; rooms for coachman; or for sale; terms easy. YATES, No. 888 6th av.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

BUTLER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS BUTLER; LONG and satisfactory reference. Address Butler, Box No. 316 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,257 BROADWAY.

CLERK, &c.—IN SOME WHOLESALE HOUSE OR business office; wages not so much an object as a permanent position, where I can rise according to merit; age 16; reside with my parents, and can give undoubted reference. Call or address Industry, No. 211 West 29th st.

CLERK.—BY A YOUNG MAN AS CLERK IN A store or office; good references from last employers. Address D. T., Box No. 151 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—A GENTLEMAN WANTS A PLACE for his coachman, who has lived with him for over five years, and can recommend him in every respect as being a faithful and good man, who thoroughly understands his business. Apply at No. 65 Worth st., this week.

COACHMAN.—BY A GENTLEMAN FOR HIS coachman, a competent, trustworthy man; thoroughly understands his business; will be found willing, obliging, and respectful; I can strongly recommend him as a first-class man in every respect. Apply personally or by note to Coachman, No. 39 West 34th st.

COACHMAN.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT as first-class coachman and gardener in the country; will make himself generally useful; can take charge of a furnace and milk; one year's reference from last place. Call or address at No. 31 Clark st., corner Spring.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE YOUNG MAN, (Protestant,) and not afraid of work, and a good, careful driver; City or country; good reference from last place. Call for one day at No. 106 West 22d st., Mr. Fagan's stable.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN; THOROUGHLY understands his business in all its branches; eight years' City and country reference; is willing and obliging. Address L. L., Box No. 325 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN, &c.—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT young man as coachman and groom, plain gardener, or useful man; best of references; City or country. Address G. M., Box No. 298 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A SINGLE young man who understands the care and management of horses; also an excellent groom and driver; can furnish four years' reference. Address H. R., Box No. 207 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A COLORED MAN IN CITY OR country; can give best of references. Call or address I. H., for three days, at No. 103 West 30th st., D. Laughlin's livery stable.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN; THOROUGHly understands the care of horses and carriages; no objection to the country; first-class reference. Call or address L. K., No. 108 West 30th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A SCOTCHMAN; IS A GOOD groom; competent man; twenty years' very best references. Address B. D., 109 and 111 East 13th st.

JANITOR.—BY A COMPETENT MAN, POSITION AS janitor; references furnished. Address George, Box No. 265 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

USEFUL MAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant married man; small family; wishes to make himself useful in a gentleman's country residence; can milk, take care of horses and cows, and will be found willing and obliging; good reference. Call for one week at No. 17 Centre st.

WAITER.—BY A YOUNG COLORED MAN AS first-class waiter in a private family or boarding-house; thoroughly understands his business; excellent reference. Call at Mrs. Williams', No. 239 West 29th st.

WAITER.—BY A FRENCHMAN AS WAITER IN a private family; best references from last employer; no objection to go in the country. Address T. C., No. 208 East 38th st.

WAITER.—BY A YOUNG ENGLISHMAN IN A private family; has excellent City reference; no objection to the country. Call at or address No. 327 West 33d st.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE MAN, IN A private family, as first-class waiter; eight years' reference from last place. Call on Monday at No. 1,272 Broadway, near 33d st.

WAITER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITER (SWISS) in a private family; has first-class reference. Address Swiss Waiter, Box No. 269 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A YOUNG COLORED MAN AS head waiter; fully competent. Address S. W., Box No. 271 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,257 BROADWAY.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT MIDdle-aged lady, who is a good seamstress, as housekeeper, to go a short distance from the City; must be neat and economical, a good cook and baker, and willing to make he self generally useful. To such a person a comfortable home, where she will be treated as one of the family, and very moderate wages, will be given for the winter.

Address, with particulars, Box No. 234, Elizabeth, N. J.

WANTED—A COMPETENT MAN TO TAKE charge of the subscription and advertising departments of a weekly religious newspaper having a large circulation in the United States and Canada. Call between 12 and 1 o'clock at No. 80 Wall st. for M. P. WALLING.

WANTED—A CAPABLE MAN AS NURSE AND ATtendant on an invalid gentleman. Apply, giving references, by letter to JAMES H. FENNER, New-York Post Office, general delivery.

WANTED—A GERMAN PROTESTANT GIRL AS seamstress and chamber-maid and to see to a growing child; must be a good operator. Apply, with City references, after 10 A. M., at No. 419 Madison av.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT WOMAN TO COOK, wash, iron, and do house-work. Call after 10 o'clock at No. 60 West 45th st.

WANTED—A COLORED BOY ABOUT FIFTEEN years old to make himself useful on a gentleman's place. Apply from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., at 20 Ferry st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PERFECTION!
BOKER'S BITTERS.
Beware of Counterfeits and Imitations.

FOR SALE—AT A SACRIFICE, AN ELEGANT SET of real bronze clock and two chandeliers, with glass shades; cost 1,500 francs in Paris; also a new family Singer's sewing-machine; cost $80; will be sold for $40, at No. 216 West 40th st.

WHITE'S CLEANSING POWDER IS BETTER and cheaper than soap for all house-cleaning purposes—one trial will convince you of it. Agents wanted. H. W. CRESSY & CO., Sole Agents, No. 787 Washington st.

INSTRUCTION.

HARVARD UNIVERSITY.—THE PREPARAtory school of Mr. WM. W. NEWELL is limited to about ten pupils. Suitable for any college. Reference to parents of scholars, Gouverneur M. Ogden, Esq., Jarvis Slade, Esq., Richard A. McCurdy, Esq., &c. No. 115 East 26th st.

PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY ACADEMY, CHESTER, PENN.—Opens Sept. 8; civil engineering, the classics, and English thoroughly taught. For circulars apply to Col. THEO. HYATT, President, or O. M. BOGART, Esq., No. 3 Nassau st., New-York.

MRS. MARY RODGERS GRIFFITTS' ENGlish, French, and German Day School for Young Ladies and Children, No. 23 West 48th st., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 27.

MRS. DOTY'S AND MRS. TRIVETT'S English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children, Astoria, Long Island, will re-open Sept. 30.

COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, MADISON AV., BETWEEN 83D AND 84TH STS.—French, English, and German boarding and day school for young ladies and children. Terms moderate.

KINDERGARTEN AND TRAINING CLASS for mothers and teachers reopens Sept. 22, at No. 44 East 43d st.; oldest and best Kindergarten in the City; all the Froebel occupations. Miss E. M. COE, Prin.

THE ELIZABETH INSTITUTE BOARDING and Day School for young ladies will reopen Sept. 15. For further particulars apply to Miss N. C. READ, No. 521 N. Broad st., Elizabeth, N. J.

UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL, NO. 1 Winthrop place, one block from N. Y. University, begins 39th year Sept. 13; primary, commercial, and classical departments. M. M. Hobby, B. S. Lassiter, Prins.

MADEMOISELLE TARDIVEL'S
Boarding and Day School, No. 25 West 46th st., New York, reopens for Young Ladies, Children, and Infants, Sept. 21. Apply personally or by letter.

MISS S. D. DOREMUS
REOPENS HER DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS
At No. 47 East 21st st., Sept. 23.

MR. CORNWALL'S
English, French, and Classical School for Boys, No. 1,267 Broadway will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 22.

MRS. J. T. BENEDICT'S BOARDING AND Day School for Young Ladies and Children, No. 7 East 42d st., New York, will reopen Sept. 30.

MISS H. B. SMITH, NO. 208 WEST 43D ST., will resume her lessons with young ladies Oct. 7, 1875, in classes or singly.

CLASSES RESUMED AT THE ACADEMY of the Sacred Heart, No. 49 West 17th st., New-York, on MONDAY, Sept. 6.

INSTRUCTION.

COLUMBIA GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

NO. 333 4TH AV., BETWEEN 24TH AND 25TH STS.
112TH YEAR BEGAN MONDAY, SEPT. 20.
Principals { Dr. R. S. BACON, A. M., LL.D. / B. H. CAMPBELL, A. M.
Classical, English, and mathematical. Circulars at the school.

Collegiate Institute,

No. 40 Washington Square, New-York City.
(Location delightful and easy of access.)
DR. GEO. W. CLARKE, Principal, prepares pupils of all ages for business or college.
Thirty-third year begins Sept. 13, 1875.
Circulars at bookstores and at the institute.

MISS COMSTOCK'S
ENGLISH, FRENCH, AND GERMAN BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN, Nos. 32 and 34 Reservoir Park, (West 40th st.,) facing Reservoir square.
Boarding pupils limited to sixteen.
School year of 1875 and 1876 will begin Sept. 27,
KINDERGARTEN Oct. 1.
Personal application and inspection of building at any time.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE,
FOR YOUNG LADIES AND LITTLE GIRLS,
NO. 167 MADISON AV.
This school will reopen on Tuesday, Sept. 28. No boarding pupils taken. Thorough and complete English course. Belles-Lettres class; special advantages for French and German; light gymnastics, drawing, sewing, &c. Prospectus, with septennial roll of the school, to be had on application.
MR. and MRS. ELISEE CHARLIER, Principals.

ST. JOHN'S SCHOOL.
Boarding and Day School
FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN.
Rev. THEODORE IRVING, LL.D., Rector.
No. 21 West 32d st., New-York.
A separate department for young boys.
Dr. Irving's classes for the study of the English language, literature, and the fine arts will begin
THURSDAY, NOV. 4.

MADAME O. DA SILVA
AND
MRS. ALEX. BRADFORD'S
(formerly Mrs. Ogden Hoffman's) English, French and German Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children, with calisthenics. No. 17 West 38th st., New-York. Reopens Sept. 27. Application may be made by letter or personally, as above.

TARRYTOWN YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE TO LET.—Furnished complete throughout with beautiful furniture, situated on Washington, Depeyster, and Chestnut sts.; has all modern improvements, gas, baths, ranges, furnaces, and every modern convenience; containing over thirty rooms, besides large school-room with desks, &c.; nice grounds, fruit, shade, stable, &c. It will be rented or leased to a good party at a very reasonable rent, and immediate possession given. Apply to the owner, S. EMBERSON, No. 659 6th av.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S CLASSICAL, FRENCH, English, and Primary School, at No. 1,214 Broadway, near 30th st., reopens WEDNESDAY, Sept. 15. Terms, from $100 to $300 per year. A few boarders at $500 additional. Scholars boarded until families come to town. Carpentry. Latin conversation. Physical education. Circulars at Putnam's Book-store, corner of 23d st. and 4th av., and at the school.

PROF. VAN DAELL'S FRENCH COURSES—No. 1,267 Broadway, Room No. 21. Cours de littérature. Primary, intermediate, and advanced courses in grammar and conversation; thorough and most improved system; special classes for ladies; private lessons; terms moderate; numerous City references. Free class on TUESDAY, Oct. 5, at 11 A. M., 1:30, and 8 P. M.

Nos. 6 and 8 East 53d st.
Mrs. SYLVANUS REED'S SCHOOL,
OPENS, SEPT. 30; KINDERGARTEN, OCT. 5.
Ladies wishing to join the classes of Prof. Nairne in belles-lettres and of Dr. Labberton, in history, will apply at once.

NO. 58 PARK AV., NEW-YORK.
Between 37th and 38th sts.
MURRAY HILL INSTITUTE, a first-class school for boys, especially as preparatory for college. Number limited to fifty; family pupils to six. Twelfth year opens Sept. 20. JOSEPH D. HULL, (Yale,) Principal.

AT NYACK-ON-HUDSON.—THE RIVERSIDE Institute thoroughly educates twenty young ladies; home culture; advantages unsurpassed; superb residence. Terms $400 to $500, and no extras. Opens Sept. 22. References, the Nyack clergy and Commodore Wm. Voorhis.

PORT CHESTER INSTITUTE, PORT CHESTER, WESTCHESTER COUNTY, N. Y.—A boarding-school for 20 boys. O. WINTHROP STARR, A. M., Principal. Surroundings very attractive; house with City appointments, gas, water, &c.; heated by steam; gymnasium, grounds, 4½ acres. Terms, $400 per annum.

MISS DU VERNET, ASSISTED BY COMPETENT masters, will reopen her boarding and day school for boys under fifteen, at No. 102 West 29th st., one door from 6th av., on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 22. Day boarders are taken to the Park after an early dinner.

PREPARATORY SCIENTIFIC SCHOOL.
No. 1,267 Broadway, near 32d st., for the Schools of Science, Technology, Mines, Architecture, &c.
A. COLIN, M. E.,
Late Engineer Corps, U. S. N. and Prof. Naval Academy.

BETTS MILITARY ACADEMY,
Stamford, Conn. Established 31 years in present locality; thoroughly a home school; for boarding-school purposes, the situation is unrivaled; re-opens Sept. 13.
JAMES BETTS, WM. JAMES BETTS, Principals.

MISS AYRES'
ENGLISH, FRENCH, AND GERMAN SCHOOL,
FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN,
will reopen at No. 15 WEST 42d st., NEAR 5th av.,
NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, Sept. 22.

ST. LOUIS COLLEGE,
Nos. 228, 230, and 232 West 42d st.
Studies will be resumed on TUESDAY, Sept. 21. Prospectus and catalogue furnished on application.
Rev. M. RONAY, S. P. M., President.

CARLISLE INSTITUTE.
English, French, and German boarding and day school for young ladies, with kindergarten for children, No. 658 Lexington ave. Reopens Sept. 6. Applications personally or by letter.

MISS M. A. CLARK
will reopen her school for young ladies and children THURSDAY, Sept. 23, at No. 239 4th av. Pupils have the use of Gramercy Park at recess. Applications from 3 to 5 P. M. until the opening.

AN ARTIST WHO HAS STUDIED ABROAD desires to give instruction in pencil and crayon drawing; also, to form a class in modeling. Address Sc., Box No. 281 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

MRS. WILLIAMES, assisted BY MISS CRUTTENDEN, announces the EIGHTEENTH YEAR of her English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, at No. 26 West 39th st. Prompt attendance is requested on Thursday, Sept. 23.

J. H. MORSE'S ENGLISH AND CLASSICAL School, No. 1,267 Broadway, reopens Sept. 22. Boys prepared for Harvard, Yale, and other Colleges. French and German taught thoroughly. Circulars at school-rooms.

MRS. JULIA W. GREEN WILL OPEN A primary and preparatory school, (English, French, and German,) for girls Sept. 28 at No. 68 West 36th st., between 5th and 6th avs. Mrs. Green will be at home after Sept. 14.

BOY'S BOARDING-SCHOOL,
DOWNINGTOWN, CHESTER COUNTY, PENN.
First-class New-York references. Send for a catalogue.
F. DONLEARY LONG, A. M., Principal.

FROST JOHNSON'S ART SCHOOL.
Studio now ready for the reception of pupils, No. 35 Association Hall; the Painting Class will commence at once.

THE MISSES GRAHAM, SUCCESSORS TO the Misses Green, will reopen their school at No. 1 5th av., (first house from Washington square,) on TUESDAY, the 28th of September, 1875.

MME. LESPINASSE.—FRENCH INSTITUTE for young ladies at Fort Washington reopens Sept. 20. Circulars at Lespinasse & Friedman's, No. 3 Pine st.; Brentano's, Union square.

KINDERGARTEN.—MISS M. E. PERKINS, A graduate of Mrs. Kraus-Boelte's training class, will reopen her Kindergarten at No. 116 Waverley place, MONDAY, Oct. 4.

DR. BERTHET'S FRENCH, ENGLISH, Classical, Mathematical School for Boys will reopen Sept. 20, at No. 908 6th av. Prospectus at Lockwood's, No. 812 Broadway.

NO. 131 WEST 43D ST., NEW-YORK.
Dr. A. CALLISEN'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
Reopens Sept. 20, 1875.

L. COURCHET,
PROFESSOR OF FRENCH LANGUAGE,
No. 54 Wayne st., Jersey City, N. J.

NEWBURG (N. Y.) INSTITUTE—A FAMILY school for boys, will reopen Sept. 14. For circulars address Principals, HENRY W. SIGLAR and J. MACNIE.

MISS PEGRAM'S PRIVATE CLASSES FOR young ladies and children will begin the 30th September. For circulars apply at No. 178 Madison av.

MRS. JONSON AND MISS JONES' ENGLISH, French, and German boarding and day school for young ladies and children, No. 13 East 31st st.

MRS. LEVERETT'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG ladies and children re-opens WEDNESDAY, Sept. 29. No. 32 West 18th st.

THE MISSES HAYWARD'S ENGLISH AND French School for young ladies and children, 409 Jefferson av., Elizabeth, N. J., reopens Wednesday, Sept. 15.

MISS GIBBONS' ENGLISH AND FRENCH School for Girls, No. 111 West 44th st., reopens Sept. 22.

MISS BULKLEY'S BOARDING AND DAY School for young ladies', Tarrytown-on-the-Hudson, will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 15.

DABNEY UNIVERSITY SCHOOL, V. DABney, principal, (late Prin. of Princeton College Preparatory School,) No. 25 East 29th st. Four boarders.

J. HARRIS PATTON'S CLASSICAL SCHOOL will reopen Sept. 23, at No. 1,193 Broadway. The Principal can be seen at the rooms after Sept. 13.

DR. J. SACHS' COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, 101 W. 45th st., corner 6th av., reopens Sept. 14. Thorough course of Classical, English, and German instruction.

MISS BALLOW'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH School for Young Ladies and Children, No. 24 East 22d st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 23.

THE IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN-on-Hudson, offers unusual advantages for boys. Reopens Sept. 14. ARMAGNAC & ROWE, Principals.

A CLASS FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN and private instruction. Circulars sent. Thos. R. Ash, 17 E. 16th st.

MADISON CLASSICAL INSTITUTE FOR Boys, Madison, N. J. JAS. SHIER, M. A., Principal.

THE MISSES HUBBARD'S SCHOOL, NO 30 East 28th st., reopens Sept. 22.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, Bridgeport, Conn. Address Miss EMILY NELSON.

INSTRUCTION.

MLLE. ROSTAN'S
FRENCH, ENGLISH and GERMAN BOARDING and DAY SCHOOL for Young Ladies and Children,
REMOVED
to No. 1 EAST 41ST ST., corner 5TH AV., will REOPEN on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 29.
A THOROUGH ENGLISH COLLEGIATE COURSE with unsurpassed facilities for acquiring a PRACTICAL KNOWLEDGE of the FRENCH and other modern languages; HOME COMFORTS and HOME PRIVILEGES are the distinguishing features of this school.
Single rooms for those who apply in time.
The Musical Department is under the care of Prof. S. B. MILLS.
Mlle. ROSTAN will be home after Sept. 1.

YALE SCHOOL OF THE FINE ARTS.
YALE COLLEGE, NEW-HAVEN, CONN.
Course of instruction covering three years. First year, drawing from the antique and from life; perspective. Second year, drawing from life; elementary studies in painting; anatomy. Third year, painting from life; composition; theory and history of art. Full courses of lectures provided in addition to the technical discipline of the studios. The school is open to both sexes. Send for circular. Address JOHN F. WEIR, Director.

FOR YOUNG LADIES BETWEEN FOURteen and eighteen; unsurpassed advantages of class study, under the best instructors, with free use of a rare library for reference, in a charming New-England home; unexceptionable references required. For circulars, address Box No. 84, Stockbridge, Mass.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL,
No. 252 Madison av., between 38th and 39th sts., reopened MONDAY, Sept. 6. School hours 9:30 A. M. to 2:30 P. M. The twenty-second annual circular contains the names of over twelve hundred pupils, present and past. Many of the latter are actively and prominently engaged in business or professional life, and are the references offered to the public. The circular (without the roll of pupils) is inserted in Trow's City Directory between pages 40 and 41.

MISS HAINES
AND
MLLE. DE JANON
will reopen their School for Young Ladies and Children on THURSDAY, Sept. 23; a separate class for boys on Oct. 1; a punctual attendance of their pupils is respectfully requested. Their Kindergarten, under the charge of Mme. and Miss KRIEGE, will reopen Oct. 4; training class for kindergartners Nov. 1. All applications to be made at No. 10 Gramercy park, New-York.

SEABURY SEMINARY WILL COMMENCE its ninth successful year Sept. 20, 1875, at No. 125 West 42d st. near Reservoir Park. Three departments: Classical, for young ladies; Junior and Kindergarten, for boys and girls; German, French, and music by professors; no extras. References: William Buchanan, No. 61 Park av.; L. F. Thompson, No. 546 Madison av.; Right Rev. T. H. Vail. Apply to Principal, M. FROST, No. 125 West 42d st.

MARGUERITE INSTITUTE.
MRS. E. F. WAIT'S
ENGLISH AND CLASSICAL SCHOOL
For Young Ladies and Little Girls,
No. 13 East 46th st., between 5th and Madison avs.,
Will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 29, 1875.

SCHOOL OF MINES, COLUMBIA COLLEGE.—Courses in Civil and Mining Engineering, Metallurgy, Geology and Natural History, Analytical and Applied Chemistry.
Examinations for admission Sept. 28; opens Oct. 4.
For catalogues address C. F. CHANDLER, 49th st., corner 4th av.

PACKARD'S BUSINESS COLLEGE,
Methodist Building, No. 805 Broadway, is now open for the year and rapidly filling up. Education for business men and women. No term divisions. Separate instruction. Call or send for circular.
S. S. PACKARD, Proprietor.

MLLE. D'OREMIEULX & MISS KEITH,
Successors to
MISS HINSDALE,
Will open, Sept. 21, at No. 277 Madison av., a French boarding and day school for young ladies, and a Kindergarten for little girls and boys.

MRS. ROBERTS AND MISS WALKER WILL reopen their English and French Day School for young ladies at No. 148 Madison av., on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 22; advanced classes for young ladies who have completed the usual school course of study will be organized during the Winter.

MISS ADELAIDE GANNON'S FRENCH, English, and German family school for young ladies will reopen Sept. 13. Principal of Musical Department, Miss Louise Eckstein, the eminent English pianiste. Address Merview Home Academy, Babylon, Long Island.

MISS JAUDON'S
English, French, and German boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 32 East 31st st., will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 23. Scholars in Kindergarten Department limited to eighteen.
Miss JAUDON will be home after Sept. 13.

GARDNER INSTITUTE.
No. 620 5th av., New-York.
Boarding and Day School for young ladies and misses, commences its eighteenth year Sept. 28, 1875.
Rev. Dr. and Mrs. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

MRS. AND MISS STEERS'
Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 12 East 47th st., reopens Sept. 30. The lecture season will commence Oct. 7, from 4 to 5 in the afternoon. The school omnibus will call for pupils.

MISS McINTOSH ASKS THE ATTENTION of parents to her Home Classes for Young Ladies, who, desiring a thorough English culture, are yet unable to give so many hours to study as are demanded by an ordinary school course. For further information apply to Miss McINTOSH, No. 138 East 19th st.

FEZANDIE INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG GENtlemen, No. 37 West 33d st., day and boarding scholars; complete studies. Circulars sent on demand.

THE MISSES ROGERS' ENGLISH AND FRENCH Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, 352 West 20th st., reopens Wednesday, Sept. 15.

ARCHITECTURAL AND MECHANICAL Drawing. Prof. A. COLIN, No. 1,267 Broadway.

MISS F. B. PRIEST WILL REOPEN HER school, No. 229 East 19th st., Wednesday, Sept. 22.

MILITARY BOARDING-SCHOOL, WHITE PLAINS, N. Y. Principal, O. R. WILLIS, Ph. D.

A HOME AND SCHOOL FOR 20 YOUNG BOYS, ($250.) E HINDS' Institute, Hempstead, L. I.

MISS S. M. ROGERS will reopen her school, Lexington av., south-east corner 37th st., Sept. 20.

LAW SCHOOLS.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE LAW SCHOOL.—THE eighteenth annual term of this institution will commence at No. 8 Great Jones st., corner Great Jones st. and Lafayette place, in this City, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 6, and will continue until May 15, 1876. The course of study embraces two years. The degree of Bachelor of Laws will be conferred upon students who pursue the full course and pass the required examination. For catalogues, containing full information, address, at No. 8 Great Jones st., THEODORE W. DWIGHT, Professor of Municipal Law.

CITY OF NEW-YORK UNIVERSITY LAW SCHOOL—The annual session begins Oct. 4, 1875. The course is completed in two years. Students are admitted to advanced standing. A written as well as oral examination is invariably required of every candidate for a degree. For circulars, &c., apply to W. R. MARTIN, No. 141 Broadway, or D. R. JAQUES, Secretary, No. 25 Chambers st.

TEACHERS.

WANTED—A RESIDENT GOVERNESS, THOroughly conversant in the languages and music, to take charge of the studies and deportment of two girls of seven and fifteen years; an agreeable and companionable English or American lady is desired; salary must be moderate, as a pleasant home will be offered. Address, stating terms and hours to be seen, (no others will be attended to,) box No. 4,055 New-York Post Office.

MRS. MITCHELL, (DIPLOMEE, PARIS and Berlin,) supplies families and schools with competent visiting or resident teachers, governesses, and tutors for all educational branches; information given of good schools, private classes, and professors of modern languages and music. Teachers' Bureau, No. 67 West 35th st.

AN EXPERIENCED CLASSICAL AND mathematical teacher, scholar, and gold medalist of foreign university desires private pupils or employment in a school; prepares for college, (English or American;) highest City reference. Address TEACHER, Box No. 319 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WANTED—A HOME IN A PRIVATE FAMILY by a young lady who would be willing to devote her mornings to teaching the rudiments of French and English in remuneration; unexceptionable City reference. Address RUDIMENTS, Box No. 319 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

AN ENGLISH LADY, WITH TEN YEARS' experience, desires a position as visiting teacher; all English branches, French, and German, acquired in Paris and Germany; also music for the most advanced pupils; New-York or Brooklyn. Address Miss A., No. 1,238 Broadway.

A LADY GRADUATE, TEACHING PIANO, German and the English branches, desires board in a respectable family where tuition would be received in payment; also desires a few more private pupils. Address M. G. P., Box No. 324 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

VISITING GOVERNESS.—AN ENGLISH LADY experienced in training children and successful in advancing grown pupils has morning hours. Address Dublin, Box No. 278 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WANTED—BY TWO GENTLEMEN A THOROUGH teacher of the French language, an hour late in the afternoon two days each week. Address, stating terms and method of teaching, M. B., Box No. 128 *Times* Office.

A GENTLEMAN, GRADUATE OF A GERMAN University, teacher of great experience, wishes few additional scholars in German, private or in classes. Address PLATO, Box No. 322 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

A FRENCH LADY, THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED in her own language, desires to teach French and music, either in a school or would give private lessons; best references given. Address FRENCH LADY, No. 36 West 35th st.

A YOUNG LADY FROM THE NORTH OF Germany gives lessons to ladies for thirty cents. Address BERLIN, Box No. 308 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

A LADY WISHES AN ENGAGEMENT FOR morning hours in a family or school for English and music; highest references. Address W. E., Box No. 319 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

PRIVATE INSTRUCTION WILL BE GIVEN by a college graduate and student in the Union Theological Seminary. Address Room No. 38, No. 9 University place.

GOVERNESS.—TO TEACH FRENCH, GERMAN, English, music, drawing, English branches. Address T. B., Box No. 146 *Times* Office.

PRIVATE LESSONS GIVEN IN FRENCH, German, and drawing. Address PROFESSOR, Post Office Box No. 4,001, New-York.

TEACHERS supplied with schools, and schools and families with teachers, at the Educational Bureau, 27 Union square. ANNA RANDALL-DIEHL, Manager.

FRENCH CONVERSATION AND LITERATURE. Prof. J. L. PARRAIN, No. 48 West 11th st.

The New York Times.

TRIPLE SHEET.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, OCT. 3, 1875.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES is the best family paper published; it contains the latest news and correspondence. It is free from all objectionable advertisements and reports, and may be safely admitted to every domestic circle. The disgraceful announcements of quacks and medical pretenders, which pollute so many newspapers of the day, are not admitted into the columns of THE TIMES on any terms.

TERMS TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

Postage will be prepaid by the Publishers on all Editions of THE TIMES *sent to Subscribers in the United States.*

The DAILY TIMES, per annum, including the Sunday Edition.....$12
The DAILY TIMES, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition.....10
The Sunday Edition, per annum.....2
The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, per annum.....3
The WEEKLY TIMES, er annum.....2

CLUB RATES OF THE WEEKLY.

FIVE COPIES (per annum).....$7 50
TEN COPIES (per annum).....12 50
TWENTY COPIES (per annum).....22 00
THIRTY COPIES (per annum).....30 00
AND ONE EXTRA COPY TO EACH CLUB.

For every club of fifty, one copy of THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES to the getter-up of the club.

CLUB RATES OF THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

Two copies, one year.....$5
Ten copies, one year, (and one extra copy free,).....25

New names may be added to clubs at any time during the year, at club rates.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY and WEEKLY mailed one year to clergymen at the lowest rates.

These prices are invariable. We have no traveling agents. Remit in drafts on New-York or Post Office Money Orders, if possible, and where neither of these can be procured send the money in a *registered* letter.

Terms, cash in advance.

Address THE NEW-YORK TIMES,
New-York City.

NOTICE.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot, under any circumstances, return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

This morning THE DAILY TIMES *consists of* TWELVE PAGES. *Every news-dealer is bound to deliver the paper in its complete form, and any failure to do so should be reported at the publication office.*

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES *is located at No. 1,257 Broadway, between Thirty-first and Thirty-second streets. It is open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of* THE TIMES *for sale. Dealers supplied at 4 A. M.*

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

THE TIMES BY THE FAST MAIL TRAINS.

The Fast Mail trains to the West now enable subscribers to obtain THE TIMES *within a radius of 500 miles from New-York City on the day of its publication, and as far West as Chicago within twenty-four hours. By this arrangement* THE SUNDAY TIMES *has largely increased the area of its circulation, and can be purchased before noon in towns as remote from New-York as Syracuse and Harrisburg. The demand for this journal is already very large, and in order to insure attention notice should be given at once of any increase in the orders from newsdealers.*

The conventions for the making of Republican nominations for local officers are to be held this week. A county convention will be held on Tuesday evening to nominate candidates for District Attorney, one Judge of the Superior Court, one of the Court of Common Pleas, two of the Marine Court, one new City Judge, Recorder, Surrogate, Coroner, and four Aldermen at large. On Wednesday a convention will be held to nominate candidates for Civil Justices in the ten Judicial Districts of the city. On Thursday come the Conventions of the Five Senate Districts, at which candidates for Senators and Aldermen are nominated, and on Friday the Conventions of the Twenty-one Assembly Districts. Out of the sixty-seven important local offices to be filled by election this Fall, candidates for sixty will be nominated this week. The operation of the minority clauses of the charter render it unnecessary for either party to place in the field candidates for more than fifteen of the twenty-two Aldermen, hence the difference between the number of candidates and offices to be filled. It is unnecessary to enlarge on the importance of the task before the Republican conventions, and it is to be hoped that the necessity of performing their duties with unusual care and circumspection will be as obvious to the delegates as it is to the general public.

A letter from our correspondent in Buffalo, which we publish in another column, shows that there is some danger of the prosecution for canal frauds being pursued rather more for political effect than for the good of the State. Very few people will take exception to the propriety of indicting the Republican Canal Commissioner BARKLEY, but for one reason that exists for identifying BARKLEY with the Black Rock Harbor contract there exist at least six for the indictment of JAMES JACKSON, Jr., of Lockport, at present Democratic Commissioner in charge of the Western Division of the canals. JACKSON'S suspension appears to be demanded by the offenses charged, and almost proved, against him, as well as the suspension of some of his subordinates, who are at least as distinctly criminated as the Republicans alluded to in the letter in question.

A decision has been rendered in the Superior Court of Buffalo adverse to GEORGE D. LORD'S plea that the Statute of Limitations barred the State from prosecuting him for fraud and conspiracy in regard to the Hand contract. The attorney for LORD endeavored to procure a stay of proceedings on the ground that the decision of the Superior Court was open to review by the Supreme Court. This having been denied, the trial will go on at as early a date as can be arranged between the District Attorney and the counsel for the prisoner. It is to be hoped that the efficacy of the Civil Remedies acts passed last Winter will be fully demonstrated in the speedy and successful termination of this suit. Prompt justice for peculation of public money has been so rare an achievement in this State as to seem practically unattainable.

Yesterday furnished a great day's racing at Jerome Park. The weather was everything it should be in October, and the racing was of the most exciting character. In two races the favorites won; in three they were beaten. A prettier finish has never been seen at Jerome Park than that in the third race, where Mr. BELMONT'S imported two-year olds came in almost neck and neck with Mr. G. LORILLARD'S *Sunburst*. *Piccolo's* performance in the Manhattan Handicap probably took the people by surprise, who had forgotten that colt's three-year-old performance at Saratoga. The only regrettable incident of the day was the cutting down of *Calvin*, so as to lame him for life. Mr. MCGRATH has done so much to raise the standard of the English Arabian race-horse on this Continent, that the utmost sympathy will be felt with him for the loss of a colt which stood to win some rich prizes at this meeting, and which had the Dixie Stake at his mercy. The misfortunes of the McGrath stable are like its good fortune—somewhat out of the common. *Calvin's* premature disabling is a loss to the turf of only less magnitude than the break down of his half-brother, *Tom Bowling*.

Mayor WICKHAM seems determined to give the South its revenge for the carpet-baggers. In looking around for a Secretary he pitched upon a gentleman who had previously officiated in that capacity under JEFF. DAVIS. This Southern luminary of the law has been chiefly remarkable for casting a deep shadow of obscurity over the reports of the Rapid-transit Commissioners and for signing his name as "of counsel" to a number of opinions which he may have understood, but certainly did not write. Another Southern immigrant whom Mr. WICKHAM has helped to take care of is Mr. FAIRFAX MCLOUGHLIN, of Baltimore. This person was fortunate enough to receive an appointment as Civil Justice from Gov. TILDEN before the office was vacant, but was grievously disappointed to find that the incumbent, whose death had been prematurely discounted, insisted on surviving. As a consolation for this untoward circumstance he was appointed Deputy County Clerk. And now comes another Southern patriot in the person of Ex-Judge REQUOIR, of Alabama, as an appointee in the office of the Corporation Counsel. While Mayor WICKHAM is engaged in "bridging over the bloody chasm," no Irish need apply.

The fact cannot be too frequently recalled to public recollection that in one essential respect the qualifications of a legal voter differ essentially from those which were in existence this time last year. As a correspondent, whose letter we publish in another column, puts it, the Constitution has been so amended as "to absolutely disfranchise every voter who may change his residence from one election district to another within thirty days of an election." Any citizen, therefore, who may remove between now and Nov. 2 out of the election district in which he resides, will be unable to vote at the approaching election. As the registration books open on Tuesday, it may not be unseasonable to add the reminder that omitting to register is an equally certain method of disfranchisement.

THE LEGAL TENDERS AND DEPRESSION OF BUSINESS.

We sometimes see the inquiry made, What have the legal tenders to do with the panic and the business depression which has since prevailed? If there have been panics where there have been no legal-tender notes—as there have been—and if business depression exists in countries where but comparatively little paper money is used, and no Government notes, why should we connect our own Government issues with the present unfortunate condition of trade? The inquiry is a perfectly natural one, but we cannot help thinking that the influence of our Government paper in producing the business difficulties of the country is great enough to be obvious to any one who examines the subject with care.

No one, we presume, will contend that paper money is the only possible cause of what we call panics, or that such money, issued by the Government and made legal tender, necessarily and immediately produces such an effect. We have frequently had occasion to point out that the modern system of doing business on credit almost inevitably leads to alternating periods of activity and stagnation, the latter frequently preceded by panics. Under the credit system, all kinds of production are regulated, not by the demand which the producer knows to exist, but by the demand which each producer hopes will exist; and as profit is directly in proportion to production, provided the demand does exist, each producer is tempted to take the risk of the demand. Under this temptation, all production tends to become excessive. If every one paid cash for what he bought, this excess would be very soon discovered and stopped, for sales would drop off and production would cease to be profitable. But as, practically, no one pays for all he buys, the whole mass of individuals composing the business world go on, each one buying on credit more than he can pay for, and selling on credit more than he can collect for. After a while some great concern, which has carried on this process on a large scale, is obliged to come to the hard ground, and fail. This attracts general attention to similar facts, and business men everywhere find themselves more or less in the same condition, and the impossibility of getting at the exact truth readily produces a panic, or if not a panic, then general hesitation and depression. This course of events is quite possible in the entire absence of Government money, and it is what has to a large extent taken place in our own country independently of the operation of such money.

But our legal-tender notes have introduced a peculiar and powerful element in business life, which has accelerated and aggravated the difficulties that would probably have come sooner or later in any case. That element is the falsification of facts which the legal-tender notes promoted. They were in reality a debt, a lien on the income of the people, a sum to be deducted from their actual possessions. But, as we have recently pointed out, they have been treated as if they were directly the opposite of this. Since they would pay debts, they have been regarded as money; as they would purchase property, they have been regarded as property in themselves; as they were taken and paid out by the Government, they have been treated as a public resource. They have no interest; they imposed no tangible or perceptible burden; their real character did not make itself felt. In each individual's hands they were an asset; the sum of what was in individual hands, making up the sum of all the notes, came to appear as an asset; but in fact they were a debt, which the individuals who held them were, in their capacity as taxpayers, bound, sooner or later, to discharge.

The effect of this complete perversion of the truth, this substitution of plus for minus, has been to stimulate the error as to the real condition of affairs which the credit system already rendered inevitable. How great this stimulus was cannot be stated in figures, or exactly described in words, but it is plain that it was enormous. The original confusion of fact, moreover, tended to extend and multiply itself. The nation—or what it is important to remember is the same thing, the individuals who make up the nation—having once conceived the idea that this debt was wealth, went on mistaking all other kinds of debt to be wealth also. The tendency was for men to regard credit as capital, not in the restricted sense in which it serves as capital, but actually something to justify expenditure. It is related of a noted California adventurer that he boasted, as an evidence of prosperity, that when he went to the Pacific slope he had not a dollar, but after he had been there a few years he owed two millions. Our people have, in various ways and in various degrees, been deceiving themselves and each other in very much the same fashion, and nothing has helped so much to foster their various delusions as stamping the evidences of national indebtedness with the name of money.

We do not, however, wish to be understood as saying that the apparent prosperity of the country during the last dozen years, now so suddenly and seriously interrupted, has been delusive. On the contrary, by far the greater part of it has been real, and the fruits remain with us, and will eventually become again available in commerce. Our people, as individuals, have produced enormous amounts of commodities which have been exchanged with each other, or with the people of other countries, and from these exchanges there necessarily remains an accumulation of real wealth. But with this real wealth, we have been trading on a certain percentage of wealth which existed only in our minds. This the legal-tender notes have made us constantly exaggerate, and one of the strongest reasons for getting these notes funded or paid is that the operation will help us immensely to get at the facts of our situation. When we shall have done that, we shall undoubtedly accommodated ourselves to them, and shall then resume what is certainly our normal prosperous course.

A VARIETY REGATTA.

No one can say that there was not variety enough in Thursday's regatta. There was a light breeze off the club-house, a dead calm inside the Hook, and a fresh breeze outside. The yachts did nearly everything that an inventive yachtsman could have suggested. They ran into one another; they bumped on to sand-spits; they parted standing and running rigging, and strewed wrecked spars all over the bay. The one thing which they, as a rule, omitted to do, was to sail over the course, only four out of the sixteen yachts that started succeeding in accomplishing that feat. As a consequence, the distribution of prizes was a very simple task. One first-class schooner and one second-class sloop won each a prize, having no competitors. There were only two contestants for the second-class schooner prize, while, as none of the first-class sloops sailed over the course, none of them won anything except the warm approbation of riggers and ship-chandlers, who like the prospect of a revival in their business. If captious critics were inclined to regard the regatta as not altogether a brilliant success, it is only fair to say that it awakened unusual enthusiasm on the part of steam-boat captains, who did a brisk business in towing disabled yachts to an anchorage, and in helping others to escape from sand-banks that had maliciously placed themselves directly in the way for the obvious purpose of annoying the yachtsmen.

As a matter of course, the yachtsmen could not help the weather. They had selected a day for the regatta on which it was fair to suppose that they would have plenty of wind. Those yachts which were becalmed were simply unfortunate, and it is obvious that no one was to be blamed for their ill luck. But why did the fleet insist upon making collisions one of the features of the race? If the *Kaiser Wilhelm* still belonged to Commodore BELING, the public could understand why a New-York yacht club vessel should run into her; but as it is, the *Mohawk* could surely have had no possible reason for carrying away the *Kaiser's* main boom. Perhaps the *Estelle* performed the same feat in connection with the *Dreadnaught*, merely in order to show that she did not intend to be outdone by any first-class schooner in anything; but, if so, the *Estelle* certainly showed more ambition than judgment. As has been already suggested, the *Mohawk* and the *Alarm* would not have got aground if the sand-banks had not been in the way, and, therefore, instead of blaming the schooners, we ought, perhaps, to blame the sand-banks, and thus emulate the judicial acuteness of Lord PONSONBY, who recently published a letter remonstrating with British yacht-owners who insist upon having the royal yacht run their vessels down.

But, with the utmost desire to make every possible apology for Thursday's regatta, there is only one explanation which can be made of the other disasters which befell the fleet. The wind was at no time anything more than a fresh breeze, yet the *Mohawk* parted her bobstays, the *Vision* parted her jibstay, the *Clio* sprung her mainmast, the *Peerless* carried away her masts and bowsprit, and others of the fleet fairly gave up the race and ran back in search of smooth water. If this was the conduct of these vessels in a fresh breeze, what would they do if by any accident they should happen to be caught outside of the Hook in a gale of wind? They are undoubtedly very nice boats for river cruising, but yachts that insist upon parting their stays and pitching their masts overboard on an attempt to round the light-ship in a fresh breeze, are hardly entitled to be called good sea-boats. To what extent their hulls were strained the public can only guess; but as a rule a vessel has undergone a good deal of straining before she carries away her masts.

The regular yachting season, so far as the clubs are concerned, ended with Thursday's regatta. Mr. JAMES GORDON BENNETT'S spirited acceptance of a couple of challenges will give us a sort of extra day. The yachts will now have plenty of time to be thoroughly repaired before next Spring, and if they are careful to select a nice calm day, they can undoubtedly get through their next regatta without going to pieces. Unless, however, collisions are to be specified as among the conditions of the race, the owners of the *Estelle* and the *Mohawk* might do well to send to Provincetown and borrow a fisherman or two to handle their yachts. The sailing masters who carry away the main booms of innocent vessels may present a very seamanlike appearance in the club uniform, but they would be found to be rather expensive when bills for damages are presented for payment.

AFRICAN EXPLORATIONS.

Nothing more hopeless in the history of travels used to be recorded than the experience of the explorer in Africa. He journeyed alone amid the most barbarous and ignorant tribes, who might at any moment slaughter him for their table or murder him as a wizard; the whole population seemed combined to plunder and cheat him; the chiefs would either not permit the ill-boding stranger to cross their territory, or would admit him, in order to strip him of his scanty property or to assassinate him. The whole continent seemed a pandemonium of cruelty and violence, and a little act of womanly kindness, like that of the African negress to MUNGO PARK, was so exceptional as to come down to us in books of travel. Where explorers like SPEKE and BURTON succeeded in finishing their journeys, it seemed as if nothing but an almost miraculous providence had permitted them to survive. The exploration of Africa even a generation ago looked like a hopeless undertaking.

The courage, however, of the European, and the pressure of civilized forces on every side of the continent, have begun already to make the path of the explorer easier, though it is still by no means smooth or safe. The savage African Kings or chiefs have caught some dim glimpse of more powerful States and peoples, whose solitary messengers penetrate their wilds. Each European or American is guarded by the invisible protection of the powerful race from which he sprang. Then some of the heralds of civilization have appeared, even to the natives, as being of a higher moral nature than they had ever known. Who can doubt that the lonely, much-suffering LIVINGSTONE, in his long and solitary wanderings, had about him a certain atmosphere of goodness and truth, which caused him to appear to these barbarians as a prophet or some beneficent "Medicine Man" of a higher race? Hardly anything else could have so long protected him. Travelers, too, have learned that a moderate escort furnished with modern arms make them formidable even to African potentates, and if they can use skillfully the feuds of the chieftains with one another, they may pass through populous countries of barbarians in comparative safety. The great difficulties are in the burdens they must carry and the diseases which must be encountered. The modern African traveler journeys—as will the inflationist of the future if his theories succeed—with his money in bales and the provisions it will purchase in his pockets. He requires for this a staff of porters, who are forever stealing from him and suddenly eloping and leaving him and his money (or calico) in the midst of some pestilential swamp. Then the enemies of the white race meet him at every turn, in all the horrible maladies of the jungle—dysentery, intermittent, marsh fever, cholera, and typhus.

Two bold travelers are now defying these dangers and endeavoring to overcome these difficulties in the heart of Africa. One, the American, STANLEY, journeying from Zanzibar with all the assistance that money and supplies can give him, has already had the satisfaction of reaching the shores of the Victoria Lake. He is there on easy ground, or will be when he reaches Uganda, the King of which country, M'TESA, has been peculiarly friendly to European explorers. The most interesting problems in geography will be within reach of his solution, and he will undoubtedly ascertain the true sources of the Nile, and the size and form of the two great equatorial lakes.

The other traveler, the Englishman, CAMERON, has a more difficult task. It will be remembered that he was sent out by the British Geographical Society and by private subscribers to meet and relieve LIVINGSTONE. STANLEY, however, anticipated him; and he was only able to meet the dead body of the explorer as it was brought forth by his faithful servants. Taking some of the instruments and effects of LIVINGSTONE, he followed his track to Lake Tanganyika, explored this body of water more thoroughly, ascertained that its outlet was on the western shore, and then plunged alone into the fearful wilderness to the west, which had daunted even the great English explorer. He had but scanty outfit and supplies, few attendants, and little besides his indomitable will and his experience in African travel to carry him through. His great object is to ascertain if the broad, flowing river, seen by LIVINGSTONE, is in truth the Congo, and if it be, he will undoubtedly seek to sail down that fatal stream to its mouth on the western coast; or, in other words, he will cross the continent of Africa in its centre. This feat has been performed before by Arabs, and by Portuguese traders. In a short time we shall hear of the success or of the untimely fate of the English explorer. The American seems now assured of success.

SCIENCE AND SEASICKNESS.

The attempts now being made in England to build steamers on board of which there will be no seasickness, appear to be managed by ingenious mechanicians who are totally ignorant of ship-building. The *Castalia*, the well-known twin-steamer, surprised her builders by her want of speed, although she was built in a way that the naked builder of a Malay flying proa would have known to be incompatible with speed. Her two hulls were each built like the hull of an ordinary ship. The result is, that when placed side by side and driven through the water, a wedge-shaped mass of water is heaped up between the two bows, which affords a tremendous resistance to the vessel's progress. Had the inner side of each hull been perfectly flat, or in other words, had each hull resembled the half of an ordinary hull cut in two along the line of the keel, the water would have passed between the two without meeting any other than that of the usual friction against the iron of the hulls. It is idle to attempt to make a fast steamer of the *Castalia* by increasing the power of her engines. The fault is in her model, and if a practical seaman, who had ever seen a flying proa, had been consulted when the *Castalia* was designed, this obvious fault would never have been committed.

The saloon steamer *Bessemer* having proved a failure, certain ingenious engineers—who certainly are not ship-builders, and have never been at sea—are now designing a new saloon steamer on a somewhat different plan. This steamer is to contain two circular saloons pivoted on universal joints, and balanced by counteracting weights swinging below them; precisely as one variety of the state-room lamps now on steamers is constructed. These counteracting weights will, it is estimated, weigh forty-five tons, and when the steamer rolls they will, of course, swing over to the lee side. Now, the steamer is to be one hundred and ninety feet long, twenty feet wide, and a little over fourteen feet deep—a model which will make her certain to roll heavily, if laden as steamers usually are. She is, moreover, to be of but 824 tons burden. The ingenious inventor has, nevertheless, contrived a way in which to insure the shifting of the forty-four tons of ballast every time she rolls. To prevent the shifting of the cargo or ballast is one of the chief conditions of safety at sea. Here, however, we have eminent scientific men designing a vessel for the express purpose of facilitating and making inevitable the very danger which ought to be avoided.

It is quite possible that these well-meaning engineers will contrive vessels on board of which there will be very little seasickness—since seasickness necessarily ceases when a man is drowned. That they will succeed, however, in giving us swift and seaworthy ships there is not much reason to hope. The *Bessemer* is an acknowledged failure. The *Castalia* is not only slow, but she certainly could not withstand the heavy strain of the Atlantic waves, although she may be strong enough for the short seas of the Channel. The new saloon-steamer with the shifting ballast arrangement would prove a worse failure than the *Bessemer*—should any one be found mad enough to advance money to build her. Science is an excellent thing in its way, but when applied to ship-building it needs to be supplemented by a little practical knowledge of the requisites of speed and safety at sea.

THE APPROACHING TRIALS FOR MURDER.

The fact that eleven indictments for murder in the first degree have been found by the Grand Jury, is evidence that as many persons now in custody are guilty of that crime. The questions that suggest themselves, then, are: How many of these people will be tried? and how many of them will suffer the penalty meted out to them by the law, if they are found guilty of the offense charged against them? Not very long ago it would have been necessary, before answering either of these questions, to ascertain the amount of influence and of money possessed by each of the prisoners concerned. But in the interests of society it is to be hoped that for once the law will be administered with reference only to the question of innocence or guilt. The occasion is an opportune one for making the criminal population feel that retribution is not a mere chance. The first duty, of course, lies with the law officers. But very much, also, depends upon the juries before whom they may be tried; and juries, for some time past, seem to have been growing in their misunderstanding of the public responsibilities which rest upon them.

They would not like to be told that they disregard the meaning of the oath which is administered to them, but the custom has certainly become very common of jurymen treating it too much as a matter of form. They too frequently modify their verdict according to the penalty which they think attaches to it. But they swear that they will not do this. Their oath binds them to return a verdict simply according to the evidence, and without reference to anything else. They have nothing to do with the law. They are not responsible for it. They have quite sufficient responsibility in the duty they owe to their fellow-citizens to assist the cause of justice, without any necessity for increasing it by entering into a province where they only help to defeat justice. They have no right to return a verdict of murder in the second degree out of mere pity to the criminal. If, then, sympathies are to be aroused at all, and we do not say that they should, they ought to be in favor of the murderer's victim rather, and of their own neighbors and their families, whose safety is further endangered whenever a criminal escapes the punishment which the law has laid down for his crime.

The question of the expediency or otherwise of capital punishment has no legitimate place in this question. As long as the law says that a murderer should be hanged, all murderers ought to be hanged. If there be anything wrong in the law, alter it; but do not cheat it. For by so doing the public are also cheated, and a premium is offered to the criminal classes to continue their war upon society. If anything were needed to prove the failure of the system that has long prevailed, we have it in the present insecure state of life and property, and in the boldness with which both are daily attacked. It is more than probable that most of the persons who are qualified to sit upon juries are as fully impressed upon this point as they well can be, yet they forget how much their own shortcomings in the jury-box tend to bring about the very state of things which they are ready to denounce. While it is absolutely necessary for the due protection of the people that the officers of the law, from the lowest to the highest, should do their duty honestly and rigidly, it is also none the less true that the people themselves must give their assistance to the same end, and that jurors must act strictly up to the letter and spirit of the oath under which their authority is obtained.

A NEW SOCIETY.

The Anglo-Saxon is peculiarly addicted to forming himself into societies and clubs. If he wants to give money to a series of destitute widows he first establishes a Widows' Aid Society before he feels at liberty to open his pocket-book. If he wants to amuse himself with a canoe, he restrains his desire until he has formed a canoe club, so that, as he is sinking for the third and last time under the water, he can feel that in all probability some other canoe sailor is drowning at the same time, though perhaps hundreds of miles away. Just at present the respectable English railway traveler desires to be safe from the attacks of designing women who may happen to occupy the same carriage with him; and he has therefore taken unto himself a number of other respectable gentlemen of equally praiseworthy views and formed a society for the protection of timid travelers.

Of course, it would be an excellent thing if a member of this new society could summon his fellow-members to his aid whenever he felt himself in danger. In case he should find himself seated in a railway carriage with an attractive young lady opposite to him, and she should ask him the time of day, he could then sound an alarm with a gong or a portable steam whistle, and overwhelm the enemy by the reinforcements which would flock to his aid. But to be successful, this plan would require members of the society to always travel in strong parties, or at least, in couples—an arrangement which would be expensive, and in many instances, quite impracticable. The society cannot, therefore, contemplate any such plan, and we are accordingly thrown upon a sea of conjecture as to the way in which the members hope to secure protection by virtue of their membership.

So long as a railway system exists by which a man is liable to be shut up in a compartment with a woman whom he has never seen before, it is always possible that the latter may falsely accuse him of having insulted her. It is true that, were the man to be bound hand and foot, and carefully gagged, such an accusation would be manifestly absurd. It is possible that this is the plan which the new society has resolved to adopt. It may intend to supply its members with gags and fetters, and to make an arrangement with the railway companies by which the latter will furnish the services of their porters for the purpose of fastening up traveling members of the society in the shape of helpless bundles, and ending them over, into, and out of the train. Still, this method of protection would have its inconveniences, not the least of which would be the possibility that travelers might be labeled for wrong destinations, and be thus carried miles out of the way before they could be unfastened and permitted to explain their wishes.

The society most probably does not expect to immediately prevent lying women from making false charges in the hope of levying black-mail. It undoubtedly does intend to defend its members when thus brought before a magistrate, and to see that the accusers are hunted down and punished. In this way it can accomplish much good, and if wisely and energetically managed, can ultimately put an end to what has really become a serious danger to railway travelers. It might, however, very properly extend its field and undertake to prosecute black-mailers of every variety. The levying of black-mail is a business which is practiced to a much greater extent than most people imagine that it is; and there is abundant room here, as well as in England, for an organized effort to make black-mailing dangerous and unprofitable.

POLITICAL NOTES.

Samuel T. Benedict is the Democratic candidate for Senator in the Fifteenth District of this State.

The Republicans of Delaware County have nominated George D. Wheeler and George G. Decker for Assembly.

A. E. Sawyer is the Republican candidate for School Commissioner in the Second District of Jefferson County.

After a thorough canvass the Republican Committee of Greene County, Ohio, promise 1,800 majority for Gen. Hayes.

The Democrats of the Fifth Judicial District have nominated Hon. Albertus Perry, of Oswego, for Justice of the Supreme Court.

Allen S. Russell has been nominated for re-election to the Assembly by the Republicans of the Second District of Wayne County.

The Cortland County Democrats have nominated Dr. Judson C. Nelson for Assembly and Randolph R. Maybery for County Treasurer.

The McEwen wing of the Albany Democracy, which was admitted to the last State Convention, renominated Senator Dayton yesterday and nominated Anthony N. Brady for County Treasurer. The latter had already been nominated by the Meegan wing.

The Schenectady County Republican Convention on Saturday nominated the following ticket: For member of Assembly, Emmet O'Neil; Treasurer, N. J. Schermerhorn; Sheriff, Jacob Vedder; Superintendent of the Poor, Harrison Clute; School Commissioner, H. M. Akin.

The Orange County Republican Convention nominated M. C. Everett, of Port Jervis, for County Treasurer; Michael H. Hirschberg, of Newburg, for Special County Judge; Frederick Bodine, of Montgomery, for Justice of Sessions, and J. Harvey Goodsle, of Walden, for Superintendent of the Poor.

After a sharp contest the Democrats of Erie County have nominated C. C. Torrance, of Gowanda, for Senator, the vote finally standing: A. P. Laning, 56; Torrance, 57. Mr. Torrance is a lawyer, and has served as District Attorney. George W. Zink was unanimously nominated for Treasurer.

The Republican Convention of the First District of Onondaga County on Saturday nominated ex-State Senator Allen Munroe for member of Assembly by four majority over Hon. Thomas G. Alvord. In the Second District Mr. Carroll E. Smith, editor of the Syracuse *Journal*, has been nominated for Assembly by the Republicans.

The Syracuse *Journal* inquires: "Will somebody who knows answer whether it is a fact that Senator Jarvis Lord—Gov. Tilden's 'honest citizen'—has the documentary evidence to prove that the Governor is anxious that Lord should be renominated and re-elected to the Senate? Canal men say this is a fact, and the truth of the matter ought to be known."

WASHINGTON'S HEAD-QUARTERS CLOSED.

NEWBURG, N. Y., Oct. 2.—The Trustees of Washington's Head-quarters in this city this morning adopted a resolution ordering that the property be closed to the public, and remain closed until the City of Newburg or the State of New-York is willing to reopen and provide for the protection of said property. This is done because of lack of funds for the proper care of the property. The Legislature last Spring voted an appropriation of $1,000 yearly, payable in $500 installments, the first to be paid in April and the next in October, but this did not become a law until the Governor signed the bill in May, and the Controller, under the decision of the Deputy Attorney General, refuses to allow the appropriation this year at all. The Common Council of this city voted an appropriation for the keeper, but the Mayor vetoed it, leaving the Trustees without funds.

RECORD OF AMUSEMENTS.

MUSICAL.

THE TITIENS CONCERTS.

The first of the Titiens concerts occurs at Steinway Hall to-morrow evening. These entertainments will introduce to the American public Mme. Teresa Titiens, a songstress of world-wide celebrity; they will make known to local audiences Mme. Arabella Goddard, a pianist of high repute in England, and they will bring before Metropolitan music-lovers, besides, several artists of unquestioned merit and popularity. It is hard to believe, in spite of the depressing influences of finance and trade, that entertainments of so elevated and attractive an order will not be as successful materially as they are sure to be in an artistic sense. Neither Mme. Nilsson, nor Mme. Lucca, nor Herr Rubinstein, nor Herr Wachtel had cause to regret their sojourn in America, and as Mme. Titiens stands first and foremost among the prima donnas of the age, we are confident that she will depart no less satisfied with her experience than were her predecessors. Meanwhile, we need not speculate upon the impression of her début which is now but a few hours distant. In the grand air from "Der Freyschütz," the eminent lyric tragédienne will have a fair chance to reveal herself; in Handel's "With Verdure Clad," the grand delivery which caused her years ago to be acclaimed the queen of oratorio singers, will probably be apparent; and, in Arditi's waltz, "L'Ardita," her qualities as a *cantatrice* of lighter compositions will, with equal effect, be made clear. Mme Titiens is to have the co-operation, to-morrow, of Mme. Goddard, Herr Bischoff, Signor Orlandini, M. Sauret, and Miss Randall; the orchestra will be conducted by Mr. Max Maretzek, and, among the elements of the programme not yet referred to, is to be a "burlesque for orchestra," by Gounod, called "Funeral March of a Marionette," and hitherto unknown in this country.

THE ENGLISH OPERA.

The sale of seats for the representations of English opera at Booth's Theatre opens to-morrow, the season commencing, as already set forth, a week later. Rehearsals are now progressing, and everything indicates that the series of performances, if brief, will be uncommonly brilliant. On Monday, Oct. 11, "Mignon" will be brought out, with Miss Kellogg, Mrs. Van Zandt, Mr. Castle, and Mr. Peakes—that is to say with the same excellent distribution which characterized the production of the opera with English text so happily accomplished by Miss Kellogg last year. Next, it is almost decided that "The Huguenots" shall be given, and we dare say that no little curiosity will be shown as to the impression of that formidable work now to be interpreted with special completeness of cast and stage attire, in an English garb. Then "The Lily of Killarney" will be sung. Benedict's opera will introduce Miss Kellogg as *Eily O'Connor*, Mr. Castle as *Myles Na Coppaleen*, Mr. Maas as *Hardress Cregan*, Mr. Carleton as *Danny Mann*, Mr. Peakes as *Father Tom*, and Mrs. Seguin as *Anne Chute*. "The Lily of Killarney," it may here be said, is founded, as to the story, on Boucicault's "Colleen Bawn." Besides the music of the part, Miss Kellogg will sing in the course of the performance Benedict's ballad called "Norah's Message," and the song "The Pretty Girl Milking her Cow."

THE VON BULOW CONCERTS.

Dr. Hans Von Bülow is now on his way to the United States, and doubtless will be safely landed this day week in Boston. There Dr. Von Bülow is to make his first appearance in America, and only a month later, by which time it is confidently expected that Chickering Hall will be in readiness, he will be heard in this City. Boston is to be envied its privilege, for Dr. Von Bülow is a great artist, and New-York audiences have always shown themselves anxious to greet to the United States all representatives of European art. We have no doubt, however, that Boston will be at least as cordial in its welcome as New-York, and thus Dr. Von Bülow, at all events, will have no cause to complain, while we imagine that such Metropolitan lovers of music as may not have patience to await the pianist's arrival here will take the short trip which will enable them to satisfy their curiosity and make the reception of Dr. Von Bülow the more enthusiastic. Pending his concerts in this city a biographical sketch of the gentleman has appeared. This contains some facts of general interest, and may be quoted from with propriety. Dr. Von Bülow, we are told, is the son of a distinguished novelist, Baron E. Von Bülow. He was born in Dresden in January, 1830, and first studied music under F. Wieck. In 1848, one year after Mendelssohn's death, he went to Leipsic and then to Berlin, to study law at the University; but though endowed with splendid intellectual abilities and pronounced forensic gifts, it seems that the musical inclination led him to abandon this work and to enter another sphere. Before committing himself to art a severe struggle took place, and he determined to consult no less a personage than Liszt. It was the advice of that genius that decided him. He accepted the post of *chef d'orchestra* at Zurich very early in his career, and it was there that he became identified with the movement already commenced under Wagner for the rehabilitation of the lyric drama upon a rational basis. Liszt was Von Bülow's teacher and guide. Under that extraordinary genius he became a pianist. From him he imbibed those liberal and philosophical views which have since been adopted by the cultivated musicians of both Europe and America. In June, 1852, he appeared for the first time as a public pianist, at the Ballenstadt Musical Festival, conducted by Liszt. The recognition accorded him by the critics and the musical public was instantaneous and unequivocal. It was seen that the young performer was no follower of Thalberg. Far from accepting the art as defined and limited by Mozart, Hummel and Clementi, he had followed the example of his master, and placed technique at the service of the highest art by an attempt to interpret the master works of all schools. The compositions were beyond the reach of the aggressive new school, which sought to make of the piano an orchestra. Almost at the same time Von Bülow threw himself into the controversy then raging between the adherents and opponents of Wagner and Liszt. The *Kunstwerk der Zukunft* was already the bone of contention, and the new disciple accepted its creed without hesitation, coming to its defense in the columns of the Leipsic *Musical Gazette* with a zeal, an enthusiasm, and a force of conviction that drew upon him at once the attention of Germany. It was thus beginning to be apparent to the champions of the old that Wagner was to receive the support of the new generation, and it was also apparent that his adherents were men who combined, as they had never before been combined, knowledge and poetic ardor and personal bravery. Dr. Von Bülow's biographer then proceeds to take note of the principal incidents of his career as a public performer. His first concert tour through Germany and into Hungary established and extended his reputation. At Pesth, Hanover, Brunswick, and Hamburg he created a profound sensation. In 1855 he succeeded Kullak as first Professor of the Piano at the Conservatoire, and after other triumphs in Breslau, Posen, and Dantzic, he settled in Berlin in 1855. In 1859 and 1860 Dr. Von Bülow visited Paris; in 1864 he was commanded by the King of Bavaria to found, with Wagner's co-operation, a school of music at Munich; during the two following years he brought out under his own supervision all of Wagner's operas; finally, in 1869, he retired to Florence to restore health impaired by excessive labor. Dr. Von Bülow reached England in 1873, and at once stepped forward as the apostle of Wagner. At St. James' Hall his performances as a pianist attracted overflowing audiences, and, at Mr. Dannreuther's concerts, the recitals, under his baton, of the music of Liszt and Wagner, caused a genuine excitement. It was the same, continues his biographer, at the Philharmonic concerts, where his performances of Beethoven's concertos created an extraordinary furore, and his playing of Henselt's prodigious concerto in G minor and Rubinstein's concerto in G was said by the *Times* to be the most brilliant and tremendous feats of the kind ever attempted in London. His success echoed in all the press and reverberated throughout the Kingdom. The *Athenæum*, not only the most critical, but the most determined opponent of Wagner's adherents and disciples for years, spoke in unqualified terms in his praise. "The more frequently Dr. Von Bülow performs," (it said, May 17, 1873,) "the more demonstrative does the approbation of his audience become. The result is

very natural. The marked individuality which characterizes his style at first startled those artists and amateurs who heard him for the first time; as they have followed him in various works, with or without orchestra, the admiration produced by his intellectual and poetic conception of the composers whose works he has interpreted and by his marvelous mechanism has steadily increased. So irresistible is the influence of an independent thinker, that compositions as familiar almost as household words have been, so to speak, recreated. The most able and experienced pianists of this metropolis do not hesitate to declare that to hear Dr. Von Bülow's performance is to recommence their lessons and practice." We need not, we believe, make further draughts upon the sketch before us to prove that the advent of Dr. Von Bülow ought to be looked forward to with something more than usual interest. He comes to America under engagement to Messrs. B. Ullman and H. D. Palmer, and will make his début in Boston, at the Music Hall, on Oct. 18. The pianist will be the only soloist in his concerts, but a complete orchestra, under the direction of Herr Carl Bergmann, will take part in them.

HERR WACHTEL'S REPRESENTATIONS.

Herr Wachtel's representations at the Academy of Music will commence on Oct. 18. We have already made room for a complete list of the artists who are to appear with him, and Herr Neuendorff's assurance that the company is worthy of the principal artist need not be doubted. The opera in which Herr Wachtel is to effect his rentrée is not announced, but we fancy it will be "The Postilion of Longjumeau."

MME. STERLING'S CONCERT.

Mme. Antoinette Sterling will give a concert at Steinway Hall on Thursday evening next. She is to have the assistance of Misses Beebe and Finch, and of Messrs. S. B. Mills, Nilsen, and Aiken. Mme. Sterling, we believe, is to return at once to England, and this performance is to be the only one in which she will take part before departing anew for Europe.

GILMORE'S CONCERT GARDEN.

Mrs. Butman, whose singing at Gilmore's Garden has produced a most favorable impression; the Young Apollo Club, whose remarkable voices have caused them to be recalled again and again after each of their performances last week; Messrs. Levy and Arbuckle, of whose achievements on the cornet the public never seem to weary, and Mr. Gilmore's fine band, whose interpretation of Liszt's "Rhapsodie Hongroise," No. 2 is in itself worth the price of admission, will all continue to delight the audiences at the Garden until further notice. As the season draws nearer a possible close, the attractions are not suffered to flag, and, indeed, they are rather likely to increase than to diminish, a grand musical festival being already planned as a fit *dénouement* of a most agreeable and profitable series of entertainments.

DRAMATIC.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.

Postponement in the matter of a performance at Wallack's is just antagonistic to the particular position of a personage who "by double duty bound both neglects." It is chiefly likely to whet expectation, and any regrets of the retrospective kind will most probably be merged in a redundance of hopes. Mr. Tom Taylor's play, the "Overland Route," has been deemed worthy of the most ample rehearsal, and as it is the policy of the theatre to present nothing imperfectly, it may be reasonably anticipated that this postponement will be accompanied by desirable results. For the company, it is most judiciously and liberally made up. Besides the manager, Mr. Lester Wallack, the following artists are included in its roll: Messrs. H. J. Montague, John Gilbert, Harry Beckett, W. R. Floyd, C. Stephenson, E. M. Holland, W. Herbert, J. W. Shannon, W. J. Leonard, C. E. Edwin, G. C. Jordan, Jr., C. Rosene, J. Atkins, J. Rich, J. F. Josephs, Misses Ada Dyas, Effie Germon, Ione Burke, Nina Varian, Geraldine Maye, Kate Bartlett, E. Blaisdell, C. Bate, and Mme. Ponisi, and Mrs. John Sefton. The scenery, to which special attention will be given, will be the work of Messrs. Matt Morgan, J. Clare, and H. Isherwood. Miss Geraldine Maye, whose name appears in the list of the company is a *débutante*, and said to be a lady of abundant promise. In addition to giving the information concerning the realm of histrionic art, it may not be amiss to mention that the theatre has gone through a holiday process of redecoration.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.

At Mr. Daly's handsome theatre there is nothing beyond the monotonous chronicle of success. The freshness and brilliancy of the play commends it to popular esteem, and it is acted in a fashion in all respects consonant with the high repute of the Fifth Avenue Theatre. Mr. Byron seems to have been in his cleverest mood when he wrote "Our Boys," and Mr. Daly, in producing it, has run exactly in accord with the humor of the author. His policy in securing such an accomplished actor as Mr. John Brougham is obviously good, and among the absolutely new comers, Mr. Maurice Barrymore should take a prominent place among our best actors. There is no change of bill, and there need be none so long as success still follows the Fifth Avenue management and "dogs its heels." Mr. John Brougham's first appearance yesterday as *Perkyn Middlewick* was one of the most pleasant incidents of the season.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.

The preliminary term and the "Gilded Age" have had their day at the Union Square Theatre, and now the regular season is about to commence with a performance of more excellence than if it were absolutely new. "Led Astray" is to be acted to-morrow night, and with a cast at least equal to that with which it was originally produced. Nothing could more appropriately occupy the stage of the Union Square Theatre pending the presentation of "Rose Michel," which at all events carries with it the particular brand of worth which abundant dispute and contention have in no way lessened. At the conclusion of the performance last evening Mr. Raymond was summoned before the curtain, and delivered the following valedictory:

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: In closing my second season in New-York I can't help returning my thanks for the generous and handsome manner in which I have been treated here. First of all, I am doubly indebted to you, my friends, for the approval which you have so continuously offered me. It was the verdict of New-York audiences which first secured the success of "Col. Sellers," and that verdict has been repeated in this City 150 nights and has never been a doubtful or disagreeing verdict. If any man ever stood convicted by the unanimous voice of having won your kindest and merriest sympathies, I must be the culprit. I don't say that I have altogether deserved them, at least I am compelled by contract to divide them with Mr. "Mark Twain." It is no small job to awaken your interest at all in the Summer season. But Summer and Winter you have laughed and applauded this little drama when there were more famous, and, I dare say, better ones appealing to you. To express in a few words all the genuine gratitude and satisfaction which I feel would be impossible unless I get Mark Twain to write a speech to go with the play, and even then, such is his sense of humor, I am afraid he would give me all the credit and take none himself. But no one person is entitled to all the credit. Messrs. Shook & Palmer, let me say, deserve a great deal of it for the exquisite manner in which they put the piece on the stage here. They seemed to think it was a Shakespearean drama by the beauty and elegance with which they surrounded it, and not a work which, from its intrinsic beauty, could be played without any scenery at all. But they have got into that habit with all the plays they produce. It is one of the peculiarities of the house; liberality and taste have come to be only another name for the Union Square Theatre. And here let me say of Mr. Sheridan Shook what I have always known, but never before had so good an opportunity to say in public, and that is that his liberality is not confined to the mounting of plays. This drama of "Colonel Sellers" would probably have never seen the light if, at a critical moment, he had not stepped forward and smoothed the way to its production in another house. I don't say that it was his faith in the play, but I do say that he had faith in *me*, and I owe him a debt of gratitude that I can never repay. This may seem a personal matter, and I have no doubt Mr. Shook would much prefer that I had said nothing about it. But personal matters now and then are good enough to be public matters, and it seemed to me that there never would be so good a time to make the acknowledgment than at the close of a successful engagement in Mr. Shook's own beautiful theatre. Ladies and gentlemen, in taking farewell of New-York for a time, I take with me nothing but the kindliest feelings. To the press, the public, and the managers, I return my sincere thanks. If "Colonel Sellers" is to make the tour of the continent you may be sure that no place will ever cause me *to* forget the host of warm friends who met me with smiles and encouragement, night after night, in this cosy little theatre, and I shall always look forward to the return here with pleasant anticipations. Till then, good night and—*au revoir.*

LYCEUM—ROSSI AND FRENCH PLAYS.

"La Fille de Madame Angot" will be represented at the Lyceum Theatre to-morrow and Tuesday. Wednesday, "Giroflé-Girofla" will be brought out, and will remain upon the programme throughout the week, a brand-new opera bouffe, called "Le Canard à Trois Becs," being in reserve for the following Monday. For Oct. 25, the début in America of Signor Ernesto Rossi, the eminent Italian tragedian, is announced. Signor Rossi sails hitherward on Saturday next. On Oct. 28 a series of thirty nights of French plays will be entered upon at the Lyceum Theatre, the complete company engaged for the season coming to the United States aboard the same steamer as the Italian artists. The series will extend over ten weeks, the representations occurring on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday of each week. Subscriptions, we observe, are now received at the box office of the theatre.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.

The immediate changes at Booth's Theatre are the substitution of Mr. George Fawcett Rowe's new adaptation of "Nicholas Nickleby" for "The Flying Scud" on the occasion of Mr. Belmore's benefit next Friday evening. Mr. Belmore will appear as *Newman Noggs*. The last act of "The Flying Scud" will also be performed. "The Flying Scud" will be given up to and including next Thursday in its entirety. Mr. George Fox will appear during the remote days of the month in a new pantomime with something of an old, and, therefore, agreeable flavor. His rentrée will be made on the 25th, and "Humpty Dumpty in Every Clime" is to be the title of the entertainment, in which he will be the principal performer.

BROOKLYN THEATRE.

The Brooklyn Theatre, so long known in connection with the management of the late Mrs. Conway, will enter on its new career with Miss Agnes Ethel as the prime attraction. To say that it will open under the management of Messrs. Shook and Palmer is to indicate pretty plainly that it will have the most ample theatrical resources, and that no narrow and grudging policy can stand in the way of its success. These gentlemen do not in their theatrical ventures carry the dead weight of an enforced economy, and assuredly their inclinations would hardly prompt them to bear such an unremunerative burden. In brief, the management of the Brooklyn Theatre is to be on a scale akin to that of the now famous house in Union Square. The admission will doubtless be pretty general that there could be no more potent recommendation. There seems, too, to be an especial appropriateness in the fact that Miss Ethel will appear at the opening of the Brooklyn Theatre. She it was who started the Union Square on its career of enduring prosperity, and in the present case the omen certainly seems auspicious. Miss Ethel will play for two weeks, during the first week as *Gilberte* in "Frou-Frou," and afterward in "Agnes," a play which has done a vast deal to give color and form to her deserved popularity. The lady's numerous merits as an actress have long since passed beyond that stage where adverse criticism could arrest their influence, and it were needless to say how much the exquisite graces of personal desert have done toward enhancing the value of her excellent professional reputation. Complete adjustment of details being one of the strong points of those who now guide the destinies of the Brooklyn Theatre, it comes, of course, within this line of policy that Miss Ethel shall be supported by a first-rate company, and that the accessories shall be as complete as stage experience and artistic skill can devise. Both these matters are to be arranged on the scale of the Union Square Theatre, and there could be none more satisfactory. Among the members of the company are Miss Marie Gordon, a charming actress, Miss Ida Vernon, whose fine performance in the "The Two Orphans" was one of its most delightful attractions, and Mr. Frederick Robinson, who took his early lessons in the school of Mr. Samuel Phelps, and who is now the excellent pupil of one of the finest actors on any stage. Following Miss Ethel comes that fine artist Mr. Belmore, in "The Flying Scud," now being performed at Booth's, and the Florences will subsequently appear in "The Mighty Dollar" and "Our Boys." Mr. Raymond succeeds, and then Mr. Booth, Miss Clara Morris, and other artists of world-wide repute will fulfill engagements. For the Christmas holidays it is proposed to produce "Henry V.," the fine pageantry of which will receive the special attention of the management. Mr. Rignold will, of course, fill the rôle of *King Henry V.* It is the intention that all the New-York successes shall be produced at the Brooklyn Theatre without any abatement of those attractions which first commend them to popular approval, but rather with such improvements as experience may suggest. The following is the cast of "Frou-Frou," with which the theatre will be opened to-morrow evening:

Gilberte (Frou-Frou)	Miss Agnes Ethel
Louise (her sister)	Miss Marie Gordon
Baronne De Cambri	Miss Ida Vernon
Pauline	Miss Roberta Norwood
The Governess	Miss Augusta Raymond
Angelique	Miss Hattie Thorpe
Georgie, a child	Miss Hattie Naylor
Henri Sartorys	Mr. Frederic Robinson
Brigard	Mr. Thomas E. Morris
Comte De Valreas	Mr. Eben Plympton
Baron De Cambri	Mr. Edward Lamb
Pitou	Mr. J. W. Thorpe
Zanetto	Mr. Lysander Thompson
Vincent	Mr. Frank Lamb

MISCELLANEOUS NOTES.

The "Mighty Dollar" still holds the stage of the Park Theatre, and no change is announced.

Mme. William Vincent Wallace, widow of the composer of "Maritana," has returned to this City and will pass the Winter here.

The requirements of the patrons of minstrelsy are satisfied at the Darling Opera-house, and in the pleasant establishment of the San Francisco Minstrels.

The Academy of Music continues to be the home of spectacular performances. The entertainment of the Kiralfy Brothers is still in the flush of public favor, nor does there appear to be any immediate abatement of its success.

The Olympic has a programme of unusual amplitude even for a variety theatre of such great resource. There are many changes, but the most prominent features of the old entertainment are to be retained throughout the week.

At the Comique, there is a complete change of performance. The management is prompt to turn recent events into agreeable forms of entertainment, and thus it comes that "Fall River, or the Cotton Spinners' Strike," is the title of a new local drama.

Mr. George Fawcett Rowe has just completed a new local drama, in five acts, which it is intended to produce on the principal stage of New-York. The action progresses at a momentous period of the City's history, and its incidents are said to be uncommonly novel, interesting, and impressive.

Mr. Stephen Fiske has prepared Tennyson's recent work, "Queen Mary," for representation at the Arch Street Theatre, Philadelphia, and now publishes a letter in which he justifies the charges which he has made, in respect to construction, in the Lancaster work. His chief purpose appears to have been to reduce the play to stage proportions without unnecessary interference with the author's language or purpose. Mr. Fiske reviews his labors by stating that eight scenes are sufficient for the five acts of his version, and that the drama is intrusted to seventeen instead of fifty actors and actresses.

A SAD BEREAVEMENT.

From the Commercial Advertiser, of yesterday.

Mrs. Elizabeth R. Henry, wife of Dr. Morris H. Henry, of this City, and daughter of Mr. Hugh J. Hastings, died suddenly this morning at her father's residence, Monmouth Beach, New-Jersey. Mrs. Henry was a lady of rare personal accomplishments and domestic virtues, and was the idol of a large circle of relatives and friends, upon whom the unexpected announcement of her death will fall with crushing weight. The family thus suddenly and sadly bereaved will have universal sympathy in their affliction. The remains of Mrs. Henry will be brought up from Monmouth Beach on Monday, and the funeral will take place on Tuesday morning at half-past 9 o'clock, from the residence of her father, No. 327 Fifth avenue.

THE FALL RIVER TROUBLES.

FALL RIVER, Mass., Oct. 2.—The parties arrested upon the charge of engaging in the riot here a few days since had a hearing to-day, and were bound over in the sum of $500 each to appear before the next term of the Superior Court at New-Bedford. Nothing of interest occurred to-day. The manufacturers have now plenty of help at their disposal.

OUT-DOOR SPORTS.

ROWING ON THE KILLS.

ANNUAL FALL REGATTA OF THE ARGONAUTAS—FOUR SPIRITED RACES—MISHAPS OF THE DAY.

The annual Fall regatta of the Argonauta Rowing Association was held on the Kill von Kull, at Bergen Point, yesterday afternoon, and, despite a stiff west-north-west wind and a heavy rolling sea to commence with, the active element of the club mustered in full force, and four well-contested races were rowed, in the presence of a large and very select assemblage, in which the fair sex predominated, as usual. The first event on the programme was a scullers' race, but this was omitted on account of the roughness of the water, it being at that time impossible for a small boat to live in such a sea. The pair-oared race was called, however, although this style of craft was little more fit to brave the elements. The crews were W. T. Taylor, bow, with J. F. Ward, stroke, and M. A. Phillips, bow, with Edward Smith, stroke. The course for all the races was from the upper corner of the Latourette House dock, about three-fourths of a mile west, to and around stake-boats and return. Mr. Frederick C. Eldred officiated as referee. Smith had the inside position, which afforded little advantage in this water. A very even start was made, the two boats continuing bow and bow for a couple of hundred yards, when the Smith pair crept to the front inch by inch, but, after gaining a half length, Taylor and his partner closed the gap, and in turn got a lead of a few feet. Within a furlong of the stake-boat Taylor succeeded in getting clear water from his opponents, and, despite the strong wind and the terrible condition of the water, made a very close turn, straightening up for home with a decided advantage, which he maintained to the end. Smith and his partner having shipped considerable water.

Next came a four-oared gig race between the following crews:

White.—L. D. Hyatt, bow; E. A. S. Man, S. B. Trask; S. S. Zabriskie, stroke; H. Meigs, Jr., coxswain.
Red.—A. P. Vreedenburg, bow; E. R. Craft, J. A. Lodwick; R. H. Jackson, stroke; E. Smith, coxswain.

Meigs' crew had the inshore position, and got a half length the best of the send-off. But it proved of little value, as his stroke broke his oar opposite the boat-house and both crews were recalled. A new oar was quickly obtained, and the boats again drew in line for the word, going off this time on even terms, and making a breast race to the steam-boat dock, where Meigs' crew got a lead of a quarter length, but which they again lost in the next hundred yards, Smith's boat now showing her nose in front. Gigs were the right sort of boats to use in this weather, and the crews being well matched and plucky, the race was hotly contested. Smith's boat managed to reach the turning stake boats nearly a length in advance, but Meigs made a splendid turn, by which he not alone regained his position, but even bettered it a trifle. Smith, however, calling on his crew for a spurt, picked up his leader, and ere the steam-boat dock was reached had a half length the best of it. Meigs' crew made a splendid effort to close the gap, and within fifty yards of the finish had nearly succeeded in doing so when the bow man caught a bad crab and brought his boat to a standstill, Smith finishing the race the winner by a length.

The next race was between the heavy and light weights in four-oared shells, composed as follows:

Heavy.—Frank L. Gunther, bow; E. R. Craft, M. G. Cavalli, William Gwynne, stroke.
Light.—James McNider, bow; F. E. Ballard, E. R. Peck, G. E. Man, stroke.

A good start was made, but opposite the boat-house the light-weights ran into a skiff, snapping an oar in two. Another was quickly procured and the boats again came in line for a send-off, and, getting away nicely together, made a good race for an eighth of a mile, when the light crew gradually drew away from their opponents, and leading them around the turn by a couple of lengths clear, opened the gap to fifty yards and jogged home as they pleased.

The last contest on the programme was the Senior four-oared shell race, and everybody stretched his neck in anticipation of what was looked forward to as a most spirited contest, which fully realized all expectations. The crews were:

White.—Ed. Smith, bow; J. F. Ward, N. W. Frank, Walter Man, stroke.
Red.—W. T. Taylor, bow; John A. Walker, B. Stephenson, M. A. Phillips, stroke.

The water had now calmed down considerably and the wind set with the sun, improving the course materially. Smith had the inside, but Taylor got a shade the best of the send off, and at the end of the first quarter mile had a lead of three-fourths of a length. Smith, steering a beautiful course, now called on his men and picked the leaders up hand over hand, but he had no sooner brought the bow of his boat level with that of Taylor's ship than the crew in the latter again dashed away with a handsome spurt which gave them a half length. Another spurt on the part of Smith's crew once more equalized matters, and they reached the turning point as even as they had started. Taylor made a good turn, and was nearly straightened up for home when Smith got around, but this well-known general made a wide turn purposely to get out where he would have wind and tide in his favor. Half way home Smith had a lead of a length, but was hotly pursued by the Taylor crew, who just again lapped their opponents when the steam-boat dock was reached, when Phillips, the stroke, broke his oar at the leather, and Smith's crew finished the race as they pleased.

Some bantering remarks being made to the effect that "if" that oar had not been broken, &c., being overheard by the other crew, the latter at once generously offered to row the race over, a proposition which was quickly accepted, and the loss in the Taylor boat being replaced, the crews again scored for the word. This race was the counterpart of the other. The Taylor crew again took the lead at the start, and no open water appeared between the two boats during any part of the race, but Smith went to the front on the last half mile, by which he won, settling the question definitely. No time was taken.

THE LADIES' YACHT RACE.

REGATTA OF THE SEAWANHAKA CLUB—THE IDLER, ADDIE, AND ALERT THE WINNERS.

The "Ladies' Race" of the Seawanhaka Yacht Club was sailed yesterday under the most favorable conditions in respect to weather, but, of course, it was affected by the numerous misfortunes which befell the New-York Yacht Club in the race of Thursday. These accidents limited very much the number of entries, but there was certainly no other defection from the traditions of the club. The weather was excellent. A fresh breeze blew steadily from the north-west, and carried the yachts over the course in a remarkably short space of time. The original intention of the managers of the regatta provided that the course should be round the Sandy Hook Light-ship, but there was a reservation that it might be changed on grounds of expediency. The character of the weather, and the particular condition, or, rather, understanding, that all the yachts were to carry ladies, rendered this desirable. The inside course was therefore decided upon, and with the breeze that was then blowing it was sufficient to test the sailing capacity of the best yacht in any of the local squadrons. The change of course submitted to all the competing yachts was that they should start from the Narrows, keeping to the eastward of buoys Nos. 9, 11, and 13, on the West Bank, to and around buoy No. 10 on the South-west Spit, leaving it on the port hand; thence to and around buoy No. 8½ on the South-west Spit, leaving it on the port hand; thence to and around the judges' boat, stationed in the Narrows, at starting point, leaving it on the starboard hand; thence again over the same course, observing the same rules in all particulars, finishing by passing between judges' boat and Fort Wadsworth.

With the breeze which was blowing this appeared to be a very desirable course. The entries were the Idler and Ariel of the schooners, the Vindex and Addie of the first-class sloops, and the Madcap, Christine, and Alert of the second class. The preparatory signal was given at 11:27:15, and ten minutes later the yachts were signaled to start. The Idler first crossed the line, between the judges' boat and Fort Wadsworth, at 11:38:20, followed by the Madcap at 11:40, the Ariel at 11:41:10, the Addie at 11:42:10, the Alert at 11:43:45, and the Christine at 11:44:28. The Vindex, for some reason that nobody could appreciate, passed outside of the judges' boat, went down the bay in a non-racing capacity, cast anchor off the Quarantine, came back at the end, and said through her owner that she couldn't sail over a cat-boat course. The facts are, however, that it was, under the special conditions of weather, good enough for the best yacht in any club, and the Vindex need not have disdained to sail over a course which the Idler was willing to travel. The result was that the Addie had, in her class, the race all to herself, that the Ariel was outsailed by the Idler, which in no way affects the former discreditably, and that the Alert, on a close contention with the Madcap, was the winner in the second class of sloops, without any of the time concession to which she was entitled. The race is easily described. There was a favorable wind all the time, and in the run for the South-west Spit Buoy the Ariel and Addie passed the Madcap. For a time the Ariel seemed to gain on the Idler, but the latter soon led everything in the fleet by a distance which was gradually increasing. In fact, she sailed superbly. It was just her day, that is, plenty of wind and smooth water, and under such conditions she would probably have led the best yachts of the New-York fleet. At the South-west Spit Buoy she had gained 2 minutes 45 seconds on the Ariel, and she increased this lead all through, until the Ariel gave up at the end of the second round. The first round was completed as follows: Idler, 1:32:10; Addie, 1:55:45; Madcap, 2:11:20; Alert, 2:18:25; Christine, 2:19:33. The Idler finished at 3:24:55, her actual time being only 3h. 46m. 30s., and she was succeeded by the Addie at 4:06:50, the Madcap at 4:28:48, the Alert at 4:31:05, and the Christine at 4:32:35. The Idler, Addie, and Alert are thus the winners in their respective classes.

AN AMERICAN VICTORY AT CRICKET.

THE ENGLISH TWELVE DEFEATED AT THE ST. GEORGE'S GROUNDS—DETAILS OF THE GAME.

Twelve Americans, under the captainship of Mr. J. Y. Soutter, played at Hoboken yesterday with twelve Englishmen under the captaincy of Mr. C. W. Bance, at the English national game of cricket. Many persons were early on the ground, among whom was Mr. Dodsworth, an old cricketer over ninety years of age. The attendance, however, was not so large as was expected. Soon after noon, the American Captain, having won the toss, went, in company with Mr. Jenkins, of the Manhattan Club, to the wickets, and so well did the two play that 19 runs were made before the first wicket fell; Jenkins being well caught by Gilbert at deep square leg. In his score of 13 there was only one single. Mr. Soutter kept his wicket up until he had scored 30, and certainly played the best on his side, his driving and cutting being very fine. Mr. Stevens, of the Staten Island Club, also played a good inning for 15, making one very fine square-leg hit for 3. In the same inning Mr. Jones, the English bowler, was successful in getting three wickets in three successive balls, which would have entitled him to a new hat had he been playing with a club eleven instead of a mixed team. The English field was placed as follows: Marsh, bowler and slip; Brewster, slip and bowler; Peters, cover-point; Gilbert, long-leg; Luske, long-stop; Moeran, mid-wicket; Giles, long-slip and mid-on; Dodge, long-off and short-leg; Bance, point; Roberts, deep-field-off; Jones, deep-field on; Sleigh, third man and mid-on. The inning was finished for a total of 86. The English twelve then began, but so well did Messrs. Soutter and Sprague bowl that they were all disposed of for the small score of 22. The American field was particularly well placed by Mr. Soutter, making it very difficult for the batsman to get many runs. Sprague was bowler and slip; Soutter, slip and bowler; Eyre, long-stop; Westfeldt, wicket-keeper; Hosford, point; Stevens, mid-on; Irving, short-leg and mid-off; White, deep-field; Satterthwaite, third man; Cashman, short-leg; Jenkins, cover-point and long-leg, and Van Nest, cover-point and long-leg on the opposite side. A few decisions of the umpires were questioned, but there was no doubt that they were perfectly fair, Messrs. Smith and Vinton being well-known and respected gentlemen. At 5:30 P. M. time was called, the English team having lost three wickets for 37 runs.

FIRST INNINGS—AMERICANS.

Soutter, (St. George's,) c. Gilbert, b. Giles	30
Jenkins, (Manhattan,) c. Gilbert, b. Brewster	13
Satterthwaite, (St. George's,) run out	3
Hosford, (Manhattan,) c. Brewster, b. Jones	1
Cashman, (St. George's,) c. Bance, b. Gilbert	2
Westfeldt, (St. George's,) l. b. w., b. Jones	4
Stevens, (Staten Island,) b. Jones	15
Irving, (Staten Island,) c. Brewster, b. Jones	1
M. Eyre, (Staten Island,) b. Jones	0
Sprague, (Prospect Park,) b. Jones	0
Van Nest, (St. George's,) b. Jones	0
White, (Prospect Park,) not out	9
Byes, 3; leg byes, 2; no balls, 3	8
Total	86

RUNS SCORED AT THE FALL OF EACH WICKET.

1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.	10th.	11th.
19	24	30	46	60	62	69	69	69	69	86

ENGLISHMEN.

FIRST INNINGS.		SECOND INNINGS.	
Bance, (St. George's,) b. Sprague	2	c. Westfeldt, b. Cashman	5
Gilbert, (Manhattan,) c. Satterthwaite, b. Soutter	4	c. Westfeldt, b. Hosford	2
Roberts, (Staten Island,) c. Sprague, b. Soutter	0		
Brewster, Prof., Staten Island,) c. Satterthwaite, b. Soutter	0		
Moeran, (St. George's,) st. Westfeldt, b. Sprague	0	not out	1
Giles, (Prof., St. George's) not out	7	b. Soutter	8
Marsh, (St. George's,) run out	4	not out	15
Peters, (Prospect Park,) b. Sprague	0		
Jones, (St. George's,) b. Sprague	0		
Luske, (Staten Island,) c. Westfeldt, b. Sprague	0		
Sleigh, (St. George's) c. Sprague, b. Soutter	0		
Dodge, (Prospect Park,) run out	3		
Byes	2	Byes, 3; leg byes, 1; wides, 2	6
Total	22	Total	37

RUNS SCORED AT THE FALL OF EACH WICKET.

FIRST INNINGS.

1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.	10th.	11th.
2	4	6	6	10	16	16	16	18	19	22

SECOND INNINGS.

1st.	2d.	3d.
8	11	31

ANALYSIS OF THE BOWLING.

ENGLISHMEN—FIRST INNINGS.

	Balls.	Runs.	Maidens.	Wickets.	Wides.	No Balls.
Marsh	74	9	0	0	0	0
Brewster	48	16	0	1	0	0
Jones	114	20	8	6	0	3
Gilbert	36	15	1	1	0	0
Giles	42	18	2	2	0	0
AMERICANS—FIRST INNINGS.						
Soutter	60	12	2	4	0	0
Sprage	57	8	4	5	0	0
SECOND INNINGS.						
Cashman	48	7	5	1	0	0
Sprague	36	3	2	0	0	0
Hosford	18	4	0	1	0	0
Stevens	12	6	0	0	0	0

Umpires—Messrs. J. Smith and Vinton.

CRICKET NOTES.

Next Wednesday, Oct. 6, there will be a game of cricket on the Camp Washington Grounds, near the first landing, at Staten Island, between the Staten Island and Paterson (N. J.) cricket clubs.

On Thursday, Oct. 7, the Staten Island and Prospect Park cricket clubs will play a game at Staten Island.

The St. George's Cricket Club, of this City, and the Picked Eleven of Orange, N. J., will play a game next Thursday, Oct. 7, on the St. George's Grounds, at the west end of Eighth street, in Hoboken, N. J.

The St. George's Cricket Club, of this City, leave for Philadelphia Oct. 14, where they will play a series of return cricket matches with the Young America and Germantown cricket clubs, both of Philadelphia, on the 14th, 15th, and 16th inst.

THE BROOKLYN YACHT CLUB REGATTA.

The Fall regatta of the Brooklyn Yacht Club took place yesterday, and was well attended and in the main interesting. Four races were announced to be contested, the first being for schooner yachts and the others for sloops of first, second, and third class. The course in all the races was from the club-house at Locust Grove seven miles and return. In the first race the Comet and Siren entered, and the race was won by the former in 1h. 38m. 40s. In the second contest the Undine, Kate, and Sadie entered and started as follows: Undine, 1:46:45; Kate, 1:47; Sadie, 1:46. The first named finished the course in 1h. 45m. 21½s, the Kate following 42½ seconds later. In the third race the following entries were made: Hope, Flying Cloud, Lizzie L., and Sophia. The yachts went off with a flying start, the Flying Cloud taking the lead. Although this lead was maintained to the finish, the race was decided in favor of the Hope. The Captain of the former sloop claimed that his opponent's victory was won, not by actual sailing, but through an error on the part of the timer, whose time for the various yachts was as follows: Hope, start, 11:48:40; finish, 1:51:40; actual time, 2h. 3m. Flying Cloud, start, 11:47:50; finish, 2:02; actual time, 2h. 14m. 12s.; corrected time, 2h. 11m. 3s. Lizzie L., start, 11:47:30; finish, 1:47:25; actual time, 1h. 59m. 55s.; corrected time, 1h. 59m. 55s. Although the Sophia started with the others she did not go over the course, and was consequently out of the race. In the last race the Victoria was the only yacht entered. Starting at 11:55, she completed the course in 2h. 21m. 50s., and was awarded one of the champion pennants, although her commander, Capt. Fry, for a time demurred to receiving the prize, pleading that he would prefer to win it by actual contest. In presenting the pennants to the various successful competitors Mr. Oakley made a well-chosen and very witty speech. After the races a fine collation was served in the hotel near the club-house. The latter building, which is very favorably located, will, when properly fitted up and carpeted, make a very comfortable and cosy rendezvous.

SAUGERTIES ROWING CLUB REGATTA.

SAUGERTIES, N. Y., Oct. 2.—The regatta of the Saugerties Rowing Club came off on the Esopus Creek this afternoon as follows: The barge race between the Trinity crew, of Madalin, and the Saugerties crew, one mile with turn, resulted in the defeat of the Trinity crew after a very close and exciting contest. Time—Trinity, 8:35; Saugerties, 8:34.

The four-oared shell race, two miles with turn, between the Saugerties and East Kingston crews, resulted in a victory for the former by four boat lengths. Time—Saugerties, 14:10; East Kingston, 14:25.

There was a very large attendance. The creek was in splendid condition, and everything passed off finely. The judges at the home-stake were R. MacCarthy and Mr. Rathbone, of Trinity Institute, and at the upper stake, Mr. Moles and Charles M. Streeter, of the East Kingston Association. Jerry Day, formerly stroke of the Yale crew, and now stroke of the Catskill crew, acted as referee, and Webster, as timer.

BASE-BALL.

CONTEST BETWEEN THE CONCORD AND CHELSEA CLUBS—OTHER GAMES.

The Concord and Chelsea Clubs, both of Brooklyn, played the first game of their series yesterday afternoon, on the Capitoline Grounds. It was well played and closely contested in the first three innings, the score standing 2 to 1 in favor of the Concords at the commencement of the fourth inning. In this inning the errors, on both sides, became numerous, and the Concords were enabled to make 4 runs, which were followed by 6 on the Chelsea side, placing the latter 1 ahead. The Chelseas also scored 3 runs in the fifth, and 1 in the sixth inning, to nothing by their opponents. A seventh inning was then commenced and partly played, but darkness coming on, the game was called in favor of the Chelseas by a score of 11 to 6. No runs were earned on either side. At the bat, Campbell and Dunn led on the Chelsea side, and McGinnis, Redmayne, and Decker on the Concord side. In the field, Cole and Smith excelled on the Concord side, and Dunn, McCabe, and Devyr did best for the Chelseas.

The Hoboken Club and the Tuttle & Bailey Club, of Brooklyn, played a game yesterday afternoon on the Elysian Fields in Hoboken. The Hobokens were first at the bat, and "blanked" their opponents up to the fifth inning, when the Tuttle & Baileys scored two runs. The game was well played on both sides, and was won by the Hobokens by a score of 15 to 11.

The following games have been arranged to be played on the Capitoline Grounds in Brooklyn during this week:

Monday, Oct. 4, Madison, of Brooklyn, versus Lexington, of Jamaica, Long Island; Tuesday, Oct. 5, Chelsea, of Brooklyn, versus Hoboken Club; Wednesday, Oct. 6, Flyaway, of this City, versus Amity, of Brooklyn; Friday, Oct. 8, Chelsea, of Brooklyn, versus Star, of Newark, N. J.; Saturday, Oct. 9, Concord versus consolidated nine, both of Brooklyn; Tuesday, Oct. 12, Concord vs. Chelsea, both of Brooklyn.

To-morrow (Monday) afternoon, the Flyaways, of this City, and the Confidence Club, of New-Rochelle, N. Y., will play a game on the Union Grounds in Brooklyn. This is the only game arranged, thus far, to come off on the Union Grounds during this week.

The Reliance Club of Brooklyn, and the Olympics of Paterson, will play a game to-morrow afternoon on the grounds of the latter, in Paterson, N. J.

There will be a game on the Elysian Fields, in Hoboken, to-morrow afternoon, between the Alaskas of this City, and the Hoboken Club. As great rivalry exists between these clubs a fine game is expected.

THE THIRD AVENUE SAVINGS BANK.

The depositors of the insolvent Third Avenue Savings Bank assembled before the entrance to the building yesterday in large numbers, expecting that the doors would be opened and that the Receiver would be ready to furnish information concerning the condition of the institution and the chances of an early payment of deposits. They were, however, disappointed, as the doors were not opened at any time during the day. Mr. Carman, the Receiver, spent a portion of the forenoon in the bank, but left without issuing any orders to the two or three clerks who are awaiting instructions to prepare the usual statement. The depositors outside, after vainly tugging for some time at the bell-handle, held an impromptu meeting on the steps. One man suggested that having failed to obtain any satisfaction from the Receiver, it only remained for them to apply to the court which had granted the order to close the bank, and then to hold a meeting at which the opinions of each depositor could be heard, and measures adopted that might lead to an early recovery of at least a portion of their money. Another man charged the officers of the bank with gross abuse of trust and indifference to the interests of their creditors. Finding that they could not keep up appearances of soundness any longer, they had gone, he said, to Albany and effected the appointment of their Secretary as Receiver, who would be certain to control the property in their interest and not in that of the defrauded depositors. Other expressions of a like tenor were advanced, and received with favor by the crowd, and a self-constituted committee, consisting of Messrs. John Ferrier, H. N. Hardy, and Timothy McDermott, set about making arrangements for a meeting to be held on Wednesday evening, at Hitchcock Hall, No. 355 Third avenue.

THE EXCISE DEPARTMENT.

The direct result of the unusual diligence displayed by the Police during the past week in enforcing the Excise laws by wholesale arrests of delinquents has been to crowd the office of the Commissioners with applicants for license. On Friday and yesterday about $16,000, in the aggregate, were received as deposits with applications, for which receipts were issued to be held by the dealers in lieu of a license until their moral status had been inquired into by the board. Contrary to what has heretofore been the case, however, these receipts have not been the means of protecting the holders from arrest, the Police having received instructions not to recognize them as sufficient guarantee of compliance with the law. This is regarded by dealers as an extremely arbitrary order, and it would appear so to those who are not acquainted with the fact that those who are thus proceeded against are, many of them, delinquents for three years, and that all have been repeatedly warned by the Inspectors to take out licenses.

POLITICAL NOMINATIONS IN NEW-JERSEY.

The Democratic City Convention of Newark assembled yesterday afternoon in Library Hall. Charles T. Henry presided. Hon. Andrew A. Smalley was nominated for Mayor. In 1869 he ran against Mayor Ricord, and was defeated by 200 majority. M. J. O'Brien and Townsend Dusenbury were nominated for Surveyors of the Highways; William A. Schmidt, the present incumbent, for Tax Commissioner; Edward Schickhause for Water Commissioner, and George Peters for Trustee of the City Home.

The Somerset County Republican Convention met yesterday in Somerville, and nominated John G. Schenck, of Branchburg, for State Senator.

ONE MILLION COPIES

Of No. 1 of the *Boys of the World* will be ready in a few days, and they will be all given away. Every boy should be on the lookout and procure one. News agents will have a full supply.—*Exchange.*

THE CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT of A. RAYMOND & CO., corner Fulton and Nassau sts., has a national reputation for fine clothing, ready made or made to order, and is one of the largest and best of the kind in the City. If the thousands in the City and the thousands who visit the City, in want of clothing at short notice, would at once examine the large stock exhibited by this house, they would save themselves time and trouble.—*Express.*

Brain Food! Brain Food! Brain Food!

WINCHESTER'S HYPOPHOSPHITES.

PHOSPHORUS is brain food. Brain workers! Keep your brain supplied with PHOSPHORUS by using this celebrated preparation of WINCHESTER'S. It will make you strong and vigorous, both mentally and physically, and keep you so.
Prices $1 and $2 per bottle. Prepared only by
WINCHESTER & CO., Chemists,
Sold by all druggists. No. 36 John st., New-York.
—*Advertisement.*

A Vast Army.

Dr. COLTON at the Cooper Institute, originated the use of laughing gas twelve years ago, and has given it since then to 85,000 patients without a failure or accident.—*Advertisement.*

"OLD GUARD" COGNAC, bottled in France; only imported by us; four vintages; $2 to $4 50 per bottle. Also all the favorite brands of brandies in wood or glass. H. B. KIRK & Co., No. 69 Fulton st. and No. 709 Broadway. Established 1853.—*Advertisement.*

DYEING and cleaning. Fall season, 1875. Everybody delighted who patronizes Lord. His principal store No. 860 Broadway, corner 17th st., No. 680 Broadway, No. 111 8th av.—*Advertisement.*

ACCURATE KNOWLEDGE how to treat rupture is so extensively disseminated that the ELASTIC TRUSS, No. 683 Broadway, is used by nearly all ruptured persons in this country. Always retains and soon cures rupture.—*Advertisement.*

Dyeing and Cleaning.—The Empire Dyeing and Cleaning Co. call for and deliver goods. Work surpassed by none. Offices: No. 936 Broadway, near 22d st.; No. 196 6th av., near 14th st.; No. 276 8th av., near 24th st.

Wm. Everdell's Sons, No. 104 Fulton st.
Established 1815. No branch offices.
Card Engravers, Label and Job Printers, Stationers, &c.

Lundborg's California Water
For the Toilet and Bath. A delightful substitute for Cologne or Bay Rum. Fragrant and refreshing.

Everdell's elegant Wedding and Visiting Cards, foreign Note Papers, Monograms, Crests, Cyphers. Low prices. No. 302 Broadway.

Alkethrepta is a Pure and Delicious Preparation of chocolate. Sold by all grocers. Samples free.

Dr. Lyon's Tooth Tablets.
Children should use them daily.

For Dyspepsia, Debility, &c., the Peruvian SYRUP is a long-tried and well-established remedy.

Electrical Polarization of Man, for the Relief of diseased body and mind. No. 7 West 14th st.

Use Brummell's Celebrated Cough Drops.—The genuine have A. H. B. on each drop.

MARRIED.

ANDERTON—CRAIG.—On Wednesday, Sept. 29, by Rev. Dr. C. E. Swope, ROBERT J. ANDERTON to JOSEPHINE ADELE, only daughter of the late Joseph Craig, all of this City. No cards.

BAKER—DAVIS.—On Thursday, Sept. 30, at the residence of the bride's parents, Whitehall, N. Y., by Rev. H. C. Hutchins, CHARLES K. BAKER, of Comstock's, N. Y., to MINNIE E., daughter of Hon. L. E. Davis.

MORRIS—SLOSSON.—At Trinity Church, Geneva, N. Y., on Thursday, Sept. 30, by Rev. Dr. Rankin, WILLIAM T. MORRIS to ELIZABETH LAWRENCE, daughter of the late B. Slosson.

DIED.

BABBITT.—At Newton, N. J., Saturday, Sept. 25, 1875, Col. WILLIAM M. BABBITT, aged 54 years.
☞ Trenton papers please copy.

BROWNSON.—At Yonkers, at the residence of his grandfather, Roswell A. Roberts, Friday, Oct. 1, HENRY ROBINSON, only child of I. K. and W. H. Brownson, U. S. N., aged 9 months 26 days.

BYERS.—On Thursday, Sept. 30, at 8:45 P. M., SAMUEL H. BYERS, in the 75th year of his age.
The relatives and friends of the family, and those of his sons, James G. and the late Robert Byers, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from the Memorial Church, corner of West 11th st. and Waverly place, on Sunday, at 2 P. M.

CONTOIT.—At his residence, JOHN H. CONTOIT, in the 88th year of his age.
Notice of funeral hereafter.

HENRY.—At Monmouth Beach, on Friday morning, Oct. 1, MARY, infant daughter of M. H. and Elizabeth B. Henry.

HENRY.—Saturday morning, at Monmouth Beach, N. J., at the residence of her father, ELIZABETH ROOT HENRY, wife of Dr. M. H. Henry, and daughter of Hugh J. and Mary Hastings, of New-York.
The remains of Mrs. Henry will be brought up from Monmouth Beach on Monday, and the funeral will take place on Tuesday morning at 9:30 o'clock, from the residence of her father, No. 327 5th av.

HUNTER.—In this City, on Thursday, Sept. 30, JACOB HUNTER, in the 85th year of his age.
Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 140 East 29th st., on Sunday, Oct. 3, at 2 P. M.

KERRIGAN.—On the 30th ult., Mrs. ISABELLA KERRIGAN, aged 37 years and 7 months, relict of Ambrose Kerrigan, deceased.
Long and familiarly known as the blind vocalist at Harry Hill's Varieties Theatre, to which she had been attached for the space of sixteen years, she early gathered around herself a most extensive circle of influential friendships, by all of whom she was regarded with feelings of genuine respect. As an artist, she deservedly ranked high and long will her melodies be remembered by the numerous visitants to that popular establishment.
Her funeral will take place to-day at 11 o'clock A. M., from the residence of James Kennedy, No. 7 2d av.

NORTH.—At Stratford, Conn., Oct. 1, 1875, LAURANA, widow of the late John North, formerly of this City, in the 87th year of her age.
Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services from her late residence at Stratford, Conn., on Tuesday, Oct. 5, at 1:30 P. M. Interment at New-Haven, Conn.

ROBINSON.—At Woodlawn, Wednesday, Sept. 29, WILLIAM J. ROBINSON, aged 47 years.
The relatives and friends of the family, also members of York and Pioneer Lodges, F. A. M., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Sunday, Oct. 3, at 3:30 o'clock. Trains leave Grand Central Depot at 2:30 P. M.

ROGERS.—On the 1st inst., at the residence of his father-in-law, Jacob Sharp, Esq., No. 320 West 23d st., EDGAR ROGERS, aged 38 years.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from the above residence on Monday, the 4th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., without further invitation. His remains will be taken to Green-Wood for interment.

SHEDDEN.—NELLIE, infant daughter of John W. and Eliza A. Shedden.

SMITH.—On Friday, Oct. 1, ELIZA, relict of Capt. Thomas Smith, formerly of Harlem.
Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her son, Andrew J. Smith, No. 218 East 79th st., on Monday, the 4th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M.

SPAULDING.—Oct. 2, 1875, suddenly, Gen. IRA SPAULDING.
Notice of funeral hereafter.

STANCLIFF.—On Friday, Oct. 1, of Bright's disease, in the 54th year of her age, HARRIET N., beloved wife of George Stancliff.
Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from the Church of the Holy Trinity, 42d st. and Madison av., on Monday, Oct. 4, at 2 P. M.

TITUS.—On Thursday, Sept. 30, of pneumonia, N. HALLOCK TITUS.
Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his brother-in-law, John Hallock Drake, No. 56 Cambridge place, Brooklyn, Monday, Oct. 4, at 2 o'clock.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

WE WOULD BY NO MEANS RECOMMEND any medicine which we did not know to be good, particularly for infants. But of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP we can speak from knowledge. In our own family, it has proved a blessing, indeed, by giving an infant troubled with colic pains quiet sleep, and its parents unbroken rest at night.

AND

WE WOULD SAY TO EVERY MOTHER WHO HAS a suffering child, go at once and procure a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the little one immediately, will allay all pain, SOFTENS THE GUMS, reduces inflammation, REGULATES THE BOWELS, and CURES WIND COLIC. By relieving the child from pain it allows it quiet, natural sleep, and comforts the mother.

SUPERB COLLECTION OF BOOKS

In elegant bindings, comprising Œuvres of Jehan Foucquet, 2 vols.; National Gallery, 4 vols.; Doré's Don Quixotte, original edition; Pickering's British Poets, 52 vols.; Mrs. Jameson's Works, 6 vols.; Scott's Waverley Novels, 48 vols.; Knight's England, 8 vols.; Library of Standard Authors, 30 vols., 8vo.; Roberts' Holy Land, 4 vols., folio.; Baronial Halls, 2 vols., folio; Rogers' Italy, 2 vols., elegant copy; Pistolesi Il Vaticaimo, 4 vols., folio; Walpole Letters, 9 vols.; Knight's Shakespeare, 8 vols.; Boydell Gallery, 4to; Force's Tracts, 4 vols.; Works of Macaulay, Hugh Miller, Hume, Lamb, Dickens, Thackeray, Bulwer, Bronte, &c., &c., forming a complete library of works of reference and best editions of all the popular standard authors in every branch of literature, the whole now on exhibition at the Clinton Hall Sale-rooms. To be sold by auction WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY EVENINGS, Oct. 6 and 7, commencing at 7:30 o'clock.
The Messrs. LEAVITT, Auctioneers.

DYSPEPSIA.

J. J. SPRENG, M. D., late member New-York Academy of Medicine, has devoted many years to the exclusive study of Dyspepsia and digestive derangements. Those wishing to learn his views as regards treatment can do so, without charge, at his residence, No. 201 West 22d st., near 7th av.

1826 FURNITURE. 1826
OLDEST ESTABLISHED.
GOOD RELIABLE
PARLOR,
LIBRARY,
CHAMBER, AND
DINING FURNITURE.
All of the newest styles and patterns, selling at cost to reduce stock. WM. H. LEE,
No. 277 Canal st., one door east of Broadway,
And Nos. 199 and 201 Fulton st. near Greenwich st., New-York.

THE NEW LAMPS FOR STREETS, WITH REFLECTORS.

BARTLETT'S "BOULEVARD" STREET and "PARK" LAMPS, with or without Porcelain or Silvered Reflectors, also patent Torch and Key for lighting all street lamps instantaneously, the same now used in New-York, Boston, and elsewhere. Manuf's depot, 569 Broadway, N.Y., and 287 Washington, cor. School st., Boston.

EXTRA DRY CABINET
OF
MOET & CHANDON.
THE BEST DRY CHAMPAGNE.
For sale with the leading dealers in wines.
ANTHONY OECHS,
Sole agent for the United States.

ALBERT SMITH,
Purveyor and dealer in choice BEEF, VEAL, MUTTON, POULTRY, GAME, FISH, OYSTERS, &c. Good beef a specialty. No. 516 6th av., one door below 31st st., New-York.

FOR SALE.—THE SCHOONER YACHT IDLER, 133 tons, old measurement; in perfect order; thoroughly equipped and furnished in all respects for racing or cruising. For particulars apply to S. J. COLGATE, No. 287 Pearl st., New-York.

R. STUART WILLIS, ATTORNEY AND Counselor at Law, Notary Public, No. 182 Broadway, Room No. 4 New-York.
N. B.—Special attention paid to settling "estates," conveyancing, and City and country collection.

THE PUBLIC ARE FAST ABANDONING the old dentifrices, which crustate the gums and destroy the enamel of the teeth, and are using MILK OF MAGNESIA.

DISEASES OF MEN A SPECIALTY.—HENRY A. DANIELS, M. D., No. 144 Lexington av., near 29th st. Hours, 8 to 3.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

ANTHON MEMORIAL CHURCH, 48TH st., west of 6th av.—Services on Sunday at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Subject of morning's sermon: "Revivals of Religion." The Rector, Rev. R. Heber Newton, will preach.

ALL SOULS CHURCH, CORNER 4TH AV. and 20th st.—Sunday, Oct. 3, Rev. Dr. Bellows will preach at 11 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. Communion immediately after morning service. All seats free in the evening.

"A GOOD TIME COMING."—THE MAN sent of God to restore all things (see Mathew xvii., 11) will preach in the University, Washington square, on Sunday, at 3 P. M. Seats free. Subject, "The Coming Great Revival."

AT TRINITY BAPTIST CHURCH, 55TH ST., near Lexington av., Dr. Holme, Pastor.—Subject Sunday morning—"The Night of Fruitless Toil, the Morning of Success." Subject in the evening—"I Must Work."

AT ST. PAUL'S CHURCH, CLINTON ST., corner Carroll st., Brooklyn.—Rev. S. F. Hotchkin will officiate at morning service. (10:30,) and Rev. Dr. Snively, of Grace Church, at evening service, (7:30.) Choir of men and boys. Strangers made welcome.

A RELIGIOUS SOCIETY CAN RENT, FURnished, a beautiful hall, No. 1,266 Broadway and 6th av. Also, Lyric Hall, 723 6th av. Apply as above.

CHRIST CHURCH.—MORNING PRAYER AND Holy Communion 10:30; evening prayer 7:30. Rev. Dr. Thompson will preach at both services. Strangers seated.

CHURCH OF THE DISCIPLES, MADISON av., corner 45th st.—Rev. George H. Hepworth will preach at 10:45 A. M. second sermon in course on Corner-stones. Subject—"Personal Allegiance to Christ." Evening—George C. Needham, the celebrated Irish evangelist, will give a Bible reading.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY SAVIOUR.
(Protestant Episcopal.)
East 25th st., near Madison av.
Morning service, 10:30 o'clock.
Evening service, 7:30 o'clock.

CHURCH OF THE HEAVENLY REST, 5TH av., above 45th st., Rev. Dr. Howland, Rector.—Services at 11 A. M. and 4 P. M. Rev. Dr. Geer, of St. Timothy's Church, will preach in the afternoon.

CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN, West 45th st., near Broadway.—Sundays, 10, morning prayer; 10:45, litany and high celebration; 4, vespers. Daily, 7 A. M., holy communion.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

28 YEARS OF TOIL CROWNED WITH SUCCESS.

A SECRET WORTH MILLIONS.

The
PARISIAN DIAMONDS.
RICHARD HUMPHREYS,
NO. 779 BROADWAY,
opposite Stewart's,
SOLE AGENT FOR THE UNITED STATES.

Their perfect resemblance to the genuine—jewelers cannot detect the difference.

THEIR BRILLIANCY
equals the
FIRST WATER DIAMONDS.

Their surface is diamond, and their beauty and brilliancy last forever.
They are all set in solid gold.

The discovery of the process of producing what is now so widely known in Europe as the Parisian Diamonds was made in 1857. From that time until March, 1874, the secret was only known to three of the largest dealers of diamonds in France.

It is stated that millions upon millions of dollars have been paid by the nobility, within the last fifteen years, for the Parisian Diamonds, they supposing that they were buying the genuine. It is not surprising that they were deceived. In the

1st place: They were purchased of men who stood well in the mercantile community, and of course they supposed what they sold was just as they represented it. In the

2d place: These supposed genuine diamonds were taken by the nobility to their jewelers to be mounted, and they not being able to detect the fraud, it is not surprising that the deception was so successfully carried on for so long a time before it was discovered.

THE PROCESS OF PRODUCING THE PARISIAN DIAMONDS.

The body is of crystal, which is the hardest and best substance that could possibly be used for the purpose. Then after the crystals are cut in the proper shape, they are put into a galvanic battery, which coats them over with a liquid that is made of diamonds which are too small to be cut and the chippings and cuttings that are taken off of diamonds during the process of shaping them. Thus all of the small particles of diamonds that have heretofore been comparatively worthless can now, since this great discovery, be used to produce diamond liquid.

THE VALUE OF THIS GREAT DISCOVERY.

A real diamond is valuable because it has more brilliancy and beauty than any other stone. It is also harder than any other substance, which prevents it from ever being scratched or wearing off. These are the principal reasons why diamonds are so valuable. The Parisian Diamonds have all of these qualities; they have the beauty and brilliancy, and their surface is hard, of course, as it is covered with a coating of diamond itself, which prevents them from being scratched or wearing off.

The Parisian Diamonds are all mounted in solid gold, and they will be sold in the United States for less than one-thirtieth what a real diamond would be worth.

They are now for sale by
RICHARD HUMPHREYS,
Jeweler,
Sole agent for the United States,
No. 779 Broadway,
(Opposite A. T. Stewart's.)

We have a large assortment of Parisian Diamonds unset, which we will sell for $5 per karat, and have facilities for mounting them to order, in the latest styles, or any particular design.

We have a complete stock of all other styles of jewelry.

THE LARGEST STOCK OF CORAL
IN THE CITY.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

CHURCH OF OUR SAVIOUR,
57th st., near 8th av.
JAMES M. PULLMAN, Pastor,
Will preach SUNDAY MORNING at 11,
EVENING at 7:45.

CHURCH OF THE INCARNATION, REV. Mr. Brooks.—Pew No. 14, 35th st. side, to rent or for sale. Apply to W. M. FRANKLIN, No. 242 Lexington av.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY SEPULCHRE, 74th st., east of 4th av., Rev. J. Tuttle Smith, Rector.—Services Sunday at 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M. Sunday-school at 3 P. M. Seats free.

CHURCH OF THE INCARNATION, MADISON av. and 35th st., Rev. Arthur Brooks, Rector.—Divine service at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.

DISCIPLES OF CHRIST,
28th st., near Broadway.
Preaching Sunday morning and evening
By the Pastor, Rev. D. R. VAN BUSKIRK.
Prayer meetings every evening except Saturday to which you are cordially invited.

FIRST REFORMED EPISCOPAL CHURCH, Madison av. and 47th st., Rev. William T. Sabine, Rector.—Sunday-school at 9 o'clock A. M. Divine services at 10:30 A. M., and 7:45 P. M.; the Rector will preach. Bishop Cummins will continue his Scriptural Expositions every evening next week, except Saturday, on the 14th, 15th, 16th, and 17th chapters of St. John's gospel, at 7:45 o'clock in this church. Subjects: Monday evening, "The Parting Legacy"; Tuesday evening, "The Parting Counsel"; Wednesday evening, "The Parting Warning"; Thursday evening, "The Parting Prayer"; Friday evening, "The Parting Prayer," continued.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH, 39TH ST. and Park av.—Preaching by Rev. T. D. Anderson, D. D., Pastor, at 10:30 A. M. Lord's Supper 3:30 P. M. Prayer and conference at 7:45 P. M. Cordial invitation.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, NO. 155 Worth st., Wm. F. Barnard, Superintendent.—Service of Song by the Children on Sunday at 3 P. M. All are invited.

N. Y. SOCIETY OF THE NEW JERUSALEM, (Swedenborgian.)—Services on Sundays at 11 A. M. at the Church, East 35th st., between Park and Lexington avs.

O. B. FROTHINGHAM, PASTOR OF THE Independent Liberal Church, will preach at Masonic Temple, 23d st. and 6th av., on Sunday morning at 10:45 o'clock. Subject—"The Eternal Life."

PILGRIM BAPTIST CHURCH, 33D ST., west of 8th av.—Preaching by Pastor, Rev. J. S. Kennard, at 10:30. Sunday-school concert, 7:30. Come and welcome.

RUSSIAN GREEK CHAPEL, NO. 951 2D av., near 50th st.—Divine service Sunday at 11 o'clock. Rev. Father N. Bjerring will preach in the English language. Subject, Matthew, xxviii: 19. Strangers cordially invited.

REV. C. P. McCARTHEY, OF ALBANY, will preach in the Bleecker Street Universalist Church, corner Downing st., this (Sunday) morning and evening. Morning subject—"The Guest Chamber;" evening, "Oh Hell Where is Thy Victory!"

REV. WM. P. ABBOTT, PASTOR, WILL preach at 10:30 A. M. and 7:45 P. M., in St. Luke's Methodist Episcopal Church, 41st st., west of 6th av. All welcome.

REV. H. W. KNAPP WILL PREACH IN the First Mission Baptist Church, corner Laight and Varick sts., at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Baptism after evening service.

REV. ROBERT CAMERON WILL PREACH to young men, Sunday Evening, Oct. 3, at 8 o'clock, at Association Hall.

ST. ANDREW'S P. E. CHURCH, HARLEM, (127th st. and 4th av.,) Rev. George B. Draper, D. D., Rector.—Morning service at 10:30; evening service at 7:30; Sunday-school, 9 A. M.; children's singing-school, 3:30 P. M. Strangers welcome. Rev. Thomas Gallaudet, D. D., of St. Ann's Church, will preach in the evening.

ST. STEPHEN'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH, 46th st., north side, between 5th and 6th avs. Rev. Dr. Price, Rector; Rev. A. B. Hart, Associate.—Services on Sundays at 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M. Sunday-school at 2:15 P. M. Strangers cordially welcomed.

ST. MARK'S CHURCH, 2D AV. AND 10TH ST.—Rev. J. H. Rylance, D. D., Rector.—Morning prayer with Holy Communion and sermon, at 11 o'clock. Evening prayer at 7:30, with sermon on "The Religion of Irreligious Men."

ST. THOMAS' CHURCH, 5TH AV. AND 53d st.—Service Sunday, Oct. 3. Morning prayer at 9 o'clock; litany, sermon, and holy communion at 10:30 o'clock. Afternoon service and sermon at 4 o'clock. Sunday-school at 9 o'clock.

ST. ANN'S CHURCH, 18TH ST., NEAR 5TH av.—Free seats. Rev. Dr. Gallaudet preaches the twenty-third anniversary sermon to-day at 10:30 A. M. and also for deaf-mutes at 2:45 P. M. Rev. Mr. Krans preaches at 7:30 P. M.

ST. IGNATIUS' CHURCH, 40TH ST., BEtween 5th and 6th avs. Rev. Dr. F. C. Ewer, Rector, officiating.—Services at 7, 9, 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Strangers cordially invited.

SPIRIT POWER.—RELIGIOUS SEANCE AT Tammany Hall, 14th st., Sunday evening, Oct. 3.—Spirit Power illustrated by a combination of the most powerful mediums in America.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S CHURCH.—A PEW for sale in this church. Apply to J. ROMAINE BROWN, No. 1,280 Broadway.

THE PEOPLE'S SERVICE
in the
CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY,
Madison av. and 42d st.
Every Sunday evening at 7:30 o'clock.
Rev. STEPHEN H. TYNG, JR., D. D., will preach.

TRANCE-SPEAKER LYMAN C. HOWE lectures for Society Progressive Spiritualists at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M., at their hall, No. 55 West 33d st., near Broadway. Children's Lyceum meet at 2:30 P. M. No connection with any other society in the City.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

EDMUND YATES'
NEW SOCIETY NOVEL,
THE WAGES OF SIN.

A story of peculiar interest, founded upon a romance of real life which created a sensation in the fashionable world of London.

PAPER, 50 CENTS. For sale at the bookstores. Mailed postpaid on receipt of price by WILLIAM F. GILL & CO., Publishers, No. 309 Washington st., Boston.

SCIENCE in STORY.	SAMMY and SPONSIE.

"NASAL CATARRH AND CATARRHAL DEAFNESS."—Pamphlet by A. N. WILLIAMSON, M. D., late Clinical Physician in Medical Department of University of New-York. Price 10c. Address as above, No. 28 East 20th st.

DRY GOODS.

STERN BROS

SIXTH AVENUE AND TWENTY-THIRD ST.,

ARE NOW PREPARED TO OFFER LARGE AND COMPLETE LINES OF THE LATEST AND MOST DESIRABLE GOODS IN ALL THEIR NUMEROUS DEPARTMENTS, THEIR OWN DIRECT IMPORTATIONS, WHICH, OWING TO THE DULLNESS NOW PREVAILING IN MERCANTILE CIRCLES, HAVE BEEN PURCHASED ON THE MOST ADVANTAGEOUS TERMS, AND WILL BE OFFERED AT PRICES WHICH CANNOT FAIL TO ATTRACT THE ATTENTION OF THEIR FRIENDS, CUSTOMERS, AND THE PUBLIC.

OUR FACILITIES AND CONNECTIONS IN THE

LEADING MARTS OF EUROPE

WILL ENABLE US TO OFFER WEEKLY THE LATEST AND MOST DESIRABLE GOODS OF THE CONTINENT.

SILK AND VELVET DEPARTMENTS.

A splendid assortment of BLACK SILK BONNET AND TRIMMING VELVETS, at $1 75, $2, $2 37, $2 62 and upward.
COLORED SILK VELVETS, in all the most desirable shades of BROWNS, MARINE BLUES, PRUNES, MYRTLES, CARDINALS, DRABS, AND MODES,
BLACK AND COLORED GROS-GRAIN AND TRIMMING SILKS, in all qualities and prices.

MILLINERY DEPARTMENTS,

to which we devote the entire store, 371 Sixth avenue, are unusually replete with an immense assortment of FELT HATS, IN THE MOST DESIRABLE COLORS AND FINEST QUALITY, WHICH WE ARE OFFERING AT 83 CENTS.
NEW FRENCH FLOWERS, OSTRICH TIPS AND PLUMES, FANCY FEATHERS, IN GREAT VARIETY.

REAL AND DESIRABLE BARGAINS IN

RIBBONS.

ONE LOT OF ALL SILK TWILLED BONNET RIBBONS, CHOICE SHADES, AT 15 CENTS A YARD.
ONE LOT OF ALL SILK TWILLED SASH RIBBONS, BEST COLORS, AT 25 CENTS A YARD.
ONE LOT OF ELEGANT QUALITY REAL ROMAN SASHES, FRINGED, 7 INCHES WIDE, AND WORTH $4 50, AT $1 50 APIECE.
ALL SILK GROS-GRAIN BONNET RIBBONS, NO. 12, IN THE CHOICEST COLORS, SUCH AS MARINE BLUE, PRUNE, CARDINAL BROWN, &C., AT 20 CENTS A YARD.
7-INCH ALL-SILK GROS-GRAIN SASH RIBBONS, CARDINALS, MARINE BLUES, AND OTHER COLORS, AT 75 CENTS A YARD.
WITH OTHER ATTRACTIVE INDUCEMENTS.
NEW CHINA SILK TIES AND SCARFS, IN ALL WIDTHS AND RICHLY EMBROIDERED.
WINDSOR AND FANCY SILK TIES, SCARFS AND HANDKERCHIEFS—Large assortment to select from.

GLOVE DEPARTMENT.

Now displaying our Fall importation of COURVOISIER'S Celebrated KID GLOVES, in all imaginable shades, for LADIES, GENTS, AND CHILDREN, in two, three, and four buttons, LOWEST PRICES IN THE CITY.
OUR CUSTOMERS WILL NOW ALWAYS FIND ON HAND A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF THE ABOVE CELEBRATED MAKE.
Our own LUPIN'S KID GLOVES, WITHOUT EXCEPTION THE BEST LOW-PRICED KID GLOVE IN THE WORLD.
A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT NOW ON HAND, IN TWO, THREE, FOUR, AND SIX BUTTONS.

TRIMMING DEPARTMENT.

ELEGANT PASSEMENTERIES, NOVELTIES IN FRINGES, SILK AND WORSTED TITAN BRAIDS, SILK AND WORSTED MARABOUT, FEATHER TRIMMINGS, and other Novelties, to which we direct the attention of customers.

STERN BROTHERS,

SIXTH AVENUE AND TWENTY-THIRD STREET.

MACY'S MACY'S MACY'S MACY'S MACY'S MACY'S

R. H. MACY & CO.

☞ Our goods (foreign) are mostly of our own importation.

☞ LATEST NOVELTIES received by every EUROPEAN STEAMER.

☞ Our Goods are all FIRST-CLASS.

☞ Our Goods are sold at the LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES.

☞ Our establishment is the LARGEST of the kind in AMERICA.

☞ Always a full assortment of MILLINERY GOODS, White Goods, House-keeping and HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS, LACES, EMBROIDERIES, HOSIERY, UNDER-WEAR, Ladies' and Misses' FURS AND FUR TRIMMINGS; Ladies', Misses', and Infants' Made-up Under-Clothing, Gents' Furnishing Goods, Small Wares, UMBRELLAS, BOOKS, STATIONERY, TOILET ARTICLES, Perfumery, Fancy Goods, and JEWELRY, Opera-glasses, Eye-glasses, and SPECTACLES, DRESS TRIMMINGS, WORSTEDS and WORSTED PATTERNS, TOYS, DOLLS, CHINA, and GLASSWARE, PLATED WARE, Ladies' and Children's BOOTS and SHOES, a new pair given for all that rip or tear.

LAFORGE TWO-BUTTON KID GLOVES, 98 cents a pair, warranted, which means that we give a new pair for all that rip or tear in putting on.

☞ Catalogues sent free to any address.

☞ Orders by mail attended to with special care.

14th St. and 6th Av.

NEW-YORK.

MACY'S MACY'S MACY'S MACY'S MACY'S MACY'S

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR STONE.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Trustees of the New-York and Brooklyn Bridge, No. 21 Water st., Brooklyn, until 12 o'clock noon, Saturday, Oct. 9, for the delivery of 1,000 cubic yards cut backing, 900 cubic yards cut face stone, and 731 cubic yards arch stone, all of limestone. Also, for the delivery of 85 cubic yards of granite corners, 250 cubic yards granite face stone, and 31 cubic yards granite arches.
Printed specifications may be had the office.
Plans may be seen at Engineer's office, corner Cherry and Dover sts., New-York City.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, LIGHT-HOUSE BOARD, WASHINGTON, Sept. 28, 1875.
SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 12 o'clock M. on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 13, 1875, from iron manufacturers only, for building and furnishing the iron work to be used in the foundation and first series of the iron skeleton frame light-house to be built on Fowey Rocks, coast of Florida.
For form of bid, specifications and drawings, and other information, apply to the undersigned.
The right to reject any or all bids is reserved.
PETER C. HAINS, Engineer Secretary, Light-house Board.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS OF PILOTS, No. 40 BURLING SLIP, NEW-YORK, Sept. 28, 1875.
PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT this office until 12 o'clock, noon, of the 4th day of October, for the removal of so much of the pier and structures at Stapleton, Staten Island, heretofore erected and now maintained in the harbor of New-York, by the New-York and Staten Island Ferry Company, as are beyond the exterior line as fixed by law. Plans and particulars may be obtained at this office.
By order of the board. GEO. W. BLUNT, Secretary.

DRY GOODS.

LORD & TAYLOR,

NOS. 255, 257, 259, AND 261
GRAND ST., COR. CHRYSTIE,
AND NO. 83 FORSYTH ST.,

Having completed the improvements in their establishment, are now prepared to offer to their patrons and the public all the latest

FALL AND WINTER IMPORTATIONS,

comprising an immense assortment of

Silks, Shawls, and Dress Goods,

together with all the NOVELTIES of the season.
PLAIN, FANCY, COLORED, AND BLACK SILKS,
PLAIN, PLAID, AND MIXED SHAWLS, square and long, from $2 upward,
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC CLOTH AND VELVET SHAWLS, entirely new, $10 upward.
BROCHE, PAISLEY, AND IMITATION INDIA SHAWLS, all prices.

MOURNING GOODS.

Crape and Barathea Cloth, from 35c. to $1 25; Empress, from 37c. to $1 25.
Drap-d'ete, $1 50 to $5 yard; Diagonals, 37c. to 75c. per yard; 4-4, 5-4, and 6-4 Crapes, 56c. to $4 per yard.

DRESS GOODS.

Poplins, 60c. to $1 75; Camel's Hair Cloth, 50c. to $3; Merinoes and Cashmeres, 75c. to $2; Pongees, 50c. to $1 25; All-wool Serges, 40c. to 60c.; Satteens, 40c. to 70c., per yard. Poplin Alpacas, in colors, 25c to 40c.; Corded Alpacas, 23c.; Black and White Check Poplins, 25c. upward; De Beges, 25c., per yard; Camel's Hair Plaids and Mixtures, 23c. and up.
Plain and Plaid Skirtings, 23c. to 25c.; Croquet Suitings, 25c.; Plaids, in all colors, 25c. to 60c, per yard.

LACES.

Real Guipure, Yak, and Thread Laces, very cheap. Hamburg Edgings and Insertions—a large assortment at extremely low prices.
HANDKERCHIEFS, RUFFLINGS AND FRILLINGS, &c.
A specialty in made up Lace Work.
LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S UNDERWEAR DEPARTMENT, replete with all the requisites.
CORSETS of every description.
LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S SUITS, CLOAKS, &c., on hand, and made to order at the shortest notice.
GENTLEMEN'S AND YOUTHS' FURNISHING DEPARTMENT, comprising every variety of HOSIERY, GLOVES, &c.

MILLINERY AND RIBBONS.

HATS and BONNETS of every description, trimmed and untrimmed.
RIBBONS, FEATHERS, FLOWERS, TIES, SCARFS, &c.
HABERDASHERY and FANCY GOODS of all kinds.
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, and OVERCOATINGS.
LINENS, CALICOES, and CAMBRICS.
FLANNELS—EMBROIDERED FLANNELS for shirtings.
BLANKETS, COMFORTABLES, and WHITE GOODS of all descriptions.
UPHOLSTERY, SHADES, LACE CURTAINS, and QUILTS.
GENTLEMEN'S AND BOYS' MERCHANT TAILORING DEPARTMENT.
ALSO,
BOYS' AND YOUTHS' READY-MADE CLOTHING.
CARPETS, FURNITURE, MATTRESSES, &C.

LORD & TAYLOR,

GRAND AND CHRYSTIE STS., AND NO. 83 FORSYTH ST.

CHINA SMASHED!!!!!

FIFTEEN PER CENT. LESS THAN WHOLESALE PRICES.

DECORATED DINNER SETS, FRENCH CHINA, $48 88 and upward.
DECORATED TEA SETS, FRENCH CHINA, $8 47 and upward.
DECORATED TOILET SETS, ENGLISH CHINA, $5 47 and upward.
FRENCH CHINA WHITE DINNER SETS, $24 47 and upward.
BOHEMIAN CUT GOBLETS, $1 73 a dozen and upward.
China and Glass decorated to order on the premises.
LARGEST STOCK IN AMERICA.

R. H. MACY & CO.,

14TH ST. AND 6TH AV.

FALL AND WINTER DRESS NOVELTIES

IN

CACHMIRE MATELASSE, "NEIGE DE SPITZBERG," DAMASSE CAMEL'S HAIR, INVISIBLE PLAID CAMEL'S HAIR, HONEYCOMB PLAIDS, STIPED BASKET AND PLAID CAMEL'S HAIR, "KNICKERBOCKERS," CAMEL'S HAIR SICILIENS AND CACHMIRES, MIXED SUITINGS in THIBETS and CASHMERES, FANCY DIAGONALS, SERGES, FRENCH and SCOTCH WOOL PLAIDS, &c.
The above stock will, upon examination, be found complete in every particular and at the VERY LOWEST PRICES.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO., BROADWAY, CORNER 19TH ST.

MARBLE MANTELS.

GRATES AND FENDERS.
The largest manufacturers of low and half-low down grates, for either hard or soft coal, or wood, with our celebrated dumping and shaking attachment. Old grates altered to low or half-low down, andirons. Gas logs, screens, shovels, tongs, &c., in large variety. Send for catalogue and price list. Liberal discount to the trade. CONOVER, WOOLLEY & CO., No. 368 Canal st., New-York.

300 MARBLEIZED AND MARBLE MANTELS, new designs, from $12 upward, closing out at a great reduction for cash; marble turning for the trade.
A. KLABER, No. 134 East 18th st., near 3d av.

FOR SALE—FOUR ITALIAN MARBLE VASES, standing four feet in heighth, weighing over two hundred pounds each, making a beautiful ornamentation for the cemetery, garden, or courtyard. Will be sold cheap, far below the cost of importation. Can be seen at No. 70 West 19th st.

AT COST, CLOSING OUT STOCK OF Marbleized Mantels. Finest selection of marble Mantels; all qualities, modern designs. Turning for the trade at S. KLABER & CO.'s Steam Marble Works, West 51st st., between Broadway and 8th av.

W. D. & A. S. NICHOLS' 250 ENTIRELY new designs marble, slate, and wood mantels. Manufactures iron cresting, stable fixtures, fence, grates, weather vanes, &c. Wholesale and retail. Send for catalogues, No. 73 Hudson st. opposite Worth st.

FURNITURE.

A VERY FINE BLACK WALNUT SIDEBOARD, extension dining table, hall stand, shaving stand, hall settee, in perfect order; best make, and will be sold very much less than cost if at once. Apply at No. 170 Broadway, room No. 3, second floor.

ICE-CREAM.

HORTON'S ICE CREAM, $1 20 PER GALLON. Church festivals and fairs, 25c. per quart. Discount on large orders. Nos. 305 4th av., 1,284 Broadway, and 75 Chatham st.

DRY GOODS.

A. T. Stewart & Co.

ARE OFFERING ELEGANT NOVELTIES IN AXMINSTERS, AUBUSSON, BERLIN, AND REAL PERSIAN CARPETS AND RUGS, IN ONE PIECE, CHOICE DESIGNS AND EXTRAORDINARY FINE TEXTURES.

FRENCH MOQUETTES, EXTRA QUALITY AXMINSTERS, WILTONS, ROYAL VELVETS, BRUSSELS AND TAPESTRIES, IN NEW COLORINGS AND AT ATTRACTIVE PRICES.

A LINE OF FIVE-FRAME ENGLISH BRUSSELS AT $1 75 PER YARD.
ENGLISH TAPESTRY BRUSSELS AT $1 15 PER YARD.

EXTRA HEAVY ENGLISH OIL-CLOTHS, THREE-PLY TAPESTRY INGRAINS, AND EXTRA TWO-PLY CARPETS, RUGS, MATS, &C.

THOSE SEEKING BARGAINS WILL NOT BE DISAPPOINTED.

BROADWAY, 4TH AV., 9TH AND 10TH STS.

A. T. Stewart & Co.

ARE MAKING AN IMMENSE DISPLAY OF NOVELTIES IN SILKS, DRESS GOODS, REAL INDIA CAMEL'S HAIR SHAWLS, PARIS READY-MADE DRESSES, VERY ELEGANT, SACQUES, CLOAKS, TABLIERS.
PARIS-TRIMMED HATS AND BONNETS, &c., &c., WHICH HAVE BEEN CAREFULLY SELECTED WITH REFERENCE TO THE HIGHEST STANDARD OF TASTE AND EXCELLENCE FOR THEIR RETAIL SALES.

DRESS GOODS.
IN THE ROTUNDA THEY WILL OFFER 5 CASES OF FIGURED VELVETS, THE RICHEST AND MOST COSTLY yet exhibited.
1 CASE OF FIGURED CHAMBERRY'S, VERY BEAUTIFUL—THE FIRST IMPORTED.
AN INVOICE OF EXTRA QUALITY BLACK SILKS, VERY HEAVY, at $1 50 and $2 per yard.

AN ADDITIONAL SUPPLY OF HIGH-COST CAMEL'S HAIR SHAWLS.

A LARGE INVOICE OF ALEXANDRE'S CELEBRATED KID GLOVES, 2, 3, and 4 BUTTONS, IN ALL THE FASHIONABLE SHADES OF COLOR.

A VERY SUPERIOR QUALITY OF TWO-BUTTON LAMBSKIN GLOVES. FRESH GOODS, FALL COLORS, PRICE ONLY 75 cents per pair; well worth $1.

LARGE INVOICES OF THE RICHEST AND MOST COSTLY LACE GOODS, LACE ARTICLES, AND TRIMMING LACES.

LAUNDERED AND UNLAUNDERED WHITE GOODS, WEDDING TROUSSEAUX, INFANTS' WARDROBES, &c., &c.

MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S SUITS IN EVERY VARIETY AND STYLE OF SEASONABLE FABRICS.

BOYS' CLOTHING OF THEIR OWN MANUFACTURE.
SCHOOL SUITS FROM $6 50 TO $15.
DRESS SUITS FROM $10 TO $20.
KILT SUITS FROM $9 TO $16.
FALL OVERSACKS FROM $6 TO $12.
WINTER OVERSACKS FROM $8 TO $16.
ULSTER OVERSACKS FROM $14 TO $18.

THEIR FRIENDS, CUSTOMERS, AND STRANGERS ARE RESPECTFULLY INVITED TO PAY THEM A VISIT.

BROADWAY, 4TH AV., 9TH AND 10TH STS.

BARGAINS AT RETAIL.

A. T. Stewart & Co.

WILL EXHIBIT ON MONDAY, OCT. 4,
On the Fourth avenue side, centre section, 500 PIECES OF PLAIN AND PLAID POPLINS AND SERGES at 25c., 30c., and 35c. per yard upward. Very cheap.
200 PIECES OF ALL-WOOL SUITINGS, forty-three inches wide, ONLY 50c. per yard; package price has been 75c.
1,000 PIECES PRINTED CALICOES at 5½c. per yard.
1,000 PIECES PRINTED CALICOES at 6c. and 6¼c. per yard.
BETTER QUALITIES AT PROPORTIONATELY LOW PRICES.

AN IMMENSE ASSORTMENT OF HOUSEKEEPING AND HOUSEFURNISHING GOODS.
LINENS, LINEN SHEETINGS, BLEACHED DAMASKS, AND NAPKINS, TOWELINGS, FLANNELS, QUILTS, BLANKETS, COUNTERPANES, &c., AND EVERY DESCRIPTION OF BROWN AND BLEACHED DOMESTIC SHIRTINGS AND SHEETINGS AT EXTREMELY LOW PRICES.

THE ATTENTION OF BUYERS IS RESPECTFULLY REQUESTED.

BROADWAY, 4TH AV., 9TH AND 10TH STS.

SHIPPING.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA., THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE, CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
FOUR STEAM-SHIPS PER WEEK. TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS.

LEO, Capt. DANIELS, TUESDAY, Oct. 5, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, No. 62 South st.

H. LIVINGSTON, Capt. MALLORY, THURSDAY, Oct. 7, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WILLIAM R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling green.

SAN JACINTO, Capt. HAZARD, SATURDAY, Oct. 9, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WILLIAM R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling green.

"CITY OF GALVESTON, Capt. EVANS, SATURDAY, Oct. 9, from Pier No. 12 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West st.

Insurance on this line ONE-HALF PER CENT. Superior accommodations for passengers.
Through rates and bills of lading, in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad and Florida steamers.
GEORGE YONGE, Agent Central Railroad of Georgia, No. 409 Broadway.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA AND MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE.
Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River at 3 P. M.
FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
CITY OF MERIDA.......................Tuesday, Oct. 5
CITY OF VERA CRUZ..................Thursday, Oct. 7
CITY OF NEW-YORK..................Thursday, Oct. 14
FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS, Calling at HAVANA, PROGRESO, CAMPEACHY, TUSPAN, and TAMPICO
CITY OF MERIDA.......................Tuesday, Oct. 5
For freight or passage apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway.
Steamers will leave New-Orleans Oct. 9 and Oct. 30 for Vera Cruz and all the above ports.

THE
State Line Steamer State of Virginia
Will sail from Pier No. 53 North River, for
Glasgow and Belfast,
On WEDNESDAY, Oct. 6, at noon. Passengers booked to Great Britain, Ireland, and the Continent at reduced rates.
AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents, No. 72 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.
These first-class steam-ships sail regularly at 3 P. M. from Pier No. 13 North River, as follows:
CRESCENT CITY.....................THURSDAY, Sept. 30
COLUMBUS.............................TUESDAY, Oct. 12
Accommodations unsurpassed. For freight or passage apply to WM. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling green; McKELLER, LULING & CO., Agents in Havana.

DRY GOODS. DRY GOODS.

JAMES McCREERY & CO

Broadway and Eleventh street,

CALL ATTENTION TO THEIR LARGE AND WELL-SELECTED STOCK OF

SILKS, SATINS, AND VELVETS,

DRESS GOODS AND CAMEL'S HAIR NOVELTIES, CASHMERES, MERINOS, AND EMPRESS CLOTHS, LACES AND EMBROIDERIES, LADIES' TIES, HANDKERCHIEFS, AND SCARFS, REAL INDIA CAMEL'S HAIR SHAWLS, WHITE GOODS AND LACE CURTAINS, HOUSEKEEPING GOODS AND FLANNELS, HOSIERY AND UNDERWEAR, LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S FURNISHING GOODS, FURS, MILLINERY, AND RIBBONS, MOURNING GOODS. SOLE AGENTS IN THE UNITED STATES FOR THE

WIDOW JOUVIN KID GLOVES.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF FALL AND WINTER SHADES.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,

BROADWAY AND 11TH ST.,

WILL OFFER

On Monday, Oct. 4,

AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF

PARIS CLOAKS.

Also, NEW AND SUPERB Silk and Combination Costumes.

MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S

CLOAKS AND JACKETS

In NEW DESIGNS and of SUPERIOR FINISH.

A LARGE STOCK OF

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S UNDERWEAR, AND INFANTS' GARMENTS AND BASKETS.

OUR PRICES WILL BE FOUND VERY REASONABLE.

Having largely increased the facilities in our COSTUME DEPARTMENT, We are now prepared to execute all orders for

DRESS-MAKING,

IN A PROMPT AND SUPERIOR MANNER AND AT VERY MODERATE CHARGES.

SOLE AGENTS IN THE UNITED STATES FOR THE Widow Jouvin Kid Gloves.

Richard Meares.

FALL SEASON, 1875.

GRAND OPENING
Wednesday and Thursday,
OCT. 6 AND 7,
OF
Imported Round Hats and Bonnets
AND
Paris-made Costumes,
OF THE
NEWEST and MOST RELIABLE STYLES,
FROM THE
LEADING PARISIAN HOUSES,

A representative of our house having been in Paris and Berlin for the past three months.
AND GENERAL EXHIBITION OF NEW STYLES THROUGHOUT THE ENTIRE ESTABLISHMENT.
AN INVITATION EXTENDED TO ALL TO PAY US A VISIT ON THIS OCCASION.

RICHARD MEARES,
Corner 6th av. and 19th st.

JOS. STRAUSS,
Manufacturer and Importer of PARISIAN and LONDON HATS, and GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS, No. 15 East 14th st., between Broadway and 5th av.

The Richest Stock OF FALL NOVELTIES IN INDIA SHAWLS

NOW ON EXHIBITION AT
Arnold, Constable & Co.'s.
BROADWAY CORNER 19TH ST.

SHIPPING.

THE GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS, and the SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST, SAILING TRI-WEEKLY AT 3 P. M., from Pier No. 29 North River.
GEORGE W. CLYDE......................Tuesday, Oct. 5
MERCEDITA.................................Thursday, Oct. 7
CHARLESTON..............................Saturday, Oct. 9
Superior accommodations for passengers.
☞ Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Goods forwarded free of commission.
Passage tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of
JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents, No. 177 West st., (corner of Warren,) or W. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling green.
BENTLEY D. HASELL, General Agent Great Southern Freight Line, No. 317 Broadway.

N. B.—Freights given dispatch by extra steamers as required.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. LINE.
FOR CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, AND CHINA.
Sailing from Pier No. 42 North River, For Aspinwall.
Steam-ship COLON...........Friday, Oct. 15, at 12 M. touching at all Central American and Pacific ports.
EXCURSION TICKETS TO THE CHILIAN EXPOSITION AND RETURN, Good till March, 1876. $351, gold. Outward, only $221, gold.
From San Francisco for Japan and China.
Steam-ship CITY OF TOKIO...........Monday, Nov. 1
FROM SAN FRANCISCO for AUSTRALIA and NEW-ZEALAND, via HONOLULU, SANDWICH ISLANDS,
Steam-ship VASCO DE GAMA...........Saturday, Oct. 9
For freight or passage apply at Pier No. 42 North River.
H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.

MACHINERY.

JAMES T. PRATT & CO.,
No. 53 Fulton st., corner Cliff,
Fleetwood Scroll Saws,
For all descriptions of light Scroll or Fret Sawing in Wood, Bone, Ivory, Shell, or Metal. Sawing one inch wood and under rapidly. Thousands of these machines have been sold to amateurs—ladies, boys, and girls. With little or no experience the most beautiful articles, quite equal to the Italian and Swiss fret or scroll work can be made, such as brackets, easels, picture-frames, boxes, and objects for the adornment of the home.
A full line of the necessary wood prepared for use; also, the saws, designs, and tools necessary for the work can be procured of us. A circular descriptive of the above will be sent upon application. We are manufacturers of
TOOL CHESTS
Of various sizes, filled with the very best tools ready for use, suitable for the use of the amateur or the mechanic.

WANTED TO PURCHASE, CHEAP FOR cash, a good second-hand STEAM ENGINE, from eighteen to twenty-inch cylinder, thirty-six to forty-eight-inch stroke. Address Post Office, Box No. 5,355, New-York, with full description, name of builder, and lowest cash price.

Eider and Arctic Down

QUILTS,

(All Sizes.)
COMFORTABLES, COUNTERPANES, QUILTS,
Together with a complete assortment of all the best makes.
BLANKETS, FLANNELS, WHITE GOODS.
Choice designs in EMBROIDERED FLANNEL SKIRTINGS, &c.

MOURNING GOODS.

Every requisite in this line is now open, of the very best qualities and at the LOWEST PRICE.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO., BROADWAY AND 19TH ST.

W. JACKSON,

CORNER BROADWAY AND WAVERLEY PLACE.

Having purchased on the most advantageous terms a very large stock of popular goods, which will be sold at a small advance on the cost.
BLACK CASHMERES, MERINOES, DRAP D'ETE, HENRIETTAS, BOMBAZINES, EMPRESS, BIARRITZ, SERGES, CAMEL'S HAIR, CASHMERE DE CHINE, BRILLIANTINES, ALPACAS, MOHAIRS,
BLACK SILKS.
CASHMERE DE LYON, TAFFETA, HEAVY GROS GRAIN, RATZMEIR, AND BARATHEA.
STRIPED AND PLAID SILKS.
NEW DESIGNS IN SHAWLS, LONG AND SQUARE; CLOAKINGS, WATERPROOF SUITS, OVERGARMENTS, BONNETS, &c.
The above are worthy the special attention of the public. Call and examine.

JACKSON'S,
BROADWAY AND WAVERLEY PLACE.

C. M. OLNEY,

IMPORTER OF FRENCH MILLINERY,

Invites attention to a large and elegant assortment of Bonnets and Round Hats, in all the new shades and of the most distingue designs.
Also a large assortment of Mourning Hats.
NO. 30 EAST 14TH ST.

FINANCIAL.

$35,000.—
$10,000.
OCT. 4.
BUY A BOND AT ONCE THAT WILL PARTICIPATE IN SERIES ALLOTMENT AT TAMMANY HALL, OCT. 4, AT 5 P. M.
$20 EACH. HALF, $10 EACH. QUARTER, $5 EACH.
Local and traveling agents wanted.
$35,000, $10,000, $5,000, $3,000, $1,000, &c.
For circulars and information, apply to and BUY BONDS OF THE INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION COMPANY. No. 12 East 17th st. AGENTS WANTED.
Industrial Exhibition Bonds, for sale by WILLIAM L. MARCY & CO., No 1 Wall st.
Industrial Exhibition Bonds for sale by A. WELLES, No. 67 University place.
Industrial Exhibition Bonds for sale by WALTON & CO., No. 178 Broadway, Room No. 2.
Industrial Exhibition Bonds for sale by A. JAMES, No. 23 Park row.
Industrial Exhibition Bonds for sale by MILLER & CO., No. 918 Broadway.
Industrial Exhibition Bonds for sale by BREEN & CO., No. 586 6th av. or INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION COMPANY, No. 112 East 17th st., between Broadway and 5th av.

KOUNTZE BROTHERS, Bankers, 12 Wall St., New York, allow interest on deposits, draw Bills on London & Paris; also issue Letters of Credit available in the principal cities abroad. Investment Securities for sale.

HANNIBAL AND ST. JOSEPH RAILROAD COMPANY.
Sealed proposals addressed to WILLIAM H. SWIFT, at Messrs. Ward, Campbell & Co.'s, No. 56 Wall st., New-York, or to the undersigned Trustees, care of Charles Merriam, Agent, No. 26 Sears Building, Boston, will be received until FRIDAY, Oct. 8, 1875, at noon, for the sale of 50,000 of the Land Bonds of said company to the undersigned Trustees, in accordance with the provisions of the indenture of Mortgage, dated April 1, 1863.
The bids will be opened in Boston on SATURDAY, Oct. 9, and the accepted bids declared.
WILLIAM H. SWIFT, SIDNEY BARTLETT, NATHANIEL THAYER, } Trustees.
NEW-YORK, Sept. 29, 1875.

MONTCLAIR RAILWAY.
Notice is hereby given to the holders of 1st mortgage Montclair Railway bonds not yet deposited with the New-York State Loan and Trust Company that the road and franchises have been purchased for the account of the subscribing bondholders for the sum of two hundred thousand dollars, and that the holders of the outstanding bonds will be allowed to participate in the purchase, provided they are deposited without delay.
MARCUS L. WARD, ABRAM S. HEWITT, } Trustees.

SENT FREE — EXPLANATORY CIRCULAR how $10 TO $500 invested in Stock Privileges has paid and will Pay Large Profits. Railroad Stocks, Bonds and Gold bought on Margins. Interest Six Per Cent. allowed on deposits subject to sight drafts. $10 TO $500.
Buckwalter & Co., Bankers and Brokers, 10 Wall st., New-York. P. O. Box 4,317.

OFFICE SOUTH FERRY RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 20 WHITEHALL ST., NEW-YORK, Sept. 24, 1875.
A MEETING OF THE STOCK-HOLDERS of the South Ferry Railway Company, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 20 Whitehall st., on Tuesday, Oct. 5, 1875, at 12 o'clock, M., for the purpose of electing Directors and also Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year; polls open one hour.
A. W. CONOVER, Secretary.

DEFAULTED RAILROAD BONDS
BOUGHT AND SOLD
by the old-established Stock and Bond House of
ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO.,
NO. 43 PINE ST., NEW-YORK.

THE FUNDED BONDS OF THE WEST Wisconsin Railway Company are now ready and being delivered by the New-York Guaranty and Indemnity Company, No. 52 Broadway. Bondholders will please send in their coupons and receive bonds for the same. For further particulars in relation to the plan of funding, please communicate with the office of the railway company, No. 84 Broadway.
F. E. TROWBRIDGE, Secretary.

AT REASONABLE RATES—MONEY ON LIFE and endowment insurance policies, mortgages, and other securities. Insurance of all kinds effected with best companies.
J. J. HABRICH & CO., No. 117 Broadway.

WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY'S Seven Per Cent. convertible Sinking Fund Bonds, having twenty-five years to run. Interest payable May and November. A limited amount for sale by WORK, STRONG & CO., No. 36 Broad st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL ST., ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

DRY GOODS. DRY GOODS.

EHRICHS'

287 EIGHTH AVENUE. 289

BETWEEN 24TH AND 25TH STS.

WE ARE READY FOR BUSINESS. OUR STORE, ENLARGED AND REFURNISHED, WILL BE FOUND ESPECIALLY INVITING AND ATTRACTIVE. OUR STOCK OF GOODS IS OF THE BEST QUALITY, AND OUR PRICES, WITHOUT QUESTION, WILL BE FOUND THE

LOWEST IN THE CITY.

WE RESPECTFULLY INVITE EXAMINATION.

SUITS.

ON OUR OPENING DAY ALL OUR VISITORS WERE ENRAPTURED WITH OUR DISPLAY OF FALL SUITS.

ESPECIALLY ADMIRED WAS

THE "LEONORE," a suit of brown silk, trimmed with a mixed plaid of Lousine silk, of cream and pale blue color, varied in stripes with brown velvet, trimmed with cream-colored tassel fringe. This is a magnificent garment. Price, $140.

THE "MARQUISE," a rich DEMI-TRAIN of heavy black silk, overlaid with stripes of inwoven black velvet. Price, $250.

THE "POMPADOUR," a SEAL-BROWN silk, trimmed with velvet a shade darker, in cascades and shirred puffings—a design of Worth. Price, $150.

OUR NEW AND elegant Suit Department is filled with rich Suits well worthy of examination. We always have on hand a very large selection of medium grade Suits, at $3 75, $5, $7 50, $9, $12, $15, $18, $25, $33, and upward.

Specialties in DRESS GOODS, LADIES' UNDER-WEAR, LACES, TRIMMINGS, &c.

EHRICHS',

287 EIGHTH AVENUE, 289
BETWEEN 24TH AND 25TH STS.

Velvet and Silk DEPARTMENTS.

NOVELTIES of every description now open in the above stocks.
PLAID AND FANCY STRIPED VELVETS.
COLORED AND BLACK VELVETS suitable for TRIMMINGS, BOX AND JEWEL CASE MANUFACTURERS, TAILORS, MILLINERS, &c.
SUPERIOR QUALITIES in BLACK CLOAKING VELVETS.
FANCY PLUSHES.
The newest tints in
PLAIN COLORED TAFFETAS and FAILLES.
BLACK SILKS, extra qualities, at LOW PRICES.
MATELASSE, in all grades.
CACHMIRE "BRODERIES."
SICILIEN PEKINS.
FACONNE CACHMIRE, DAMASSE, and NATTI CADRILLES, &c., &c.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO., Broadway, Corner 19th St.

FALL OPENING BOYS' & CHILDREN'S CLOTHING

LORD & TAYLOR,

Nos. 255, 257, 259, and 261
GRAND ST., COR. CHRYSTIE,

having completed their arrangements for their Fall sales, are prepared to offer one of the largest assortments in all the new fabrics and latest designs that can be found in the City.
BOYS' DRESS SUITS, from $8 to $18.
NOVELTIES in FANCY CASSIMERE SUITS for BOYS from three to fifteen years.
Our Fall Styles are something new and superior in cut and workmanship.
Would call special attention to the NEW CONTINENTAL SUIT, "VERY NOBBY."
THE HUSSAR SUIT, THE ULSTER OVERCOAT, OUR NEW KILT SUIT, "VERY STYLISH."
Suits in all the staples for the season, ages from three to fifteen years, from $4 50 to $18.

LORD & TAYLOR,

GRAND AND CHRYSTIE STS.

NO. 913 BROADWAY,
Between 20th and 21st sts.,
ASSIGNEES' SALE.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL STOCK OF UNION ADAMS & CO.
UNDERWEAR, HOSIERY, GLOVES, THEATRICAL GOODS, ROBES, JACKETS, CRAVATS, SCARFS, UMBRELLAS, CANES, &c., at very low prices for cash.
NO. 913 BROADWAY, between 20th and 21st sts.

DIVIDENDS.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY, OFFICE NO. 227 SOUTH 4TH ST., PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 29, 1875.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.
The transfer books of this company will be closed on TUESDAY, Oct. 5, and reopened on MONDAY, Oct. 18, 1875. A quarterly dividend of Two and a Half Per Cent. has been declared on the preferred and common stock, clear of all taxes, payable in cash on and after the 29th of October next to the holders thereof as they shall stand registered on the books of the company at the close of business on the 5th of October.
All dividends payable at this office, where blank powers of attorney can be obtained.
Stockholders from A to L will collect at Desk No. 1, and those from M to Z at Desk No. 2.
S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

OFFICE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 7 NASSAU ST., NEW-YORK, Sept. 28, 1875.
SIXTY-NINTH DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF Directors have this day declared the usual quarterly dividend of three (3) per cent. from earnings of past three months ending 30th September, payable to stockholders or their legal representatives on and after the 15th October next. Transfer-books will be closed on the afternoon of the 4th October and reopened on the morning of the 16th October.
W. J. EMMET, Secretary.

WEST WISCONSIN RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 84 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 1, 1875.
THE COUPONS ON THE FUNDED BONDS of the West Wisconsin Railway Company, due on July 1, will be paid in gold at the office of the New-York Guaranty and Indemnity Company, No. 52 Broadway, on and after that date.
R. P. FLOWER, Treasurer.

INSURANCE.

QUEEN

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OF LIVERPOOL AND LONDON.
CAPITAL, £2,000,000 Sterling.
ASSETS IN UNITED STATES,
$1,264,965.
OFFICE, PARK BANK BUILDING,
Nos. 214 and 216 Broadway, New-York.
WILLIAM H. ROSS, Manager.

MILLINERY.

IMPORTED BONNETS.

Ladies desiring very beautiful PATTERN BONNETS AT HALF THE PREVAILING EXTRAVAGANT PRICES, will do well to visit our Millinery Rooms.

THE FINEST QUALITY OF IMPORTED FRENCH FELT HATS, IN ALL THE NEW SHADES, INCLUDING ECRU, BLACK, BROWN, OR DRAB, at 99c.
Very fine quality Felt Hats, all colors, at 67c.
Best quality American Felt Hats, at 48c.
Our FALL STRAW HATS all closing out at 50c.
Particular attention is directed to the decided novelties WHICH OUR MR. EHRICH SELECTED FOR US IN THE PARISIAN MARKET IN
WINGS, TIPS, PLUMES, FLOWERS, ALL TO MATCH, in Ecru, Cardinal, Prune, Seal Brown, Plum, Bottle Green, &c. SILKS, VELVETS, RIBBONS, ORNAMENTS.

Fur Trimmings.

Our Fur Trimmings are cut by us especially for our trade, so that every yard is even and perfect. Our prices will be found lower than any. We keep every kind in every grade.
FURS REPAIRED AT MANUFACTURER'S PRICE.
We do every kind of Fur Repairing in the very best possible manner at exceedingly moderate rates. Sealskin Sacques trimmed, remade, relined, &c.
Muffs relined in perfect style, using only the best wadding and best horse-hair, at 50c.

EHRICHS',

287 EIGHTH AVENUE, 289
BETWEEN 24TH AND 25TH STS.

KINZEY'S.

BARGAINS IN EVERY DEPARTMENT.

FRENCH BONNETS, FELT HATS.

KINZEY.
Misses' and Ladies' Bonnets. Bonnets trimmed to order.
KINZEY.
Velvets, all the new shades. Trimming and lining silks.
KINZEY.
Feathers and Flowers. French Flowers very low.
KINZEY.

SPECIAL BARGAINS.
30,000 Linen Hemstitched Handkerchiefs, importer's stock, closing out at 8c., 9c., 10c., 12½c. to 50c.
All Linen, hemmed, colored borders, 15c.
Gentlemen's all Linen, hemmed, 13c. to 31c.
KINZEY.
50,000 yards real Yak Laces, balance of importer's stock, closing way below good cost, all widths, from 1c., 15c., 25c., 31c., 39c., 40c., 50c. a yard.
KINZEY.
25,000 yards Hamburg Embroideries, from auction, way below importer's prices, commencing at 3c., 6c., 8c., 10c., 12c., 15c., 20c., 25c., 31c., 38c., 40c., 50c. yard up.
KINZEY.
Auction lot Crochet Tidies, 19c. to 75c.
Nottingham Tidies, 5c. to 75c.
Cashes Snow Drop Trimmings, 25c. piece.
Embroidery Trimmings, 25c. piece.
Real Lace Collars, 25c.
Bargains in real Laces.
20,000 silk Windsor brocade, grenadine, and fancy silk Ties, 10c., 15c., 25c., 31c., 39c., 50c.
Large lot of ladies' Muslin Underwear from 39c. to 56c.
Bargains in our Ribbon Department in Bonnet Trimming and Sash Ribbons.
Large stock of black and colored Dress Trimmings closing out very low.
Hosiery in French, English, and German. All the Novelties at low prices.

GLOVES.

Special bargains in our Glove Department.
Two-button Kid Gloves, 25c., 50c., 75c., $1, and $1 25.
Real Reynier dog skin, 75c.
Gents' English Calf Gloves, $1
Castor Beaver Gauntlets, 50c.
Two-button dog skin, 50c
Fine Cloth Gloves, 25c.
KINZEY.
Examine our different Departments.
Silverware Department.
Stationery Department.
Jewelry Department.
Toilet Department.
Swiss Goods Department.
Vienna Bronze Department.
Fancy Goods Department.
Doll and Toy Department.
10,000 English Shawl Straps, 25c.
20,000 imported Portemonnaie, 15c. to $3.
Fine Toilet set, three pieces, $1.
Large Bohemian Vases, 25c.
Lot fine carved back combs 25c.
3,000 fine jet black combs, 50c.
Walnut carved goods
Stable Brackets. Wall Sockets.
Frames, match safes, &c., at low prices.
Opening several cases French Fancy Goods, Belts, Necklaces, Lockets, Shell Combs, Eardrops, Crosses, Chains, &c., &c.

WILLIAM KINZEY,
767 and 769 Broadway,
CORNER OF 9TH ST.

FALL NOVELTIES

IN

Dress Trimmings,

CACHEMIRE AND POINT D'ESPAGNE LACES, AT ATTRACTIVE PRICES.

MILLER & GRANT,

NO. 879 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

OPENING AT S. T. TAYLOR'S, NO. 816 BROADWAY, MONDAY, OCT. 4.—Choice designs received by the latest French steamer. Full costumes for snows of "Spitzbergen," brocaded cashmere and other Winter fabrics, at the office of the imported French journals, "Le Bon Ton," "La Mode Elegante," and "Revue de la Mode." Thorough instruction in S. T. Taylor's system of dress-cutting guaranteed at No. 816 Broadway.

AUCTION SALES.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

LARGE PEREMPTORY SALE

of elegant French Marble Clocks, Bronze Statuettes and Groups, choice Parian Marble Groups and Statuettes; elegant French China Dinner, Tea, and Dessert Sets of the choicest patterns; Cut Glassware in variety; French China and Bohemian Vases and Cologne Sets, &c., &c.

To be sold at auction, at No. 60 Liberty st., on WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, and FRIDAY, Oct. 6, 7, and 8, at 11 o'clock each day.

Goods on exhibition TUESDAY, Oct. 5.

PLANTS! PLANTS!
WILLIAM FITZPATRICK, Florist, No. 1,218 Broadway, will sell at auction at Young & Elliott's seed store, No. 12 Cortland st., on FRIDAY, Oct. 8, from his greenhouse, 106th st. and Grand Boulevard, the finest lot of Camellias and Azaleas ever offered in this market. Sale to commence at 10 A. M.

THE HOUSEHOLD.

Hay sprinkled with a little chloride of lime and left for an hour in a closed room will remove the smell of new paint.

When acid has been dropped on any article of clothing, apply liquid ammonia to kill the acid; then apply chloroform to restore the color.

Before laying the carpet, if moths are suspected, it is well to rub the boards over with turpentine; sprinkling with very dilute carbolic acid, about a teaspoonful to a gallon of water, is also a good precaution. This last should be rubbed over the walls before the paper is put on.

Herbs intended for drying should be picked just before the plant blossoms. Wash them until they are entirely free from dust, and place them on a sieve to drain. Then put them in the oven and let them remain until they are perfectly dry. Afterward rub from the stalks, put in glass jars and cover closely.

There is good reason to believe that contagious diseases are often communicated by dogs, cats, and other household pets. A case of scarlet fever recently occurred in England in which a dog conveyed the disease. He had been the constant companion of a fever patient, and his hair doubtless became impregnated with the malaria.

Curry has been discovered to be bad for the complexion. Dr. Henderson, writing to an Indian paper, says that all curries are colored with turmeric, and that if habitually eaten they will in course of years affect the fleshy tissue, and ultimately the skin. The jaundiced hue of many Anglo-Indians is not due to sun-burning or any affection of the liver, but results solely from the constant consumption of curries containing turmeric.

To make crullers: Mix well together half a pint of sour milk, or buttermilk, two teacupfuls of sugar, one teacupful of butter, and three eggs well beaten; add to this a teaspoonful of saleratus dissolved in hot water, a teaspoonful of salt, half a nutmeg grated, and a teaspoonful of powdered cinnamon; stir in flour enough to make a smooth dough; roll it out not quite a quarter of an inch thick; cut in small oblong pieces; divide one end in three or four strips like fingers, and twist or plait them over each other. Fry them in boiling lard. These cakes may be cut in strips and the ends joined, to make a ring, or in any other shape.

Mothers cannot watch their children too closely during the Summer and Autumn, to prevent them eating unripe fruit. The process of digestion is very rapid with children, and they almost incessantly crave food, especially fruit and sweets. Even ripe fruit must not be indulged in too freely. Many people are of the opinion that if children like a thing it must be good for them. This is a great mistake. Give poison to children, and they will eat or drink it just as well as if it were a good article of food. Animals are guided by their instinct and their wonderfully-developed organs of smell in the selection of their food. Human beings do not possess such an instinct or such powerful organs for smelling. Those who have the care of children must teach them how and what to eat.

The following recipe will restore the original polish of furniture, especially in the case of such articles as pianos, fancy tables, cabinets, lacquered ware, &c., which have become tarnished by use: Make a polish by putting half an ounce of shellac, the same quantity of gum sac, and a quarter of an ounce of gum sandarac into a pint of spirits of wine. Put them all together in a stone bottle, near the fire, shaking it very often. As soon as the gums are dissolved it is ready for use. Then take a roller of woolen rags—soft old broadcloth will do nicely—put a little of the polish on it, also a few drops of linseed-oil. Rub the surface to be polished with this, going round and round, over a small space at a time, until it begins to be quite smooth. Then finish by a second rubbing with a spirits of wine and more of the polish. Furniture thus treated will have a brilliant lustre, equal to new.

The following directions in regard to the selecting and eating of cantaloups may enable those who are fond of them to avoid some of the disappointments caused by these most deceitful of melons: "The day before eating the melon, select one the stem of which is cracking away from the fruit, and which is also giving out that delicious aroma peculiar to it. Put it in the refrigerator until the next day at breakfast or dinner; cut it in two, lengthwise; take out all the seeds; into each half put a tablespoonful of strained honey, and eat. If, after eating *quantum sufficit*, you do not wish your throat was a mile long, and every inch of it a palate, then we can only say that you are wanting in gustatory taste, and our advice is wasted. While we are giving advice, let us add that all fruit is the better for being very cold when eaten, as it brings out the elegant flavor and aroma, and makes it much more refreshing. We do not know of any fruit which is an exception to the rule.

It has been pretty accurately ascertained that girls are not as a rule so able, constitutionally, to bear study as boys are, and that the effects of severe study will in most instances be detrimental. This has been found to be the case in America more than in England. Not long ago there was brought before the Commissioners of Insanity in San Francisco a young girl whose mind was diseased to an extent that rendered her committal to the asylum inevitable. The reason assigned was the evil above alluded to. The girl had been devoted to her studies. She had endured the "cramming" process until her mind gave way, and although, according to the school reports, "highly distinguished in her classes," she is to-day a helpless lunatic from the effects of this unnatural and wretched method of subjecting youthful minds to a torture which must inevitably result in severe mental impairment. It is every year becoming more evident that, if the old order of things is to be revolutionized, it will not answer to do so without taking great pains to find out what are the nature and limits of the education which the mind of an average girl will bear without injury to mental and bodily health.

The art of arranging bouquets is very simple. It is only necessary to possess a good eye for color and have some idea of tasteful combination. At present the most elegant bouquets are those in which the flowers of the season are skillfully arranged according to their hues, fragrance being usually made subservient to color. Having collected the flowers to be used on a tray, all the superfluous leaves should be stripped from the stems, and by placing the flowers side by side you can easily see the order in which they will be most advantageously displayed. A very pretty hand bouquet can be made by taking a small straight stick, about over a quarter of an inch in diameter. Tie a string to the top of it, and begin by fastening on a few delicate flowers, or one large handsome one, for the centre place, winding the string about each stem as you add the flowers and leaves to the bouquet. Always place the flowers with the shortest stems at the top, reserving all those with long stems for the base, and finish off the bouquet with a fringe of finely-cut foliage. Then cut all the stems evenly, wrap damp cotton about them, and cover the stems with a paper cut in pretty lace designs. In making bouquets from garden flowers, such as are most easy to procure, the flowers can be arranged fairly, and a background made from sprays of evergreen.

Women should not forget that to follow teaching as a profession requires as much capital as any other business—not moneyed capital, but knowledge—which is not only power, but the most valuable of all power, not being, like most other commodities, purchasable on demand. Even when this knowledge is possessed not one in ten has the adaptability or the tact necessary to impart it in such a way as to make a successful or desirable teacher. The teacher in her room, surrounded by her pupils, is for the time being the autocrat of a small kingdom. It is easy to make a child happy and contented. He has an eager appetite for the stalest stories, and you may clinch a moral thus if it be not too long. He will be glad to learn how America is bounded if you will associate it in his mind with the icebergs of the north, the roar of the Atlantic, the oranges of the south, and the blue waves of another great ocean on the west. Then hands the yard measure and a grocer's scales and he will soon be able to recite his tables. History classes can be successfully taught by dividing them into sections. Let one represent the Romans, the other the Carthaginians. Then let them recite alternately the incidents of that ancient struggle, and instead of becoming drowsy in school the eyes will flash at the thought of the recitation. Children are especially fond of pictures, and this taste can be delightfully gratified by the use of the magic lantern. Events quickly become fixed in a pupil's mind when illustrated in this manner.

Canova chose 500 beautiful women from whom to model his Venus, and among them all could not find a decent set of toes. If he had lived nowadays what luck would he have had under the dainty little buttoned boots, with their sharp-pointed heels? If adult women, however, choose to torture themselves, there is no reason why any one should remonstrate; but the condition of the feet of the children is becoming too serious a matter to be passed by in silence. As soon as the helpless baby can put its foot to the ground, and before it can complain in words, shoes are put on it by which the width of the toes is contracted fully half an inch; and usually a stiff counter is ordered in the heel with some vague idea of "strengthening the ankle." From that time, no matter how watchful or sensible its parents may be in other respects, these instruments of torture always constitute part of its dress. The toes are forced into a narrower space year by year, "to give a good shape to the foot," until they overlap and knot and knob themselves over with incipient corns and bunions. Then the heel is lifted from the ground by artificial means, and thus the action of the calf muscles is hindered and the elastic cartilage of the whole foot is stiffened at the earliest and most tender period of its growth. The results are a total loss of elasticity in the step and carriage and a foot inevitably distorted and diseased. American women are noted for their cramped and mincing walk. Southern children are more fortunate in this matter than those in the North, as it is customary, even in the wealthiest classes, to let their feet go uncovered until the age of six. Mothers in the North are not wholly to blame, however, as the climate requires that the feet shall be covered, and it is almost impossible, even in New-York, to find shoes properly made for children, unless a last is ordered for the foot. As a new last would be required every month or two, very few parents are able to give the watchfulness and money required; but if the proper shape were insisted upon by those buying shoes dealers would quickly furnish them. Nothing is more prompt than the reply of trade to any hint of a new want or fashion.

There are certain epistolary abominations with which women are especially charged. The worst of these is the crossed letter, which, with the appearance of a finely-woven web, has more than its difficulty in being unraveled. To get at the threads of the texture of the latter is comparatively easy, for they are direct and regular; but who can hope to trace out the confused threads of discourse in the former without an attack of ophthalmia? Cheap postage leaves no excuse for subjecting the eyes and patience of a correspondent to this irritating process. Women's letters are said, moreover, to have the peculiarity of being composed mostly of a quantity of waste words and a postscript, in which all the point is concentrated like the sting in the tail of a wasp. If there is anything to be said, it should be said at once in the body of the letter, for a postscript always has a look of carelessness. Ladies should not be too sparing of their sheets of paper, and in writing a note or a letter of but a few words it is well to write only on alternate pages, so that it may be read at a glance. A great deal of inquiry, fuss, trouble, apology, and complaint would be avoided if the simple practice of writing the address in full at the head of the letter was adopted. Most people content themselves with the name of the city, town, or village; but the number of the house and street in which it may be situated should also be specified. It is good taste to conform to the common usage in regard to the color of the paper and the form of the envelope in which it is folded, and eschew all indulgence of caprices for chromatic displays and eccentric figures.

ENGLISH NEWSPAPER TRAINS.

HOW OUR COUSINS MANAGE THE FAST MAIL TRAIN BUSINESS.

As our new Fast Mail trains to the West have been the theme of such liberal comment of late, the following from the London *Printing Times and Lithographer* will not be uninteresting: "Some six months ago, our readers may remember, we first drew attention to the fact of the proprietors of the *Times* running a special early train to the Northern and Midland districts; and, as was to be anticipated, the other morning papers soon followed suit. The natural consequence was that newspapers had to go earlier to press, and less time was also allowed to wholesale news agents to make up their country parcels. Messrs. Smith & Sons, however, owing to the large number of newspapers forwarded by them to the provinces, have found it impossible to get all their parcels ready in time for the early trains. They have, therefore, adopted the plan of transferring the work of making up the newspaper parcels from their Strand premises to railway carriages especially fitted up, accompanying each newspaper train. The sorting and making up of the parcels being performed during the journey, saves considerable time, besides insuring the punctual delivery of the newspapers at the different railway stations. In accordance with this arrangement the newspaper sheets are now conveyed direct, by means of the express carts, from the publishing offices to the St. Pancras, Euston square, and King's Cross stations, where they are quickly transferred to the sorting vans.

On the Midland Railway there are, according to the *Co-operative and Financial Review*, 'a couple of these sorting vans, which communicate with each other by means of a movable doorway, thus practically causing them to form one carriage. It is intended to increase the existing amount of accommodation by the addition of another carriage; also, to establish a communication between the sorting vans and that occupied by the guard, to whom the delivery of the parcels is intrusted. Each sorting van has a table, reaching half the width and extending the whole length of the carriage. Each table is firmly fixed, and in the space underneath the piles of newspapers are stowed away as fast as they arrive, until there is scarcely an inch of vacant space remaining. The moment that the last quire has been handed into the sorting vans the work of making up the parcels commences. The generally employs five men, who have scarcely taken off their coats and tucked up their sleeves, as indispensable preliminaries to commencing operations, when, with a loud, shrill whistle, the train darts out of the station, to proceed, without a single stoppage, to Bedford, fifty miles distant, which is reached in one hour and four minutes.

The incessant jolting of the train renders it difficult to maintain an erect position; yet, somehow or other, the newspaper sorters contrive not only to keep on their legs, but to proceed with their labors as coolly and rapidly as if they had never left the neighborhood of the Strand. One takes charge of the *Daily Telegraph* copies, another those of the *Standard*, and so on, the numbers required of each being indicated on the inside of the wrapper of each parcel. These wrappers, with their respective inclosures of serials, &c., are prepared and made up into bundles, according to the various routes, at the head office in the Strand. They are placed in the first carriage, and as each wrapper becomes covered with its proper assortment of papers, it is conveyed to the end of the second carriage, where it is tied up and placed in readiness to be delivered to the newsguard at Bedford. When the arrangements are more complete, and a communication has been formed between the sorting vans and that occupied by the news-guard, the parcels will be delivered as fast as they are packed up to the latter, thus lessening the slight delays at Bedford and Leicester, at which latter place the sorting vans are removed, the work of making up the newspaper parcels for the Midland route being completed. The number of papers to be accepted is largest on Wednesdays and Saturdays, those being the principal publishing days of the sporting journals, for which an extensive demand exists in the North.

All this time, however, the news-guard has been fully as actively engaged as were the sorters. To his charge are intrusted all the newspaper parcels, which he has to classify, weigh, and deliver at the respective stations. He has also to prepare all the delivery bills, together with duplicates of the same—a feat requiring no little skill, considering the difficulty of writing a legible hand in a train going at the rate of sixty miles per hour. At St. Pancras his van is half blocked up with huge bundles of the *Times* and other papers sent direct from the publishing offices for delivery in Manchester, Liverpool, and other leading places on the railway, together with the multitude of parcels forwarded by the wholesale news agents, who, unlike Messrs. Smith & Sons, have not the advantage of the sorting vans. As the train approaches Leicester, the newsguard's carriage becomes literally filled with parcels, and there is scarcely standing room. At Trent a considerable diminution is effected in the number of parcels, and at Derby the decrease of bulk becomes more perceptible, the thinning process being effected by the distribution of news bundles among the local trains leaving those stations.'"

THE NEW FRENCH POSTAGE STAMP.

The French Government recently invited designs for a new postage stamp. The prizes offered for the three best designs were 1,500, 500, and 300 francs respectively. The artists were left to their own fancy as regards the heads or figures to be introduced, the only condition being that no political character should be given to either, and that the words "Poste" and "République Française" were to be included in the composition. In answer to this 431 drawings and photographs were sent in, and out of these, after three days' consideration, twenty-five were selected for final examination by the Postal Stamp Committee. Some eight hours were taken up in discussing their relative merits, and in the end their number was reduced to three. The most admired of the twenty-five drawings was Mercury riding on Pegasus. This was pronounced a *chef-d'œuvre* of composition and delicate miniature painting. But it was judged too classic for a postage stamp. The drawing which obtained the first prize of 1,500 francs represented Peace and Commerce leaning on a terrestrial globe with an equatorial band, where the words "République Française" appear. The second prize is Abundance supported by a shield. The third is France, as a male figure, holding a flambeau to light the words On all the prize drawings the words "République Française," and the price of the postage are very apparent. Certain difficulties of detail prevented the committee from deciding whether the Post Office should adopt their judgment. The twenty-five "placed" drawings were carefully transported to the Finance Minister for his inspection, and the competition is now reduced to the three just described.

A CALIFORNIA OFFICIAL SENT TO PRISON.

The San Francisco *Chronicle* says that the Supreme Court of California has affirmed the judgment denying a new trial for ex-Commissioner John J. Marka, who, in May last, was sentenced by Judge Blake to imprisonment in the State Prison for seven years for embezzling State moneys while a member of the Board of State Harbor Commissioners. The extent of Marka's peculations, as proved on trial, only amounted to between three and four hundred dollars, but it was believed that the actual amount was much greater. An expert appointed by Gov. Booth to examine the accounts and transactions of the Marka Commission reported that within two months next following the beginning of his labors the receipts of the Harbor Commissioners averaged over $14,000 a month, while in the eleven months preceding the average was less than $8,000. The expert found that in a total reported collection of $16,700 within a certain period there was a deficiency, as shown by the books of the consignees, of $12,000. The conclusion of the expert was that in the eleven months next prior to Nov. 1, 1873, the State was robbed of more than $80,000, or forty-three per cent. of the entire collections. The total revenues of the water front in 1873-3, under a reform commission, were $3,700 greater than in 1870-71, under the Marka Board, when the rates of port charges were just twice as high.

MILITARY GOSSIP.

Solomon E. Japha has been elected Captain of Company E, Ninth Regiment.

The Albany Burgesses Corps will celebrate its forty-second anniversary next Friday.

The Tenth Regiment, Albany, paraded for review and inspection in that city last Friday.

The Second Battalion, Troy, will parade for review and inspection at Green Island, on Wednesday, the 20th inst.

A new rifle club, designated the "Amateur" Rifle Club, was established by Major Henry Fulton at Rochester last week.

The Tenth Brigade, Third Division, Troy, will parade for inspection by Inspector General John B. Woodward next Monday.

The annual parade and review of the Twenty-fifth Brigade Rochester, took place in the Driving Park, near that city, last Wednesday.

The monthly meeting of Company A, Seventy-first Regiment, Capt. E. A. Desmarets commanding, will be held to-morrow evening. Drills will be resumed on Monday, the 11th inst.

The drill season will be commenced by Company I, Forty-seventh Regiment, Brooklyn, to-morrow evening at 8 o'clock, and will be continued each succeeding Monday evening until further notice.

Lieut. Col. Charles F. Blood, Assistant Adjutant General of the Twenty-eighth Brigade, Sixth Division, Ithaca, was unanimously elected Brigadier General of the Twentieth Brigade last Monday.

The Eighth Brigade will parade for review and inspection by Major Gen. Husted at Poughkeepsie on Thursday, the 14th inst. The new regiment from Kingston, and Bald Eagle Battery, will parade for the first time on that occasion.

The Eleventh Regiment, Col. Frederick Unbekant commanding, will commence drilling by wings next Thursday. Lieut. E. Polonius, of Company E, has been elected Captain of that command. F. Lens has been chosen Captain of Company F, vice Joseph Pohler, resigned.

The Fifth Regiment, Lieut. Col. Krueger commanding, paraded at Jones Wood last Monday afternoon, equalizing in ten companies of ten files. Dress parade and review were very finely executed in the presence of Gen. Vilmar and staff, Col. Unbekant and staff, and Lieut. Col. Hammer, of the Ninety-sixth, after which Major Cold inspected the arms and equipments of the command.

The Ninth Brigade, Third Division, Albany, will parade in that city, for inspection and review, on Wednesday, the 13th inst., at 12:15 P. M. Gen. Woodhall has made the following appointments on his staff: Major Edward Savage, Inspector of Rifle Practice; Capt. J. D. Brooks, Ordnance Officer; Capt. Joseph Fisher, Quartermaster; Capt. Edward McCamnon, Commissary; First Lieut. Frank Wood, Aid de Camp.

A story has been extensively circulating among the newspapers to the effect that Col. Porter, of the Twenty-second Regiment, had been thrown from his horse and badly injured. The mistake occurred in the circumstance that a man of a similar name met with an accident of that nature. Col. Porter is enjoying good health, and has acted in the capacity of Assistant Range Officer at Creedmoor during the past week.

The rifle team of the Second Regiment Connecticut National Guard, were the guests of the team of the Seventy-first Regiment at their armory last Thursday evening. A collation had been prepared, and a general interchange of courtesies followed. The resignation of Adjt. David Graham, of this command, has been accepted. A special meeting of the Board of Officers of this command will be held at the armory to-morrow evening.

Major Gen. R. L. Howard, commanding the Eighth Division, Buffalo, has made the following staff appointments: Col. William S. Bull, Assistant Adjutant General and Chief of Staff, vice Col. John E. Marshall, resigned; Col. Albert J. Barnard, Assistant Inspector General, vice Col. Oscar Folsom, deceased; Col. Ralph H. Plumb, Chief of Artillery, vice Col. Gibson F. Howard, deceased; Lieut. Col. G. Barrett Rich, Ordnance Officer, vice Lieut. Col. Ralph H. Plumb, promoted.

The Fall inspections in the Third Brigade will take place as follows: Seventh, Monday, Oct. 18; Eighth, Tuesday, Oct. 19; Ninth, Thursday, Oct. 21, and Fifty-fifth, Friday, Oct. 22. The Several regiments will assemble at Tompkins square, at 9 P. M. on their respective dates. The books and papers will be inspected on the following dates: Seventh, Monday, 11th inst., at 8 P. M.; Fifty-fifth, Tuesday, 12th inst., at 8:30 P. M.; Eighth, Wednesday, 13th inst., at 8 P. M., and Ninth, Thursday, 14th inst., at 8:30 P. M.

The regular weekly drills of Company A, Twenty-third Regiment, Capt. Joseph G. Story commanding, will be resumed next Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock. The recruit class will be in charge of First Lieut. Francis H. Howland, assisted by Sergt. W. C. Howard and Corp. James M. Allen until Jan. 1, after which Sergt. Charles W. Ames and Corp. Charles A. Coffin will perform those duties. Drills for the squad will take place on Monday and Wednesday of each week, beginning at 8 P. M. This company has recruited twenty-one men within the past month, and has several new candidates for membership under consideration.

The several regiments of the Second Brigade will parade in full uniform, for review, inspection and muster, in Tompkins Square, as follows: Eighty-fourth Regiment, Monday, Oct. 25; Fifth, Tuesday, Oct. 26; Ninety-sixth, Wednesday, Oct. 27, and Eleventh, Thursday, Oct. 28. The brigade staff has been directed in orders to assemble mounted at the residence of Gen. Vilmar, No. 21 North Washington square, at 1:30 P. M. on those dates. The commanders of the several regiments in this brigade have been ordered to forward to brigade head-quarters complete rosters of the several companies in their commands for the use of the Commissioner of Jurors.

An election was held in Company G, Seventh Regiment, last Thursday evening to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Capt. George W. Ely. Col. Clark presided. The only candidate for the office was Lieut. James C. Abrams, of Company H, who was almost unanimously chosen to the position. Lieut. Abrams has been a member of the Seventh since the year 1860, at which time he enlisted as a private. He soon showed his ability to fill more than a subordinate position, and rapidly rose through the various non-commissioned officers to the rank of Second Lieutenant, for which office he received a commission on June 9, 1873. Since the introduction of military rifle practice Lieut. Abrams has been an interested and constant visitor at Creedmoor, proving himself a valuable assistant in promoting rifle practice in his regiment, as a token of which the Regimental Team elected him as Captain of the team selected to represent the regiment in the tournament just ended at Creedmoor. Darius Perry, Jr., has been elected First Lieutenant of Company C.

Company E, Eighty-fourth Regiment, held a regular meeting last Monday evening, at which an election of officers took place. First Lieut. A. J. Colling, of Company H, was elected Captain; First Sergt. Edward A. Moore and Second Sergt. Joseph W. Godfrey, of Company E, were respectively chosen First and Second Lieutenants. Capt. Colling is one of those officers of which the regiment stands greatly in need. He has had an extended experience in the affairs of the regiment, and for the past three years has filled the office of First Lieutenant in Company H, having received his commission Jan. 17, 1872. Lieut. Moore has proved himself to be an efficient soldier and well worthy of promotion, while Lieut. Godfrey is the leader in all the social entertainments arranged for the amusement of his company during the long Winter evenings. The annual reception of this company will take place at the regimental armory on Monday, the 11th inst. Extensive arrangements have been made for the comfort and enjoyment of the invited guests, and a large attendance may be expected.

The San Francisco *Call* publishes a private letter from Capt. H. B. Smith, of Company D, Twelfth Regiment, to Major Sheldon J. Kellogg, Jr., umpire in the late inter-State match between Company D, Twelfth Regiment, and the "Sumner Guard," of San Francisco. The letter prefers grave charges against the California company, which, if they cannot be publicly substantiated, must react disastrously upon Company D. The writer of the letter intimates that the "figures" were unfairly obtained, and accuses the Sumner Guard of shooting "in a spot sheltered by a building," and "altering the location of their targets" to secure a favorable wind. There is a great deal of harsh and unnecessary language used in the communication, which suggests the idea that the writer indicted his letter in the heat of passion, and used many expressions which upon sober second thought he will regret. The *Call* states that the range upon which the match was contested, was "not half as good as Creedmoor, with its level award up to 1,000 yards. The ranch is located upon hilly and rolling land, and the change of position of the targets was to obtain the proper distance and not to get out of the wind. No rules were violated, and the simple difficulty is that the New-Yorkers did not win the match." If Capt. Smith possessed evidence that an unfair advantage had been taken by the opponents of his company, he should have published a statement to that effect, simply laying the facts before the public, stating his authority, and leaving the latter to draw its own inference.

The Fall meeting of the National Rifle Association, at Creedmoor, has been the most successful tournament since the establishment of the ranges. There were several minor defects in the manner of conducting the matches, which might possibly have been avoided had the Board of Directors held its regular monthly meeting in September. A different plan for keeping scores will have to be devised, as it is apparent that although the system of selecting scorers from the commissioned officers of the National Guard is a good one, yet these gentlemen are pretty much like other people, and cannot always be found when wanted; consequently, as the matches must go on, people were frequently called upon to fill the temporary vacancies who were not always qualified for such a position, and in some instances depended upon the marksmen themselves to inform them of the numerical value of the red and black discs. Another oversight was in not providing more assistants in the statistical department. Capt. Story worked indefatigably in that department, assisted by an uncommonly dull clerk and the occasional services of Inspector Gen. Woodward. In no instance, after the opening day, were the scores ready for publication on the day they were made. No blame can be attached to Capt. Story for this result, as even with his systematic way of executing the work it was impossible for one Director to perform the labor of that department, where the work is more incessant and fatiguing, owing to the immense amount of mathematical calculation attaching to its duties, than in any other. Maj. Gen. Dakin proved an efficient executive officer, and conducted the matches with great promptitude and dispatch. The award of prizes was, in some instances, somewhat irregular, for instance, the first prize in the *Army and Navy Journal* match, which was awarded to the Second Regiment, Connecticut National Guard, upon a score of 306. This score was made with rifles of fourty-four calibre, while the Twenty-third and Forty-eighth Regiments, who used rifles of fifty calibre, were given second and third places. Had the conditions been more explicit, the Twenty-third would have stood first in the list, while the Connecticut team would have taken third place. With these exceptions the meeting was a success.

The quarterly meeting of the Veterans of the National Guard (Seventh Regiment) was held at Delmonico's, in Fourteenth street, last Friday evening. In the absence of Col. Marshall Lefferts, Lieut. Col. Loutrel presided. Adjt. Bostwick, the Secretary, read a communication from Col. Thomas. Y. Simons, of Washington Light Infantry, Charleston, which accompanied a set of handsome pictures, representing the monument erected to Gen. Washington and the deceased heroes of the late war, and a copy of the Eutaw battle-flag carried by the Washington Light Infantry at the centennial celebration of the battle of Bunker Hill, last June. Col. Simons says in his letter: "We should feel gratified if your corps would accept the simple souvenir sent herewith, which is intended to remind you always of the high esteem and great consideration in which the Veterans of the National Guard are held by their comrades in Charleston. May the citizens of New-York and South Carolina be hereafter one in the bond of country and of Washington." Col. Lefferts' letter of acceptance was next read, in which he paid several graceful compliments to Col. Simons and his command, and concluded by reminding the former of his promise to meet the Veterans at the Centennial Celebration at Philadelphia next year. Paymaster H. H. Holly read the Treasurer's report of the expenses attending the trip to Boston, which amounted to $5,985 21, but had been covered by voluntary subscriptions. A vote of thanks was tendered to Dr. Chadwick, a resident of Boston, who extended many courtesies to the Veterans during their visit to that city, and a committee comprising the following gentlemen was appointed to devise a suitable acknowledgment: Capt. Kemp, Capt. Pearson, Col. Denike, Lieut. Montaigne, and Lieut. Benedict. Adjt. Bostwick called the attention of the members to the necessity for taking immediate action upon the proposed trip to Philadelphia, in order to secure suitable quarters for their accommodation. Col. Loutrel then addressed the assemblage upon the same subject, and urged them to endeavor to secure a large number of recruits in order to insure a respectable representation numerically. A unanimous vote was then taken "to go," and he also voted to appoint a committee who should at once begin the necessary preparations for the event, but its selection was left to Col. Marshall Lefferts, on his return to the City. On motion of Paymaster Holly, it was resolved to have an out-door parade of the uniformed members of the corps upon some day this Fall to be hereafter determined.

THE EXPORTED PEACHES.

RESULTS OF THE ATTEMPT TO SEND FRUIT FROM DELAWARE TO ENGLAND.

The results of the attempt to ship 2,000 crates of peaches to Europe by the steamer Ohio are narrated at length by the Wilmington (Del.) *Commercial* of Monday, which obtained them from R. T. Lockwood, who went out with the fruit as supercargo. It says: "The steamer sailed on the 26th of August with fifteen tons of ice in the refrigerator, which Mr. Bate insisted was amply sufficient, and even said that a smaller amount would carry the peaches safely over. At the time of starting the temperature in the refrigerator was only down to 66°, but fell to 54° at 9:45 the same night. On the 27th it had sunk to 50°, and at 5 A. M. on the 28th to 46°. This was the lowest point touched during the whole voyage. At 12 M. on the 30th the mercury had risen to 51°, and at 10 P. M. to 52°, the tendency being still upward. At noon, on the 31st, it indicated 54°. A consultation was then had with the ship's officers, and it was concluded to open the refrigerator, which was done at 2 P. M. The steamer was then off the Banks of Newfoundland, in a fog, which was allowed to partially subside before the hatches were removed. In order to get at the refrigerator, which was in the centre of the compartment, immediately under the galley, where the cooking is done for the seamen, some fifty or sixty crates of peaches had to be removed, and at this time the fruit was in fine condition—dry, firm, and with no indications of decay except an occasional speck from a bruise. This was expected by true of the Reeve's Favorite and the yellow varieties. The refrigerator was found to be bare of ice, perfectly dry, and with no indication that ice had ever been put into it.

Capt. Morrison then furnished ten tons of ice from the ship's stores, which was put into the refrigerator, the fruit returned into its proper place, except one crate of Reeve's Favorite, which was stored in the ship's ice-room, and the hatches closed down at 3:15, one hour and a quarter after the compartment was opened, and the fan started. The mercury then stood at 56°. It was found that the more rapid the revolution of the fan the greater the friction of the atmosphere and the more rapid the consumption of ice. Consequently the speed was reduced one-half, and subsequently the fan stopped altogether. On Sept. 1 the mercury averaged 54° all day, but on the 2d, at 6 P. M., it had risen to 56°, when it was concluded the ice was gone. The temperature continued to rise, and on the night of the 3d it had reached 59°; on the 4th, at 7 A. M., it stood at 60°, at 1 P. M. at 63°, at 4 P. M. 64°, and at 8 A. M. on the 5th at 70°, when the blower was disconnected. All day long on the 5th the temperature remained at about the same figure, but at 7 A. M. on the 6th the tendency was still upward, the mercury then marking 74°. At 9 A. M. on the 7th the steamer anchored in the Mersey, in front of Liverpool. Five hours later it was attempted to ascertain the temperature in the refrigerator, but the fermentation and decomposition of the fruit had produced a mist which had settled on the glass so thickly that the thermometer could not be seen. The fan was then set in motion, the moisture dispelled from the glass, and the mercury was found to be at 78°, while the temperature was only 65° in the open air.

The approach of the ship had been telegraphed from Brow Head, and early on the morning of her anchorage in the Mersey a large number of people had gathered on the piers to watch the landing of the fruit. Dealers put off from the shore in tugs and boarded the ship, but were disappointed to find that the peaches were all rotten. On communication of this intelligence to land the crowds dispersed. Dealers had come down from London to make purchases, and it was stated that an agent of the Queen had been dispatched to Liverpool to look after supplies for the royal family.

At 9 A. M. on the 7th the hatches were removed and the refrigerator opened. A terrible sight and smell greeted the eyes and nostrils. The peaches had all spoiled, save an occasional sound one which was found in the centre of the crates, and were soft, mushy, and sour. They had settled down in the crates about two and a half inches, being pressed into each other. Fermentation had gone on for a couple of days at least, and the gases and vapors from the decaying fruit filled the compartment with an atmosphere which set the brain to reeling upon entering it. One stevedore, a strong, burly Irishman, was overcome by it and had to be removed. The peaches were in good condition for distillation, and Mr. Lockward undertook to sell them for this purpose, but could find no purchasers. He finally was compelled to give them away, with the crates, to procure removal from the wharves where they had to be landed, it being unlawful to throw them into the river. What finally became of the fruit is not known.

The crates of Reeve's Favorite which was stored away in the ship's ice room was examined after it had been again shut up for forty hours, and was found to show signs of decay. It was then removed, the best of the fruit wrapped in paper, amounting to probably a half-bushel, and put back in the ice-room. These were not disturbed again until the arrival out, when the wrappers were removed and the peaches found to be in excellent condition.

It is believed that had the peaches been carried safely over, the growers would have been disappointed in the prices obtained. Dealers in Liverpool who had opportunity for knowing the probable prices which the fruit would have brought say that they would not have exceeded $3 50 per crate in our money. Their reasons for so believing were the quantity of peaches then in market from the Continent—fine, large fruit, larger than our own, but tasteless. Besides, at that time so many of the nobility were out of the Kingdom that the largest consumers would not have been purchasers at all."

A WHISKY DIET.

The Baltimore *American* reports that the Board of Visitors of the jail in that city have assented to the testing of a novel and interesting experiment that is expected by those urging it to result in the radical cure of the inordinate thirst for strong drink. A number of the hardest cases, who years for the trial, are to be placed by themselves and supplied with no article of food or drink that is not flavored with whisky. Coffee, bread, meat—in short everything is to have a dash of whisky. It is believed that in a few weeks the tramps will become so disgusted that they will loathe the very sight of liquor, and thus cured of the degrading appetite they may be restored to manhood, self-respect, and usefulness.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—OCT. 2.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

900	Western Union	76⅛	400	Rock Island	108
2300	do	76⅝	100	Lake Shore	54⅛
200	do	76¾	1700	do	54¼
200	North-west'n Pf	84	300	do	54⅜
100	do	84⅛	500	do	54⅜
100	do	84¼	1300	do	54½
700	Erie Railway	17	500	do	54⅝
2200	Pacific Mail	37⅛	600	do	54⅝
100	do	37⅜	100	North-western	39¾
500	do	37⅛	300	do	39⅝
1200	do	37¼	500	do	39¾
500	do	37⅜	500	do	39⅞
200	do	37¼	500	St. Paul	34⅜
200	do	37⅜	300	do	36
100	At. & Pac. Pf	9	100	do	35
300	Union Pac	64½	100	do	34⅞
100	do	66⅛	200	Pacific R. of Mo	38
500	do	66	100	do	38
200	do	66⅛	100	do	37⅞
200	do	66	100	do	37⅝
100	do	66	100	do	37⅞
700	do	67	100	do	38
1100	do	67⅛	200	do	38⅛
800	do	67⅜	100	Consol. Coal	45½
55	Del. & H. C.	120¼	200	do	34⅜
200	Pac. Mail	37¼	600	do	34⅞
1000	do	37⅜	100	do	35
1200	do	37⅝	1200	do	35
400	do	37	28	do	34⅞
400	do	37⅛	100	Pac. R. of Mo	38⅜
1000	do	37⅜	200	do	38⅛
700	do	37	300	do	37½
400	do	36⅞	80	Morris & Essex	104
100	N.Y. C. & H.	103⅛	20	Pitts., Ft. W. & C.	97⅞
40	do	103⅜	25	do	98
20	do	103⅛	25	do	98
33	Wells-Fac. Ex.	78½	100	Ohio & Miss.	17¼
5	Adams Ex.	101¼	200	do	17

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 P. M.

$1,000	C. Pac. G. B.	107½	100	Union Pac	66⅜
100	West. Un.	76⅜	300	do	66⅞
100	do	76⅝	100	do	67
100	do	76⅞	2700	Lake Shore	54⅝
800	Pac. Mail	36⅞	500	do	54⅜
100	do	36¾	400	do	54⅜
100	do	36⅞	100	do	54⅝
200	do	36⅞	100	North-west	39¾
1110	do	36⅞	100	North-west. Pref	54¼
100	do	36⅞	300	Ohio & Miss	17
1800	do	36⅞	100	Tol. & Wab	6⅛
500	do	36⅜	50	do	6¾
900	do	36⅜	200	C., C. & I. C	3¾
100	do	36⅜	100	Pac. R. of Mo	37½
100	Mich. Cen	89½	100	do	37¾
200	At. & Pac. Pf	9	100	do	37½

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

25	East R. Bank.	110	100	Un. Pac.	66⅜
10	B. & H. C.	58¾	100	L. S. & M. S.	54⅜
100	Mar. a. P.	10⅜	1100	do	54

IN MEMORY OF ANGELO.

A BRILLIANT WEEK OF FESTIVITY.

EXERCISES OF THE FEAST DAYS—ORDER OF THE PROCESSION TO CAPRESE—A GRAND MONUMENT UNVEILED WITH FITTING CEREMONY—THE ORNAMENTS THE WORKS OF THE ARTIST'S OWN HAND.

From Our Own Correspondent.

FLORENCE, Monday, Sept. 13, 1875.

There are probably few persons of taste and culture in the United States who are not familiar with the leading facts in the life of Michael Angelo. Several excellent biographies of the artist have been written, and the best of them all in our own time. Tens of thousands of our traveling countrymen and women have seen the works in marble and in fresco of this sculptor and painter of grandest conceptions and noblest powers of execution. And to those who have not traveled the "David," the "Moses," the "Day and Night," the "Last Judgment," and so many other of the artist's master works are familiar by designs and copies in every form and by hundreds of descriptions. There are few who do not know that Michael Angelo, as well as painter and sculptor, was great also as architect, engineer, and poet. In our own language all are able to read his sonnets in excellent translations. In these breathes the devout fervor of a great spirit.

From the heights around Florence the vision sweeps over the wide region of the Val d'Arno, and in its range takes in the towns and hamlets associated with the birth, or after life and fame, of many eminent natives of Tuscany. Thirty or forty miles to the west is the little borgo of Vinci, where Leonardo, endowed with so many gifts, natural and acquired, was born. A little further to the south is Certaldo, where Boccaccio passed so many years of his life, and where, in the ancient church, his body was buried. Further on, toward the Mediterranean, is Pisa, the cradle of Galileo, and as far in another direction the quaint old city of Arezzo, the birth-place of famous men, but greatest of all, Francis Petrarch, the poet of Laura and of romantic lore, the scholar of profound and refined studies, and the cultivator of classical learning.

Ten miles or more from Arezzo, on a slope of the Appenines, lies the little hamlet of Caprese. It is a name scarcely ever heard in the world; but there, in 1475, Michael Angelo was born. We are apt to think that Florence was the native place of the artist, so intimately is the name of Buonarroti associated with the history of this city. Here the greater part of the works of the sculptor were executed, and here remain the noblest monuments of his genius. In the great sanctuary of Santa Croce the dust of the artist lies, and long ago a fitting memorial was raised over the grave. Under the porticoes of the Ufizzi Palace his statue stands in that circle of illustrious Italians.

Ten years ago Florence held high festival in honor of the memory of Dante. Six centuries had passed since the birth of the poet, for in the history of men and events in these ancient regions memory makes long strides. There is the old house and tower near the Badia Church, the habitation of the Alighieri family. The house now belongs to the municipality of Florence, and although the plan is not yet carried out of making it a museum or place of deposit for objects connected with the history of Dante, it is now safe from desecration, and will be preserved as a public monument. The statue of Dante raised in the square of Santa Croce signalized that occasion of festa. And now has come the turn of Michael Angelo, and the occasion is used for even more marked tokens of joyous recognition. The past week numerous delegations have arrived from all parts of Italy, and many societies devoted to science and art in other countries have sent one or more representatives. Hundreds and thousands have come by rail, and every public and private conveyance, to swell the throng of studious, or only curious, spectators of the show. Florence is brimming full, and inns and lodging-houses are gathering in a hurried harvest of golden sheaves. I never saw the town in finer trim, and no one is so obtuse as not to see that Florence is more beautiful than ever.

THE CHIEF DAYS OF THE FEAST.

According to the programme various entertainments connected with the festival are scattered through nearly the whole of the week. But yesterday and to-day are the great days of the feast. On Saturday we were called to take part in the ceremonies on the occasion of the transfer to their resting-place in Santa Croce of the ashes of Carlo Botta. It is a name as well known in the United States as in the Old World. The historian died at Paris and was buried there, and only now, after an interval of half a century, Italy reclaims her own and offers a place of honor in her temple of heroes. But the leading figure of the group must engross attention, and others for the moment be overlooked. Acts of homage to associates in fame are crowded into the same week to give only greater lustre to this Olympiad of centuries and the crowning of the Magnus Apollo with odorous bays. Yesterday, in the afternoon, the many associations and delegates from various countries come to take part in the commemoration, mustered with banners and badges in the great square of the Palazzo Vecchia and moved in procession to the house in the Via Ghibellina, so long the residence of the family of the Buonarroti. In the hall of the Cinque Cento in the old castle overlooking that fine broad area, the Florentine Academy had arranged a programme of music made up of the compositions of the leading masters of Germany, France, and Italy, intended to be the opening pean in the chorus of praise of the artist whose laud had attracted such a concourse. Among the performances were some words of Michael Angelo set to music of the period in which he lived. The massive carved and gilded roof of that superb room has looked down upon the commemorative gatherings of five centuries. Two or three thousand persons were brought together there by this last musical feast, and it was a graceful beginning to those which are to succeed.

Ended the Academy, the procession in the square began to file in the direction of the house of Michael Angelo. In the course of an hour the whole column was well in motion, stretching out its length more than a mile, escorted by military and linked together at intervals by bands of music—half a dozen or more—blooming with the banners, all gilding and color, of the many societies of artists and artisans and the labor crafts. The tail of the procession, which, as usual, was the intellectual and social head, had for its ornament the banner of Florence, with its device of the crimson lily, and walking behind it, Signor Peruzzi, the renowned Mayor of this city, and a model Mayor for any other city in the world. By the side of the Mayor was Ettore Buonarroti, a youth just past twenty, wearing his uniform of a common soldier of the Italian Army, the last survivor in the male line of the family of Michael Angelo, or the only one now bearing the name of Buonarroti. Long periods of time bring many vicissitudes to individuals and families, and this of the artist is one of the examples of a family once noble and rich, now poor and near extinction, leaving to Florence and the world the heritage of fame and glorious works.

Arrived at the house, the ceremony was that of uncovering a bust of Michael Angelo, in bronze, presented to the municipality, to remain as a permanent ornament over the door by which so many times he entered the place—after many wanderings become at last the permanent habitation of the artist, and where he died. Here a few words were said by one of the numerous speech-making Deputies of the day. As with us, so now in Italy, every public ceremony must begin and end with a discourse, meant to be eloquent and instructive. The sign is a hopeful one, in so far at least as it is a manifestation of the new life. The head of the procession had pushed itself as far as Santa Croce, and far beyond, over the historic bridge of the Rubiconte, restored within a few years past, and now the most convenient of the half dozen bridges which span the Arno. In Santa Croce, before the large monument long ago raised to the artist, a pedestal was placed, around which were gathered the smaller company of those to whom had been assigned a special part. A crown of laurel was placed upon the tomb and several speeches were made. But the great shrine and monument of the artist is now in another place, and to that tended the pilgrim throng of the day.

AT THE SQUARE OF MICHAEL ANGELO.

And so we wound our way up the hill of San Miniato to the square of Michael Angelo Buonarroti, which forms part of the admirable system of improvements which in the past seven years have been carried out in that height overlooking Florence. A word of description of these new beauties of this city of beauty may be given in a passage after this. From a little past 2 o'clock the procession had been making its way from the point of setting out. It was now nearly 6, and the sun, which had been shining all day with a midsummer warmth, was declining and shooting its last rays over the summits of the Apennine range. The amphitheatre of hills surrounding Florence was suffused with crimson and golden tints, and the half obscurity of the valley was momentarily lighted up with the dying glory of the day. Where in the world of art and nature combined could a finer sight be presented? From the happy position which had been assigned to some of us note-takers, on the grand terrace, apart from the crowd, looking down upon the vast multitude covering every slope and level space and close-packed shelf and "coign of vantage," I thought that it would be worth to any one a long voyage to be a spectator of the scene. We are witnesses of the resurrection of a nation, and we cannot look on without emotion, as now so often Italians from all sections of a common country come together to draw inspiration from the past, and give pledges of fidelity to the duties of the hour and of the future which is opening.

The Prince Carignano, a member of the royal family and the representative of the sovereign on this occasion, was in his place in good time to receive the Syndic and his numerous guests. Around the base of the monument, in the centre of the square, a favored few were within the chain and ear-shot distance of the speakers, who made an effort at rhetoric to add something more to a memorable occasion. As well as in Italian, there were several addresses in French, the most noteworthy that of M. Meissonier, sent by the French Institute and the Academy of Fine Arts, to represent those institutions. There was an address read from the Academy of Copenhagen, and Greece had a word to say by the mouth of one of her representatives. The rest of the hour was taken up by the eulogies pronounced in the Italian language. Lamps had been lighted from the beginning of these exercises, and the greater part of the vast multitude, far beyond the reach of voices or any intellectual participation, waited until the movement indicated that the ceremonial was over. The first act had been the uncovering of the inscriptions, in letters of bronze on a ground of red marble, placed on the four sides of the monument. The monument itself, which has been for more than four years in progress, is of white and colored marble. At the angles of the pedestal, or lower general mass, are placed copies in bronze, the size of the originals in the Church of San Lorenzo, of the "Day and Night" and "Night and Morning," among the most illustrious of the works of the artist. Surmounting this base is a copy, also in bronze, of the "David," the size of the original, or eighteen feet high. The entire height of the structure above the level of the square is not less than forty feet. As there is no object to obstruct the view, the whole body of the monument is visible over the wide sweep of country on the side of Florence. Nothing could be more fit, either in an artistic or moral point of view, than to make the ornaments of Michael Angelo's monument the noble works of his own creation. And it would not be possible to find a position more suitable than that where the memorial has been raised. Behind the *piazzale*, to which has been given the name of the artist, on the summit of San Miniato, rise the fortifications which Michael Angelo planned, and which he assisted in directing in the defense of Florence. They are in a state of picturesque dilapidation, and are so preserved, to form part of the great plan of ornamentation which has been going forward in all that region. A sort of Pincian Hill has been created, possessing advantages of position much greater than those of the renowned garden at Rome, and promising in a few years to equal or surpass that in artistic beauties. From this point sets off the royal road, the Viale dei Colli, constructed within a few years, which all visitors to Florence so much admire. For three miles, from the Romana to the San Nicolo Gates, sweeps this road along an elevated shelf, in some parts thrown out from the side of the hills, from which very charming views of the city in the valley may be had. Although, for the most part, outside the limits of the city, walks laid in stone are continued through the whole distance, and the shade of rapidly-growing trees gives refreshment to those who either walk or drive. There are banks of flowers and ornamental shrubs at frequent intervals, and seats for repose. The air of the mountains comes in gentle currents from the north in Summer, broken in Winter against the obstructing back-ground of hills. It is the breathing spot and place of exercise for the people of Florence, and it would be a precious boon if such another could be prepared for the suffocating inhabitants of Rome.

ANGELO'S "DAVID" RESTORED.

A little while ago the "David" of Michael Angelo, which has stood for about three centuries and a half before the Palazzo Vecchio, was found to have a defect in one of the legs, caused by the action of the elements, and thus weakened, the statue threatened to fall to the ground. It was determined to remove it to a place of security, and the court of the Academy of Fine Arts was chosen, and a pavilion of stone has been placed over it. The near completion of this has been made the occasion for a ceremony of installation, and I was called again this morning to be one of the company. In the adjoining rooms of the Academy of Fine Arts, is on exhibition a large collection, either original or copies, of the greater part of Michael Angelo's works. Of his drawings, the Louvre, the Museum of Berlin, the British Museum, the Queen of England, and the City of Weimar have sent their precious collections, which the revenues of Princes cannot now purchase. There are casts of his figures in marble, and large photographs of the frescoes at Rome, and various sketches and other objects from private galleries in Italy and other countries. It furnishes a good opportunity to the student and lover of art for study, and days might be given to a minute inspection. The genius of Michael Angelo rules the hour in Florence, and his pictures and engravings and photographs of his works are everywhere seen. The shops turn the occasion to account and commerce is increased. I have said that the town is full of visitors, but the greater part of them are not in the large hotels of which Florence has so many, but are lodged in private houses, or are the guests of friends. The general public of tourists, or sight-seeing travelers, has hardly yet begun to move. The Summer is not yet broken, and those without experience of Italy, and with exaggerated notions, dread the heat. It will be nearly a month before the current is set in motion.

An admirable courtesy has been shown to the many representatives of Italian and foreign societies of art and science and members of the press, and every facility offered to enable them to accomplish the object of their visit, and the result has given satisfaction to all. The directors of the *Gazetta d'Italia* have been the most active, and their efforts merit praise. It is the ambition of this journal to be the first in Italy, and if it does not already hold that position, it has as good a prospect as any other of reaching it. I shall add some account in another letter of the closing up of this week of festivities.

PICTURES AND PAINTERS.

THE ART GALLERY OF THE CHICAGO EXPOSITION.

ARTISTS AND GAMBLERS—THE BOTANY BAY OF THE GALLERY—A STORY OF HEALY—WINSLOW HOMER, THE BEARDS, PERRY, COLE—PARALLEL CHANGES IN ART AND LITERATURE—OPENING THE GALLERY ON SUNDAY.

From a Special Correspondent.

CHICAGO, Tuesday, Sept. 28, 1875.

"What can you expect of us? We must live, and the gamblers are our best customers." These are the words I caught, a few days since, from the lips of one of the quasi-prominent artists of Chicago. There is enough truth in them to make their quotation worth while. It is true that very few people here buy pictures, as a rule, and that the few who do so naturally prefer to take their pick from an Eastern studio. Our gamblers, however, have plenty of money to spare, and are not burdened with good taste. Their rooms are handsomely, that is, expensively, furnished. There is plenty of plate glass, and gilt frames, and heavy hangings, and velvet carpets, and costly furniture. Having these, the gambler decides to buy a few pictures. He drops into a studio, sententiously remarks, "I want something big—naked, you know, and with lots o' frame," and pays a good price for it when the artist sends it around. It is not surprising that precarious patronage of this sort should demoralize its recipients. Strong, patient perseverance in high art becomes impossible. It is almost saddening to study the room in which the Chicago contributions to the gallery of 1875 are hung. Most of the contributors might be hung without inflicting irreparable loss upon the art development of America. This room was placed under the care of a committee of artists of this City. They cannot be charged with any undue harshness in rejecting the pictures offered them. The worst painting in the room, and so in the gallery, is by a member of the committee. The coincidence is somewhat suspicious. This picture is "The Ruins of Chicago, October, 1871." It should be hung by the side of Bierstadt's "Farallone Islands—Sea Lions," which is in the Cincinnati gallery of this year, and the two should then be exhibited as frightful warnings. The pair are perfect examples of bad drawing and vicious coloring. They are the prostitution of painting. It is idle, however, to try to sketch this room in detail. Its prominent feature is the vacuous "portrait of a gentleman," of the gentleman's wife, and of the gentleman's olive branches. There is at least one brilliant exception to this rule of bad portraiture, however. This is a wonderful portrait of a young lady, by Healy. We are very proud of this ex-Chicagoan. When the news came, the other day, that he had been asked to paint his own portrait for the Uffizi Gallery, there was a general impression that Michael Angelo and Raphael had received quite a compliment. This painting had the rare honor of being admitted to the Paris Salon without passing the ordeal of examination last year. Healy had two admirable portraits on exhibition here. One was of Gen. Sherman and the other of the Pope. There is a pleasant story about the latter. It was ordered by a Cardinal. Healy had no means of obtaining sittings from Pio Nono, but made a careful series of studies of him during some public ceremonies, and painted a remarkable portrait. But when the Cardinal heard that the work had been done in this way, he took it for granted that it must be bad, and declined to receive it. The Pope heard the story, and sent for the painter and the portrait. He was charmed with both, and gave Mr. Healy a sitting. But the picture had been so carefully painted, that it needed no change. Within a day or two, the Cardinal sent for it. He had repented of his rashness. But Healy politely declined, and the picture, duly blessed by the revered original, is still in the artist's possession. There is a portrait of Pio Nono in the gallery of this year. It is by Luigi Gregori, an Italian, who has recently been imported by the priests of Notre Dame, a Catholic settlement in Indiana. He is to remain there for a series of years, at a stated salary. Judged by this work, he paints by the square yard.

Emerging from this room, we breathe more freely. The remaining five galleries are all, generally speaking, good. Winslow Homer's drawing and coloring suggest the new Franco-Japanese school, and atone for the absence of the odd specimens of that style which lit up last year's display. The extreme of fancy is touched in William H. Beard's "Prism," a boat rocking on the waves and holding quaint figures in the prismatic colors. But what do you suppose the average Granger makes of this lucid bit of description which is contained in the catalogue?

> "White, being the source of color, holds the prism and creates the colored forms. Black is the absence of color, and would gladly submerge the iridescent hues."

This "fine writing" is only surpassed by another gem, which is intended to explain A. M. Willard's "Last Days of Herculaneum."

> "A Romon soldier, who for some daring deed that trespassed on the law, in dungeon low, is chained down."

I preserve the punctuation in order that the full beauty of this striking sentence may be appreciated. The fancy in W. H. Beard's "Prism" is fully counteracted by J. H. Beard's "Alexander Farm," an enormous, staring picture of staring farmers and staring cattle, evidently painted to order, and of the same relative excellence as one of Tennyson's poems to order.

E. W. Perry, Jr., has almost performed the impossible feat of painting an open fire. His "Fireside Studies" shows a mother who is teaching her boy the stories of the old Dutch tiles that line the fire-place. The line of view takes in one corner of the burning logs, and the varying flame is almost well done. No artist has ever yet caught this delicate spirit of fire. I am inclined to believe that it will never be imprisoned in fixed color. Its essence is change. The old blue tiles are exquisitely rendered in the picture. They awaken great longings for the delicious absurdities in tile—the Adams with cocked hats and the Eves with parasols—which lurk in gable-ended parsonages in New-York and New-England. A lucky friend of mine bought a whole set two years ago for $3 25. He offered the ministerial occupant of the parsonage $3, and the offer was loftily declined. The owner's conscience would not allow him to despoil the house built by the village for its first Pastor and inhabited by all his successors. But the proffer of twenty-five cents more soothed the awakened conscience, and the tiles will soon be set in a New-York City home.

There are three paintings here by Thomas Cole. They are the series known as "The Cross and the Crown," and are lent by Vincent Colyer, of New-York. Strange that a man who lived as late as 1848 should have chosen such scenes. They are a "Pilgrim's Progress" in more brilliant form than Bunyan's black and white. The era of devotional painting has passed away. The Overbecks and the Müllers try in vain to create a new renaissance. The art that aims at adaptation to homes is necessarily of a different type from that destined to deck palace and temple. There is something of the same change in literature and on the stage. The grand is giving way to the pleasing. We wish to be amused, not thrilled. There is enough of the latter sensation in the passionate "struggle for survival" in our daily lives. So our favorite books and plays and pictures are coming to represent, more and more, the sensuous, mild enjoyments of our lives instead of their sterner and higher delights. Occasionally a man like Hübner paints a picture with a purpose, and the agonized cry embodied in the "Weavers of Silesia" provokes a riot; and occasionally a man like Charles Reade writes a novel with a purpose, but we fight shy of these moralizers in disguise. The sugar-coat cannot atone for the pill it conceals. Better the sermons in the stones over which a tiny brook babbles than those preached by painted martyrs and pilgrims and Madonnas.

These bird's-eye views of the artistic situation cannot lay claim to completeness. I have simply sketched the state of art in Chicago, and the efforts made to promote a popular taste for art. The gallery of 1875 is a remarkable collection of American paintings. The omission of European examples was intentional, although the committee made several attempts to secure the loan of the Montpensier collection from the Boston Museum. It was thought that this collection, imperfect as it is, would have an admirable educational influence. We were, unfortunately, denied the chance to try the experiment.

A mistaken policy has kept the Art Gallery shut on Sunday. When a good deal of popular discontent became manifest, the Directors of the Exposition explained that they feared the expense would be too great. This was promptly met by an offer on the part of the manager of the Sunday Lecture Society, a philanthropic and very successful organization of this city, to take charge of the gallery on Sunday afternoon, provide all possible precautions, charge only ten cents admission, meet all the expenses, and divide the profits, if any were made, between the Treasuries of the society and the Exposition. After a week's delay, this offer has just been rejected. Among the reasons assigned are the failure of the Sunday exhibitions at the New-York Academy of Design and the Cincinnati Exposition. I know nothing of the history of the former, but the latter failed simply on account of bad management. An attempt was made to have the Sunday afternoon exhibitions rather exclusive affairs, and the admission fee to the art gallery alone was made as high as the charge for admittance to the whole show on any other day. As a result, the receipts did not pay expenses. What ought to have been the poor's day was made that of the rich. It is not unlikely that some similar mistake was made at the Academy of Design. There is considerable feeling here over the refusal to open the gallery on Sunday. The whole exposition building stands on public ground, granted rent free. The lease expires ere long, and a determined effort will be made to attach to any renewal of it a proviso that the art gallery, built on ground belonging to the people, shall be opened to the people on the only day of leisure which many thousands of the people have.

PROPOSING IN THE CARS.

A CALIFORNIA YOUTH POPS THE QUESTION AMID NUMEROUS AND VEXATIOUS INTERRUPTIONS.

From the San Francisco Ledger.

Last Sunday a young man who was in love with a San Jose girl and hadn't the cheek to propose, went to the depot to see her off, mentally resolving all the while that he would come down to the main business just as the train was about to start, with the idea that if his sweetheart accepted him she would be whirled away from sight before she had time to take a second thought. When the conductor yelled "All aboard," and waved his hand over the platform, the young man had still left his work undone, and concluded to get aboard and settle the business there. After the two had got settled down comfortably in their seats and the train had worked itself out beyond the windmills and vegetable gardens, he sort of edged up closer and began:

"Alice, I've known you a long time now, and there has been"—(Pea-nuts ten cents a cup.)

It was the train boy who spoke, and the amorous youth told him to pass on. Then there was a pause of some minutes; the train whizzed past the green fields, while the lover remained silent; then they struck a level grade, where everything went smooth and nice.

"I suppose we've known each other long enough, Alice, to be about"—(Have the *Sunday Ledger*? Splendid cut of the Lotta Fountain and Col. Wason on horseback! Sixty-four columns of solid readin' matter, all for ten cents.) "Go on, I don't want the *Ledger*; bought one before I left 'Frisco. As I was going on to say, Alice, I've loved you as much as (Figs, prize-packages, gum-drops) any man can love a woman who"—("Please let me look at your *Ledger* for a few minutes.") This was an old man in the seat behind. "As I was saying, Alice, during the past five years we have (Life of Vasquez, Josie Mansfield in two volumes) been together so much and ("Young man, can you tell me how far it is to San Mateo?" [Old gent again.] It's about seventy-five miles, more or less; never been there—I suppose, of course, you have been. I have. (Tickets.) Yes, Sir; how much to the next station—I mean how much to the end of the road—at least to San Jose? (Two-fifty; want a return ticket?) Yes, Sir. (It'll be four dollars.) Here's the change. Now, as I was saying, when we were interrupted—(Oranges, apples, mixed candies, and grapes.) The devil take the boy. (Gilroy, twenty minutes for refreshments.) What I mean is, will you (Check your baggage) be (Free buss for the hotel) my wife? (Do you want to git out here? Yes, Charley, I'll (Here's your morning papers!) be your wife, and we'll (Hot meals, four bits)—and we'll git married as soon (ding! ding! dong!) as you say so." Here the loving couple locked arms, and rushing into the eating-room tackled a warm meal with the avidity of two young hearts that beat as one.

STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS.

The ex-rebel Commissioner, A. Dudley Mann, in his letter to Col. Blanton Duncan, of Kentucky, tells the following anecdote of the late Senator Douglas: "In February, 1854, I was favored, at a *dejeuner a la fourchette*, with the company of sixteen of the more distinguished members of both Houses of Congress. Senator Douglas was of the number. After a sitting of two hours, from 10 to 12, all my guests, with the exception of Douglas, withdrew and repaired to the Capitol. As soon as we were alone he said in substance: 'I have remained behind in order to have a private conversation with you, which I will at once commence. You are in a position (I was in the newly-created office of Assistant Secretary of State) to render an important service to me; you are in cordial intercourse with the prominent leaders of the Democratic Party, and I will be exceedingly obliged if you will do me the favor to state, upon my authority thus positively expressed, that under no circumstances whatever will I assent to be a candidate for the next Presidency—that of 1857. My highest ambition is to make a successful Senatorial career. I am young enough to wait until 1865—in fact, until 1869, or, for the matter of that, until 1873.' I replied that it would afford me pleasure to comply with his wishes as often as a suitable occasion for so doing presented itself, and I did so comply in the best of faith; but the ungovernable passion of impatience to realize impelled him to enter the Cincinnati Convention, two years thereafter, as an ardent contestant with Mr. Buchanan for the nomination. He was unquestionably sincere in purpose in the request which he made of me; but alas! like most politicians, he did not know himself—that best of knowledge, it may be added, and which human kind never yet perfectly acquired."

A TROY MAN IN THE CUSTOM HOUSE.

The Troy *Times* says: "A prominent German of this city, on his return from the fatherland not long ago, brought with him a silk dress for his wife, a new suit of clothes for himself, and several meerschaum pipes, which he bought cheaply and thought to sell at a fair profit. He had also silk handkerchiefs, fur gloves, and trinkets for his friends. Our friend having heard so much of the corruption of Custom-house officers, decided to save his pipes and his duties at the same time, and accordingly brought his trunk out for inspection on landing, placed a $5 bill upon the top of the contents, so that it would be seen when the lid was lifted, and confidently waited to see the Inspector pick up the bill, jab it into his pocket, shut the trunk, chalk it, and pass on, but he didn't. He opened the trunk, glanced at the pipes, put the bill back, closed the chest, chalked it, and remarking 'Wait a minute,' shortly returned with a second officer, and gave the wardrobe such an overhauling as only a suspicious inspector can give one. Everything was charged with duty—the pipes, the silk dress, even the suit of clothes and all the trinkets—and the poor traveler paid dearly for his little indiscretion. His $5 was handed back to him after a settlement had been effected, and he was told to keep it to purchase smaller game."

A CONTEST FOR $3,000,000 ENDED.

The San Francisco *Chronicle* says: "About three years ago an action of ejectment was begun in the Fourth District Court by J. D. McRaven et al. against nearly two hundred defendants to recover the possession of about thirteen blocks of land, situated in the vicinity of the Park, and known as the Hayden tract. The assessed value of this property was over three million dollars. The defendants claimed title through William B. Dameron, and the plaintiffs, who were his heirs, based their right of recovery upon the alleged insanity of Dameron in 1860, when defendants and their grantors acquired the land in controversy. This trial occupied twenty-one days, and a large number of professional witnesses were examined on both sides. The jury, after a brief retirement, rendered a verdict for defendants. A motion for a new trial was denied by Judge Morrison, and plaintiffs appealed to the Supreme Court. The case was there argued, about two weeks since, by Messrs. Pringle, Hunt, and Rising for defendants, and B. S. Brooks and William Tuttle for plaintiffs. The Supreme Court has rendered a decision affirming the judgment of the court below."

FALL FASHIONS.

NEW TRIMMINGS AND TOILETS.

THE COMING REDINGOTES—BEAVER FUR TO BE IN USE—NOVEL CONFECTIONS—WALKING SUITS AND RIDING HABITS.

Long, tight-fitting redingotes of cloth, velvet, woolen, and silk damassé are announced to be the style this Autumn. It is difficult to realize that the pretty garments ornamented with plaitings, and sashes in cascades, which are worn at present, will be replaced by these long plain garments, except it be for morning wear. Time will show, however, whether they are to be generally adopted or not.

The novelty in fur trimming is beaver. It will not be put on garments in narrow borderings, but in broad bands. Persons in possession of large fur cloaks will be enabled to use them to advantage.

The prediction as to an excessive use of galloon is fulfilled. From present appearances it will henceforward be in greater vogue than ever. Broad and heavy mohair galloon will be employed for cloth and cachemire confections. This galloon trims well and forms quite a contrast to the frou-frou plaitings and the many colored ball fringes. Thick, heavy galloon is hardly suitable for short persons.

All kinds of galloon will be used for bonnet trimmings. A new ribbon galloon has been made for this purpose. The new form of velvet bonnet differs considerably from the present shape. It is a combination of the Directoire shape and of that of the year 1830. The crown is high and a little slanting toward the front; the brim is almost straight; there is a cape in the back, and mentonnières are in front. As yet it cannot be asserted whether this shape will be generally adopted. Among the models which have just appeared is a black velvet bonnet with the brim and cape bordered with gilded galloon. On one side of the brim are a black velvet bow, loops of gilded galloon, and an aigrette of black feathers, joined and fastened with a golden ornament of filigree work. Inside the bonnet are a white blonde ruched cap and variegated roses.

A very beautiful confection has just been produced which is made of matelassé trimmed with faille and black velvet. The upper part is in paletot shape. The back is in three parts; the centre part is finished like a waist, and the side pieces, which are long and encroach on the arm beneath, form a long square flap, the lower border of which is trimmed with fringe. The flaps are ornamented with large faille pockets, trimmed with buttons and loops of ribbon to correspond. On the lower part of the back of the basque is a large ribbon sash composed of four loops and long ends. In the middle of the back is a faille hood, with a tassel at the end, forming in front a kind of turned-down collar which surrounds the standing collar of the garment. The front pieces are in princess form, terminating in a point, and are surrounded by fringe. They have faille revers extending all the way down, where they end in velvet cornets and are ornamented with buttons. The sleeves have large faille and velvet cuffs adorned with ribbon loops and buttons.

A confection shawl may be of silk damassé, or sicilienne, trimmed with two rows of mohair galloon, with diamond-shaped figures of gold and silver; it is bordered with a deep-knotted silver and golden fringe, and closed in the neck with passementerie ornaments.

A stylish walking suit may be of purple cachemire. The short train skirt has the lower part of the back trimmed with two rather deep-plaited flounces, and much higher up on the skirt is a deep gathered flounce, with ruched heading; on the lower part of the flounce is a plaiting. The front of the skirt is trimmed with a very deep plaited flounce, surmounted by two plaits turning upward. Above is a scarf of the same material arranged in plaits, also turning upward and trimmed with a plaited ruffle. The waist has a square basque in front and a postilion in the back, which falls on the sides over a large fan-shaped plaiting which is joined to the side pieces and fastened to the waist under the postilion. The sleeves are finished at the wrist with a plaiting which forms a cornet. The black felt Jean Bart hat has a piece of violet ribbon around the crown, tied in loops on the back, with ends; the loops also serve to fasten down a bird's wing. Under the brim in front is a bandeau of violets and boutons d'or, and on one side is a black faille butterfly bow.

Another costume is of black faille and gray cheviot. The short train skirt is surrounded by three plaited flounces. The Metternich garment is of gray cheviot. The front of this garment, which is half pelerine, half princess tunique, forms a long pointed apron detached at the sides, and ornamented down the front with blue faille butterfly bows. The pelerine, which is independent of the tunique, is fastened to the middle of the belt in the back. A flat basque is sewed to the belt of the tunique, the latter forming a puff in the back, sustained by a blue ribbon loop and long ends. The felt bonnet matching this garment has a flat crown and raised brim, with boutons d'or outside and inside. Around the crown is a blue ribbon tied on one side in loops with ends.

A walking-suit for a child six years of age may be of pink taffetas, trimmed on the sides with plaited pieces in quille form with a ruching through the centre. The small garment (Madame l'Archiduc,) is of pink taffetas appliqué on white tulle. Around the opening in the neck is a taffetas ruching closed with a bow to match.

For a miss from eight to ten years of age, a blue poplin and plaid foulard dress is suitable. The short skirt is trimmed with two bias bands of plaid foulard placed some distance apart. The ornamental pockets on the sides have plaid revers and blue ribbon bows. The corsage-veston has the back and sleeves of plaid foulard; the front is of poplin trimmed with plaid bias bands. The collar is trimmed with simiar bands. The sleeves have blue faille cuffs turning upward, and a plaid plaited ruffle falls over the hand; on the outside is a blue ribbon bow.

A suit for a little boy may be of gray cloth. The short trowsers button around the knees. The straight-cut blouse is trimmed down the front with two rows of buttons to match; it closes on the side, and is belted in to the figure with a belt of the same goods. A large linen sailor's collar and cuffs are worn with this suit, and a purple surah cravat. The Jean-Bart hat is trimmed on the outside with purple ribbon, and a band of the same is on the brim underneath. The long Scotch-thread stockings are violet, and the half-boots are of black kid.

Riding habits have undergone some slight changes in cut; the skirts are now very tight to the figure and without plaits. For young ladies, however, the skirts are made with a certain fullness, so as not to be too tightly drawn over the figure; they are much narrower and shorter than formerly, falling only a little below the feet when on horseback. This is an improvement, because more convenient and graceful. With this style zouave pantaloons are worn, tucked into the boots, and a short, soft, woolen underskirt. The basques of the waist are tight-fitting, very much cut up over the hips, pointed in front, and sometimes forming long postilions in the back. The small high hat can only be trimmed with a veil wound around the crown. This may be of tulle dotted with gold, or plain gauze. Long white gloves are considered in the best taste for riding.

A riding habit for a young lady from fifteen to eighteen years of age may be made with a skirt much draped in front and having a large hollow plait in the back. The pocket slit is long, and trimmed with braid and buttons. The waist has a basque, rather long in the back and pointed in front. The back of the basque is trimmed with longthwise bands of braid. The sleeves are also trimmed with braid, and up the outside seam are buttons. The gray felt melon-shaped hat has a bird's wing on one side.

Fichus are as popular as ever, and many models are constantly appearing. A very graceful style is simply a shawl point of black or white tulle, striped with bands of the same, about one and a half inches wide, through which black or colored ribbon is drawn; this is trimmed with lace, and groups of loops, with one end to each group, are placed at regular intervals. Fichus can be made of organdie, tulle, lace, crêpe lisse, crêpe de Chine, and a variety of tissues. They are generally bordered with insertions and lace, either Bruges, point à l'aiguille, application, embroidered tulle, or Valenciennes. Valenciennes is most in use.

Morning coiffures are made in the most fanciful ways. The marmotte shape may be described as a proof. It consists of a square piece of colored foulard surrounded by English embroideries, placed rather high, and arranged and tied like Savoyard's caps. It is set lightly upon the head like a puff, and can only be worn by young ladies, and then only within doors.

A full-dress coiffure for an elderly lady may have a small white lace tulle crown and front. The front is surrounded by white lace, slightly ruched; another shell-shaped lace surrounds the crown; this is very full, and forms a panache. On the top of the crown is a lilac feather, and a white aigrette starts from the midst of the lace, and covers the crown of the coiffure. In the middle of the front piece is a twisted ribbon joined in the back. On the back is a bunch of wild roses and leaves, with loops of ribbon and long ends, over which fall lace barbes.

GOV. ALLEN.

HIS IDEA OF VALUE—COAL AND IRON AS OPPOSED TO GOLD—THE BALLOT AND THE BAYONET.

Gov. Allen made another of his extraordinary speeches at Logan, Ohio, on the 28th ult., and the Cincinnati *Commercial* furnishes a report of his remarks. We make the following suggestive extracts:

> A bond signed by the Government of the United States for $5 and a bond signed by the Government for $1,000 are both made up of the same stuff, are fed upon the same pabulum, and are dependent for their existence upon the same nursing. A rag baby! Very well. These gentlemen who put out the greenbacks after paying the men who fought in the war, and the widows of the men who lie entombed in the earth, and all the farmers and laborers of the country in these greenbacks, now turn round and say, "Oh, these are nothing but rag babies. We are done with this generation of rag babies. We paid you for your beef in rag babies, but we demand that you shall pay us your taxes in gold babies." The bondholders don't seem to recollect the fact that, if they can persuade the people of the United States that their little rag babies are of no account, the people will soon see that the big rag babies are no account, and perhaps these gentlemen who are now figuring will find out when it is too late that they have accustomed the American people to treating all these rags, big and little, as rags, and they will sweep them away. When men get accustomed to treating the credit of the Government as vile and worthless, and throwing the evidences of its credits as loathsome weeds away, how long will it take them to require that the other kind of babies, the other kind of credits, shall be turned out to shift for themselves? Why, of all the contrivances of human genius to undermine the credit of this Goverment, these fellows are using the most efficient, although they pretend that the Democrats want to repudiate. The Democrats have but two things to repudiate—injustice and villainy. We repudiate all that, and we don't care what form it takes. We repudiate nothing that is not tainted with crime from head to foot. That is all. And that is the ground we stand on. * * * Some time ago our illustrious Chief Magistrate, a great political economist and profound philosopher in social circles, said that, "there," meaning the gold mines of California, "was our strong box." What a philosopher! Why, the coal mines in the Hocking Valley are worth more money, fifty times over, than are the gold mines of California. The soil of Ohio yields more wealth in one year's cultivation than all the gold mines that ever existed from the time of Solomon down to this day. These fellows talk about gold! Why, a chunk of iron ore, a bar of iron out of which the blacksmith creates the plow, these bars of iron are worth thousands of millions of times all the gold that the globe contains. Gold answers very well for certain purposes. It may answer very well to minister to idle vanity and the love of ostentation. But a piece of iron ministers to every man's wants. It is accessible to all; beneficent to all; and, with the addition of a coal furnace under it, it creates the driving power of the world these days. The gold mines of California! They have about as much to do with paying off the national debt as had the grasshoppers that invaded the Western country last year. [Applause and laughter.] What makes the chief wealth of the world? The chief wealth of the world is in having something to eat, for all the gold of Ophir would not keep a starving man alive. A good ear of Indian corn ground into a pone would keep him alive, though. A man that was frozen between two icebergs would find no relief in the mines of California, but he would find a great deal from a good, warm coal fire in the Hocking Valley. * * * I intended when I came here, my friends, to speak about the time that I have spoken. ["Go on, Governor."] Not but what I could continue, for this is a theme that cannot be exhausted, but I have present on this stand two or three very able speakers, who will fill up all that I have left fuller and better than I could do it myself. I have to speak—and I am going to do it, no mistake about that—every day until the close of the ballot-box, in order to keep Grant from closing it with the bayonet. [Applause.] I will speak every day and contribute my efforts for the restitution of this country to honesty and integrity, and the restitution of the happiness of the people. This I shall do, mark you. I once, at the dead of night, in a struggle of less importance than this, swam the Scioto River on horseback, aided by nothing but the instincts of my horse and a torchlight upon the river bank, while it was ten feet above the usual fording mark. Having done that, then, I feel there is something within me now which will bear me through in this struggle for at least ten days longer. It is of no great consequence as to which men are chosen, only in so far as these men represent ideas. And I want here to remind the brave men of Hocking County. Democrats from their mothers' breasts, and doubtless intending to be Democrats in the future, that if you stay at home on the day of election, your vote amounts to nothing. You leave room for a bad vote to go in in the place of yours. I tell you once for all, without going into these details, that the future will turn altogether upon the fact whether the ballot or the bayonet shall be found in the ballot-box. That is all. Let these New-York bondholders and these Treasury robbers and some of these bankers go on and have their way now, and after a while you will have no other way left. They will dispense with this cumbrous machinery of voting. It will be all no use.

DESTRUCTIVE WATERSPOUT.

A NEW-MEXICAN VILLAGE DEMOLISHED.

From the Denver (Col.) News, Sept. 18.

The town of Las Cruces, New-Mexico, was nearly devastated by a water-spout flood Friday, Sept. 10. The *Borderer* says the flood dropped out of the cloud at the foot of Organ Mountain, a little east of town, just in the dusk of the evening. The roar of the rushing torrent was heard long before the seething waves appeared in sight. When it reached the town every street was filled with such a rush of waters that it was impossible to cross, even with a horse. Families in the most exposed portion rushed for safety to other places. In an hour houses and corrals began to tumble, and it seemed for some time that not a house would be left standing. Darkness came on with a heavy rain, and the progress of devastation could be marked in the vivid flashes of lightning, and the sound of falling buildings. At midnight the flood began to abate. Saturday morning the village was a mass of ruins. One end of the convent and academy was knocked in, and the two finest private residences in the place, owned respectively by S. M. Ashenfelter and Charles Lesinsky, were demolished, and the costly furniture ruined. A two-story residence, occupied by James D. Ochoa and family, came down with a crash, the inmates barely saving themselves from death. The Masonic Hall, the largest building in the town, was so badly damaged that it will have to be torn down, if it does not fall down. Altogether, some fifty houses were leveled, some of the smaller and almost worthless ones being drifted away, and about twenty poor families found themselves bereft of all their worldly goods next morning. The loss is in the neighborhood of $100,000.

SANDY LOWN AND THE WOLVES.

The Fishkill *Journal* tells the following on the authority of a Delaware County gentleman of undoubted veracity: A number of years ago wolves were quite thick in the town of Colchester, Delaware County, N. Y. "Sandy" Lown, on one occasion, tracked two wolves into a sort of cavern in the rocks. Unlike Gen. Putnam, who had a companion to assist in lowering him into the den, "Sandy" was all alone. Nothing daunted, he procured a light, crawled into the den, and with his trusty rifle shot one of the wolves, his aim being guided by the glaring eyeballs of the savage beast, appearing like two balls of fire as they reflected the rays of the light. But, horrible to relate, just as "Sandy" discharged his piece, his light went out, and he was left in darkness with one live wolf in the den. However, he groped his way out, procured another light, went back and shot the other wolf. He brought both their carcasses out, and exhibited their heads as trophies, obtaining the reward allowed by the town.

A CAR-DRIVER'S RELIGION.

The Chicago *Tribune* contributes the following: "'What religion am I, eh?' said a driver on a Randolph street car, 'Wall, I'm a kind o' limited Universalist.' 'Limited Universalist?' responded his querist in amaze, 'if you're a Universalist at all you must believe that every one'll be saved.' 'I know, I know,' replied the man of brakes, 'most every one'll be saved, but of course there's got to be exceptions, like there is to every general rule. It stands to reason 'taint likely an all-merciful Father 'd save them draymen as always crosses a down grade of a suddent, or the woman that talks on the crossing with her panier turned to us till the car's gone by and then hails it and scolds the driver, or the man who stops the car in the middle of a block and then gets on again because he's made a mistake. No, Sir, p'raps of course they'll stop the celestial car for them cattle, but ef they do you bet they'll have to hang on by the brake-iron. No seats for them, I guess. Car!'"

THE REMAINS OF POE.

In the preparation of the foundation for the monument to the poet Edgar A. Poe, in the churchyard of Westminster Church, Baltimore, it was found necessary to remove his remains to a spot near the grave of Mrs. Clemm, the mother of his first wife. The *Sun* says that the coffin at first appearances seemed to be sound, but when raised the sides were found decayed and fell to pieces. Nothing remained inside the coffin but the skeleton, all the flesh and grave clothes have long since returned to dust. Some hair yet attached to the skull, and the teeth, which appeared all white and perfect, were shaken out of the jaws and lay on the bottom of the coffin. The old coffin and its contents were placed entire as exhumed in a wooden case and lowered into the new grave and closed up. The stones for the foundation of the monument were put in place, and everything is now prepared for the superstructure.

CHURCHES AND MINISTERS.

HOME AND FOREIGN EVENTS.

Mrs. Soule, of this country, is preaching to the Universalists in Scotland.

Rev. C. Wisner, of Chicago, has left the Presbyterian Church for the German Reformed.

A society for the propagation of Buddhism throughout the world has been formed in China.

The one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the Congregational Church of Kingston, N. H., was celebrated Sept. 28.

Rev. Francis Marling, of Toronto, has accepted a call from the Fourteenth Street Presbyterian Church of this City.

Rev. Dr. A. W. Smith, a highly-esteemed minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, in Tennessee, died Sept. 23.

Rev. Dr. Thomas C. Strong, of New-York, has been installed as President of the Pennsylvania Female College at Pittsburg.

The American Board calls for five Christian young women of good education to go to Cape Colony, South Africa, as teachers.

The number of Presbyterian churches on the Pacific coast has increased this year from 105 to 115, and of ministers from 115 to 125.

The *Jewish Messenger* calls for free synagogues for the poor in this City. An admission fee of $1 is charged by some of the congregations.

The decrees of the recent Roman Catholic Synod of Maynooth, Ireland, have been sent to the Pope for his approval before publication.

Rev. Dr. Homer J. Clark, an aged and prominent member of the Pittsburg Methodist Episcopal Conference, died recently at Salem, Ohio.

The Central Ohio Methodist Episcopal Conference at its recent session raised $16,000 for the benefit of the Ohio Wesleyan University.

There is some discussion among the Friends on the revision of their Book of Discipline, which has undergone no change for the past forty years.

Rev. H. C. Morgan, (Anglican,) who died recently at Goodrich, England, left a personal estate of $1,000,000. Several charities receive large bequests from it.

There has been a rising in Bagdad against the Jews. They were accused of blasphemy, and were shockingly maltreated by the populace. One Jew was burned alive.

Rev. Jared W. Scudder, a missionary in Asia of the Reformed Church in America, will arrive in this country shortly to seek rest and the restoration of his impaired eyesight.

The Rajah of Allahabad has adopted from the Christian missionaries the mode of evangelizing by tracts. During a recent fair he caused to be circulated a large number of tracts on Hinduism.

Music will be a prominent part of worship at Rev. W. H. H. Murray's church services in Boston, which open to-day. An hour every Sunday morning will be given to music, of which Dr. Tourjee has charge.

The Third National Sunday-school Convention of the Lutherans will meet at Wooster, Ohio, Oct. 26. A number of topics are announced touching on the development and efficiency of Sunday-school work.

A grand Sunday-school Convention of all denominations will be held at Richmond, Va., beginning Oct. 6. A long list of subjects for discussion, touching the various interests of Sunday schools, has been prepared.

The receipts of the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions for the first six months of its fiscal year are $73,000, a slight increase. A falling off is reported, however, in the Home Mission and Sustentation Departments.

A revival meeting has been in progress at the First Reformed Episcopal Church, this City, the past week. Bishop Cummins has given Scripture expositions each evening, and prayer-meetings have been held every morning.

The missionaries of the Reformed Church in America have dedicated a new church in Yokohama and baptized one convert in it. The girls' school in connection with the mission has been named the Ferris Seminary.

The Protestant Episcopal Board of Missions will hold its annual meeting at St. Ann's Church, this City, beginning Oct. 25. The General Missionary Committee of the Methodist Episcopal Church meets at No. 805 Broadway, New-York, Nov. 10.

A course of Wednesday evening sermons in Music Hall, Boston, has been provided for. Sermons are expected from Bishop Cummins, Bishop Simpson; Dr. Deems, of New-York; Dr. Talmage; Dr. Duncan, of Virginia, and Dr. Douglas, of Montreal.

Hanson Place Baptist Church, Brooklyn, having been charged with a change of views on the subject of close communion, has adopted resolutions affirming that Christian baptism is immersion, and that immersion is prerequisite to the "privileges of the Lord's Supper."

Both Catholics and Protestants made preparations, under the recent French law concerning higher education, to open theological schools. They now find that the law allows them to found as many faculties of medicine, law &c., as they please, but says nothing about theology.

News has been received of the death of Rev. Edward S. Lacy, at St. Helena, Cal., Aug. 23, of lung disease. He was a native of this State and a graduate of Hamilton College and Auburn Theological Seminary. In 1854 he went to California as a Presbyterian missionary, and spent most of his life there.

The Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions reports for September ten conversions in the City of Mexico, and fifty-four in Brazil. In the State of Guerrera, Mexico, in which the Acapulco massacre occurred, eleven congregations have been formed, with 280 communicants, the fruit mainly of native evangelistic labors.

A new building for the Deaconesses' Home has been dedicated in Boston. This institution is devoted to the training of women who consecrate their lives to Christian work. Their duties are, mainly, to minister to the sick and visit the wayward and try to secure their conversion. There are now seven ladies in the Home.

The Albany Convocation (Protestant Episcopal) has adopted resolutions favoring the division of the Diocese of Albany into two Sees, the new diocese to include the counties of Columbia, Rensselaer, Washington, Saratoga, Warren, Essex, and Clinton. The new diocese would have over forty clergy and Albany Diocese over seventy.

A Protestant Episcopal Sunday-school Convention will meet in Philadelphia Oct. 12. Bishop Stevens will preside. Among the topics to be discussed are: "The Training of Teachers," "The Subject Matter of Instruction in the Sunday-school," and "The Devotional Service of the Sunday-school." The convention will remain in session three days.

Three missionary establishments are projected in Central Africa near Lake Nyassa; one by Bishop Steere, Anglican Bishop of Zanzibar, another by the Established Church of Scotland, and the third by the Free Church of Scotland, which is to be called Livingstonia in honor of Livingstone. These three settlements are near enough for co-operation, yet sufficiently separated to avoid interference.

Rev. N. Scheib celebrated his fortieth anniversary of the pastorate of the Zion Independent German Church, Baltimore, Sept. 20. In 1835 Mr. Scheib and his church separated from the Evangelical Lutheran denomination and took an independent position. Mr. Scheib rejects the divinity of Christ, and believes redemption comes rather through the example of His life and His teachings than through His death.

The *Churchman* says: "Now that the dust of the strife has been laid, it is apparent that the election of Rev. Dr. Eccleston to the episcopate of the Diocese of Iowa was altogether legal and valid, and that all the succeeding steps necessary to obtaining the consent of the sisterhood of dioceses have been duly taken." It is probable that Dr. Eccleston will be confirmed. Thus far ten dioceses have voted yes and two nay.

The General Conference of the Seventh-day Baptists lately held its sixty-first session, at Alfred Centre, N. Y. A. H. Lewis was chosen Moderator. The reports showed that the Seventh-day Baptist Memorial Fund amounted to $67,529; that there were 70 Sabbath-schools, with 4,957 scholars; that the new constitution had been adopted, 37 churches voting for and 14 against it; and that there were 83 churches and 8,308 members, an increase of 96.

The General Assembly of the Welsh Presbyterian Church met in Scranton Penn., Sept. 30. This body of Christians is sometimes called the Welsh Calvinistic Methodist Church, but it is thoroughly Presbyterian, both in doctrine and church polity. It has in the United States five synods, seventeen presbyteries, 180 ministers, 200 churches, and 12,000 communicants. The General Assembly which meets biennially is composed of delegates from the synods and not from the presbyteries as in other Presbyterian Churches. At their last General Assembly the subject of Union with the Northern Presbyterian Church was discussed and sent down to the churches for the expression of their views. A report of the action of the churches is to be presented at the present Assembly, of which Rev. Dr. Roberts, of Scranton, has been chosen Moderator.

Last year a schism took place in the Reformed Church of France owing to the refusal of the Liberal or Unitarian party to subscribe to the confession of faith adopted by the synod in 1872. They held separate consistorial elections last year, which the Minister of Public Worship declared irregular and invalid. This decision placed the Liberal churches in an embarrassing condition, as it left them without legal organization, and rendered the acts of their Pastors null. An appeal, which is now pending, was taken to the courts from the ministerial order. The Liberals have now petitioned the Minister of Public Worship to confirm the nominations which had been actually made. He declined to do this, but agreed to confirm them provisionally in the case of each parish making an official demand upon him for it.

The Evangelical Church Union of France held its biennial synod at Laforce in September. The union was organized in 1849, by members of the Reformed Church of France, in consequence of the Unitarian tendencies of the latter. The basis of union is simply a scriptural confession of faith, and the polity is a mixture of Congregationalism and Presbyterianism. The union numbers about forty-five churches, which are represented to be in a growing condition. About one hundred delegates attended the synod, representing sister churches in Switzerland, Belgium, and Great Britain, as well as those in France. Dr. Fisch, of Paris, who was a delegate to the New-York Conference of the Evangelical Alliance, was President. It was reported that only eight young men are preparing for the ministry, the usual number being twice as large.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at **No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts.** Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

A PRIVATE FAMILY LIVING ON MURRAY HILL, convenient to stages and cars, will let a second floor, with private table; the floor consists of a large bedroom and parlor, with dining-room, dressing-room, and closets; the rooms are well furnished and in every way desirable; nice room could be had on floor above if required. Address P. H., Box 116 *Times* Office.

FIFTH AV., NO. 91.—SECOND FLOOR front rooms, with private bath; also, rooms en suite or singly. This house is handsome, commodious, and elegantly furnished. Billiard room. Breakfast to order till 10; dinner at 6 every day; men waiters; French cooking; references.

COMFORT AND ECONOMY.—THREE OR four desirable families wishing to combine the comforts of a first-class, well-managed hotel, elegant location, with the economy of private, boarding, ($10 to $15 a week,) send or call at Room No. 15, No. 229 Broadway, New-York.

ELEGANT BOARDING ACCOMMODATIONS in best houses; floors with private table and suites for families; particulars free. HANKINS' BOARDING DIRECTORY, No. 28 West 29th st., corner Broadway. Open evenings.

A FAMILY OWNING THEIR HOUSE WOULD like a few permanent boarders; pleasant rooms and good table; references exchanged. Address J. M. F., Box No. 276 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

NO. 313 EAST 14TH ST.—FURNISHED ROOMS to let, with or without board, to gentlemen or gentlemen and wives; also, unfurnished rooms for parties desiring to furnish their own rooms; terms moderate; references exchanged.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET WITH board the entire second floor of a first-class house; location near Central Park; best of reference given and required. Address MORTIMER, Box No. 333 *Times* Office.

NO. 23 WAVERLEY PLACE.—THE LARGE Post Mansion is being fitted for a first-class boarding-house. Parties may obtain large or small suites of rooms, furnished or unfurnished, with or without private table. A number of single rooms.

FIFTH AV., NO. 73, CORNER 15TH ST.—Handsomely-furnished apartments, with or without private table; house and appointments thoroughly first-class; unexceptionable references given and required.

NO. 135 MADISON AV., NORTH-EAST CORNER 31ST ST.—Two handsomely-furnished floors, with private table; house and appointments thoroughly first-class; unexceptionable reference given and required.

ONE BLOCK FROM BROADWAY.—NO. 114 East 19th st.—Handsomely-furnished rooms en suite and singly, with board; central and elegant location; table and everything first class; references exchanged.

NO. 36 EAST 20TH ST.—PARLOR FLOOR, three large rooms, handsomely furnished; private bath-room, closets, &c., with private table or without board; references.

NO. 82 IRVING PLACE, GRAMERCY PARK.—An elegant second floor; all light rooms; private table if preferred; also a parlor extension and rooms on fourth floor. References.

NO. 41 WEST 36TH ST.—TWO SUITES, ONE of three, the other of four, light, large, and handsomely furnished rooms, with or without private table; moderate terms; references exchanged.

FIFTH AV., NO. 351.—TWO VERY DESIRABLE floors, newly and handsomely furnished; first-class table and attendance; private baths, &c.; reasonable terms; small family, adults.

IN A FRENCH TEACHER'S FAMILY—FOUR young men can find rooms and board; French conversation free. Apply to C. FABREGOU, No. 218 West 47th st. Private lessons.

NO. 117 WEST 34TH ST., FOUR DOORS WEST OF BROADWAY.—An elegant suite of apartments on second floor; also one smaller suite; private table; references.

NO CHARGE FOR PARTIES IN SEARCH of first-class boarding accommodations. Call at SANDS' BOARD DIRECTORY, No. 1,193 Broadway, Room No. 15. Open evenings.

A FAMILY OF FIVE OR SIX PERSONS CAN find very superior accommodations at No. 217 West 45th st.; private parlor, private table, on parlor floor; no other boarders.

A VERY PLEASANT SECOND-STORY ROOM, with extension, also a third-story room, to a gentleman and wife or gentlemen, with first-class board. No. 358 West 23d st.

A FLOOR OF THREE OR FOUR ROOMS, bath, &c., to let, with private table, to a family willing to pay for superior accommodations. No. 46 Irving place, opposite Westminster Hotel.

HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED ROOMS, EN suite or singly, with or without private table. No. 22 East 49th st. and No. 46 West 51st st.; houses thoroughly first class; references exchanged.

NO. 102 WEST 38TH ST.—FURNISHED rooms, large and pleasant, second floor, front, to let to gentlemen, without board; open grate and heater; use of bath; breakfast served in room if desired.

NO. 121 EAST 23D ST., NEAR MADISON SQUARE.—Handsomely-furnished rooms, with board; en suite or singly; house and appointments first-class; references.

NO. 227 EAST 12TH ST., BETWEEN 2D AND 3D AVS.—Nicely furnished single and double rooms, with excellent board, in a French family. References required.

ONE SUITE OF ROOMS ELEGANTLY FURnished and one single room to let, with board, by a family occupying their own house; references given and required. No. 43 West 22d st.

NO. 280 4TH AV.—A VERY LARGE, SUNNY front room to let, with board, on parlor floor; large closet; hot and cold water, and grate; also single room on third floor; good grate.

NOS. 51 AND 53 WEST 25TH ST., NEAR Madison square.—Two elegantly furnished suites of rooms; parlor and second, with private table; house strictly first-class. Mrs. ROBERTSON.

NO. 4 EAST 29TH ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND MADISON AVS.—Large, handsomely-furnished rooms, with or without private table; also rooms for single gentlemen, with board.

NO. 33 WEST WASHINGTON SQUARE.—Fine furnished front rooms and bedrooms for married or single gentlemen; table first class; dining-room on parlor floor; terms reasonable.

NO. 128 WEST 45TH ST.—PRIVATE AMERIcan family owning their own house desire to let back parlor and hall room, with or without board; references.

NO. 17 WEST 37TH ST.—A PLEASANT SUITE of rooms to let, with board, third floor, to gentlemen or gentleman and wife; best references given and required.

GRAMERCY PARK.—FIRST AND SECOND floors, elegantly furnished, with first-class board; private table if desired; best references. Apply at No. 137 East 21st st.

AN ENTIRE THIRD FLOOR, WITH private table and attendance, four rooms, handsomely furnished; ample pantries, &c.; references. No. 14 East 32d st., between 5th and Madison avs.

FIFTH AV., CORNER OF 31ST ST.—PARLOR floor, with or without private table; references exchanged. Apply to owner at No. 299 5th av.

NO. 114 EAST 18TH ST., NEAR CLARENDON Hotel and within one block of Broadway; desirable rooms on second floor; also hall room on third floor; with board.

NO. 15 EAST 46TH ST., WINDSOR BLOCK.—Handsomely-furnished rooms with superior board; house, location, and appointments first class; references exchanged.

NO. 107 WEST 42D ST.—A PRIVATE FAMILY will rent, with board, two or three desirable rooms, en suite or singly; references.

NO. 116 WEST FORTY-FIFTH ST.—Handsomely-furnished rooms, en suite or singly, with board; references exchanged. MRS. MILLER.

SECOND FLOOR TO RENT, WITH FIRST-CLASS board; also one room on third floor, at No. 61 East 21st st. References exchanged.

FIFTH AV., NO. 243.—A NICELY FURNISHED second floor, with private table; also a pleasant third floor to a party of gentlemen; references.

NO. 53 WEST 35TH ST.—WELL FURNISHED rooms, with first-class board, for gentleman and wife, also single gentlemen; references exchanged.

THIRTY-NINTH ST., NO. 56, WEST.—SECond floor to let, newly and nicely furnished; splendid location; plenty of closet room; first-class board.

HANDSOME ROOMS WITH BOARD AT moderate prices; highest references given. No. 48 West 13th st.

FIFTH AV., NO. 297, NEAR 31ST ST.—Large, elegant apartments, en suite, with private table; references exchanged.

NO. 25 WEST 16TH ST., NEAR 5TH AV.—Desirable rooms, newly furnished, single or en suite, with board, for first-class parties.

DESIRABLE FURNISHED ROOMS

to let, with board.
No. 109 East 35th st.

FIFTH AV.—A HANDSOME SUITE OF ROOMS TO rent with board; also, single rooms, at No 1 East 17th st.

NO. 54 EAST 49TH ST.—A PARTY OWNING their house desire to let some pleasant rooms with excellent board; references exchanged.

PLEASANT ROOMS, WITH BOARD, NEAR Elevated Railway, at No. 432 West 23d st.; references exchanged.

NO. 45 EAST 20TH ST.—ROOMS, WITH BOARD, en suite and singly, with first-class appointments; references given and required.

FAMILIES AND SINGLE GENTLEMEN can find excellent board in the most desirable part of the city by calling at No. 33 West 45th st.

PLEASANT SUITE OF ROOMS ON THE second floor, with board, at No. 17 East 37th st.; also rooms on the fourth floor; references exchanged.

NO. 28 WEST 12TH ST., NEAR 5TH AV., with board, handsomely furnished rooms, en suite or singly; house and table first class.

NO. 6 5TH AV., NEAR BREVOORT HOUSE.—Two elegantly-furnished floors, singly or en suite, with or without private table; references exchanged.

5TH AV., NO. 330.—A VERY DESIRABLE SUITE of rooms to rent, with private table.

NO. 11 WEST 30TH ST.—ROOMS ON THIRD floor, with board; references exchanged.

NO. 250 MADISON AV.—ONE SUITE OF ROOMS to rent, with private table; also, one without.

NO. 17 EAST 31ST ST.—MRS. RANDALL HAS furnished suites of rooms to let, with private table.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

A PRIVATE FAMILY LIVING ABOVE 42d st., adjacent to 5th av., will let, with board, a superb suite of rooms on second floor to a small family or two gentlemen and their wives; house first-class, and to any one who appreciates a luxurious, refined home, it is an unusual opportunity; highest reference given. Address for three days M. A. P., Box No. 160 *Times* office.

A PRIVATE FAMILY, LIVING IN MADISON Av., near 30th st., will rent to gentlemen a neatly furnished large room on third floor; grate fire, closets, gas, hot and cold water; superior table; $25 per week for two. Address T. F. T., Box No. 293 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

FIFTH AV., NEAR 30TH ST.—PRIVATE family occupying their own house will rent second floor, also parlor and bed-room on third floor, elegantly furnished, with strictly first-class board; references exchanged. Address, with name and requirements, M. B., Box No. 2,468, New-York Post Office.

MR. LACHENMEYER, FORMERLY OF Grand Hotel, having taken house No. 19 West 26th st., nearly opposite St. James Hotel, can accommodate one or two families with elegantly furnished rooms (connecting if desired), and board and attendance equal to any first-class hotel.

WINCHESTER HOUSE, EUROPEAN PLAN, Corner of Broadway and 31st st.—This hotel is newly fitted in elegant style, embracing all the modern improvements, hot and cold water, baths, &c. Pleasant and comfortable single and family rooms; family restaurant unsurpassed.

FIFTH AV., BETWEEN 11TH AND 12TH STS.—House newly painted and in complete order; desirable suites of apartments on first and second floors, with or without private table, in the spacious double house 45 5th av. References exchanged.

THIRTY-FOURTH ST., WEST, NEAR FIFTH Av.—An unusually desirable second floor, with other rooms if required; private table; house and appointments strictly first-class. Address HOME, Box No. 278 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

FIFTH AV., NO. 81, NEAR 16TH ST.—MRS. GAGE.—Handsomely-furnished and commodious suites of rooms; private table or table d'hote; also separate rooms; location, appointments, and table first-class; references exchanged.

NO. 13 9TH ST., WEST.—TO LET, WITH board, a fine large room, with large dressing closet, hot and cold water and all conveniences, to one or two gentlemen; house, table, and location first-class; terms moderate.

TO LET, IN THE SHERWOOD BUILDING, NORTH east corner 5th av. and 44th st., two suites of furnished apartments, one of three rooms and one of two rooms; meals served at table d' hote or private table. Apply at No. 531 5th av., to JAMES P. COLT.

MONTCLAIR, N. J.—ROOMS TO LET, WITH board, in a private family; large, handsome rooms and good accommodations on moderate terms. Address Box No. 181, Post Office, Montclair, N. J.

A GENTLEMAN WANTING A PLEASANT second-story room, with or without board, at a reasonable price, in a private family, centrally located, may address A. W., Box No. 5,445 New-York Post Office.

LARGE NEWLY-FURNISHED ROOMS, IN first-class house; private; fronting Reservoir square; with or without board. Apply at Everett Library, No. 588 6th av.

THIRTY-NINTH ST., NO 56 WEST.—TWO large rooms and one hall bedroom on fourth floor, also one hall bedroom on third floor, to let, with first-class board; unexceptionable location.

WEST 45TH ST., NEAR BROADWAY.—Whole of second story; cheerful rooms, every convenience; good table; private family. Address PERMANENT, Box No. 115 *Times* Office.

NO. 33 WEST 33D ST.—SPACIOUS SECOND floor en suite, with board, or private table and special servant; also handsome large room for two persons, with board.

A HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED BACK PARlor to let, suitable for a doctor's office or two gentlemen, with or without board; terms reasonable. No. 58 West Washington place.

NO. 21 WEST 31ST ST.—NEWLY-FURNISHED rooms, with board, on second floor, back; also newly-furnished top floor, front; table boarders taken; references exchanged.

FIFTH AV., NO. 208, MADISON PARK.—Second and third floors, en suite, with or without private table; elegantly furnished; prime baths, &c. JOHN P. WORSTELL.

NO. 51 WEST 36TH ST.—A PRIVATE FAMILY offers large, handsome suite of either three or four rooms; bath and private table, if preferred; also two small rooms communicating; references.

THIRTY-FOURTH ST., NO. 167, WEST.—Desirable front room on second floor, and room on fourth floor, to let, with good board; references given and required.

FIRST AND SECOND FLOORS TO RENT, with board; also other rooms, en suite or singly. Private table if desired. References exchanged. Apply at Nos. 106 and 108 East 23d st.

NINTH ST., NO. 56, FIVE DOORS WEST of Broadway; reception room, with bed-room; also front parlor elegantly furnished; breakfast if desired; first-class conveniences.

NO. 145 EAST 21ST ST., GRAMERCY PARK.—Handsomely furnished rooms, with board, en suite or singly; private table if desired; also rooms for gentlemen. References.

GENTLEMAN AND WIFE CAN HAVE FOR $45, weekly, second floor, handsomely furnished, with board and open fire; opposite Columbia College; no boarders; reference. Address B. S., Station H.

NO. 150 EAST 27TH ST.—A LARGE, WELL FURnished room, with board, second story, front; very desirable for two gentlemen.

FIFTH AV., NO. 341.—MRS. SEAVER WILL rent handsomely-furnished parlor and third floors, with private tables or with breakfast.

TWENTY-THIRD ST., NO. 350 WEST.—DEsirable rooms, en suite or singly, with first-class board; near elevated railroad; references exchanged.

NO. 8 EAST 9TH ST., NEAR 5TH AV.—Desirable suites of rooms to let, without board, or with private table; references.

NO. 104 MADISON AV.—SECOND FLOOR TO rent, in whole or part, with or without board; newly furnished; two rooms for single gentlemen.

TO RENT WITH BOARD.—AT NO. 120 EAST 37th st., large front room to gentleman and wife, or single gentlemen; references.

HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED ROOMS TO rent, with board; references exchanged. Apply at No. 118 West 45th st.

NO. 63 WEST 12TH ST., BETWEEN 5TH and 6th avs.—Nicely furnished rooms for families and gentlemen, with first-class board; also table board.

FIFTH AV., NO. 314.—THREE CONNECTING rooms, third floor, and single rooms on fourth, with board.

NO. 23 WEST 32D ST.—A LARGE ROOM ON second floor, also small room on fourth floor to let, with board; references.

NO. 33 WEST 30TH ST.—FINE SUITE AND single rooms to let to families and gentlemen, with first-class board; references exchanged.

NO. 115 WEST 38TH ST.—A NEW-ENGLAND private family will rent, with first-class board, two connecting rooms on second floor; terms very moderate.

NO. 49 EAST 21ST ST.—DESIRABLE ROOMS, en suite or singly, with first-class board; references exchanged.

NO. 40 CLINTON PLACE.—TO LET, ELEgantly and newly furnished rooms, with first-class board, for families or gentlemen; terms moderate.

MRS. K. M. CREAGH, NO. 34 WEST 14TH st.; third and fourth floor, front rooms, with board.

NO. 27 WEST 38TH ST.—FURNISHED ROOMS to rent, with board; second floor.

THREE ROOMS ON THE PARLOR FLOOR to let, with board, at No. 128 East 23d st.

NO. 24 WEST 39TH ST.—TO LET, SECOND-story front room, with board; references.

NO. 5 WEST 42D ST.—DESIRABLE ROOMS ON second and fourth floors, with board.

DANCING.

Allen Dodworth's Dancing School,

No. 212 5th av., corner of 26th st., will commence Oct. 16. Mornings or afternoons for ladies and children; evenings for gentlemen.

For particulars send for a circular.

Mr. FRANK DODWORTH'S Classes,
at No. 198 Washington st., Brooklyn.

BROOKES' DANCING ACADEMY, NO 361 Broome st., will open for the season TUESDAY, Oct. 5, for adults; SATURDAY, Oct. 16, for children.

All the fashionable dances in one course of lessons.

The great success, together with the reputation which has attended the number of years devoted to the study, practice, and instruction of the art, will be incentives to future efforts. During vacation the rooms have been elegantly refitted, painted, and decorated. Is centrally located, and easy of access from all parts of New-York, Brooklyn, and other adjacent cities.

The first lesson can be taken privately, and no extra charge from class prices.

PROF. SHERIDAN'S ACADEMY OF DANCING, Nos. 613 and 615 3d av.—Tuition Monday and Thursday evenings. All the modern waltzes taught in one quarter. Soiree MONDAY EVENING, Oct 4, at 9:30 o'clock.

MANUEL'S PRIVATE CLASSES IN DANCing, No. 543 5th av., near 45th st., will commence MONDAY, Nov. 1. Circulars may be obtained at the Gilsey House or at the Academy.

BALLET-MASTER DUMAR'S DANCING ACADEMY, NO. 24 WEST 4TH ST.—All dances taught in one quarter. Six fashionable dances taught perfectly in six private lessons.

HLASKO'S SELECT CLASSES IN DANCING at No. 1,464 Broadway, for ladies, gentlemen, and children; commences SATURDAY, Oct. 30.

MR. TRENOR'S ACADEMY OF DANCING, Lyric Hall, 6th av., Reservoir square, Is now open. Terms reduced. Send for circular.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &C.

NEW AND SECOND-HAND GOLD AND Silver Watches, Gold Chains, Diamond Rings, Pins, or Diamond Studs, can be bought or exchanged at very small profits, at

BARNARD & SON'S,
Jewelers and Refiners, No. 188 Chatham square.
N. B.—The value in gold paid for melted gold in bars or lumps, broken jewelry, or old silver plate.

DIAMONDS, WATCHES, JEWELRY, SILVER-WARE, CLOCKS, BRONZES, &c., bought and sold back when desired at a very small advance. GEO. C. ALLEN, Jeweler, No. 1,190 Broadway, near 29th st.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

A STRICTLY PRIVATE FAMILY IN 30TH st., east of Madison av., will rent a large, handsomely-furnished room, (second floor,) all modern improvements, to a single gentleman; references exchanged. Address, with name, &c., R. V. S., Box No. 267 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

A PRIVATE FAMILY HAVING MORE room than they desire, will let a few rooms furnished, in suites or singly, without board; location 42d st., between 5th and 6th avs. For particulars, address LANDLORD, Box No. 326 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

A SMALL, STRICTLY PRIVATE FAMILY, living in their own house, would rent to one or two gentlemen a large, handsomely-furnished room; grate fire, gas, and bath; no boarders or lodgers; location 29th st, near 3d av. Address J. G. SMITH, Station F.

A PRIVATE FAMILY, RESIDING IN A CENtral location, will let to a responsible and permanent party a physician's office, with or without an adjoining room; references exchanged. Address R., Box No. 297 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,257 BROADWAY.

A HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED ROOM FOR one or two gentlemen; family private; gas, bath, and use of parlors; terms moderate; reference. No. 52 West 13th st.

NO. 9 EAST 22D ST.—ELEGANTLY-FURNISHED suite of sunny front rooms to let without board; also single rooms for gentlemen only; fine restaurant second door; references exchanged.

ELEGANTLY-FURNISHED ROOMS, EN suite or entire floor, for gentlemen only, in a first-class private family. Call at No. 33 West 26th st., near Broadway.

AN ELEGANTLY-FURNISHED SUITE OF rooms may be had in a private house, with all the comforts of a refined home; near good restaurant. No. 140 West 42d st.

FIFTH AV. AND 14TH ST.—A PRIVATE FAMily will rent a suite of very handsome rooms, furnished, comprising parlor, two bedrooms, and private bath-room; all first-class references. 4 West 14th st.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET TWO A large pleasant rooms, neatly furnished, with all improvements; suitable for two r othree gentlemen; without board.

NO. 27 EAST 24TH ST., NEAR MADISON SQUARE.—Small private family would let second floor, private bath, ample closets, and handsomely furnished, to gentlemen.

APARTMENT HOUSE, NOS. 220 AND 222 45TH AV., OVERLOOKING MADISON PARK.—One beautiful suite, two or four rooms, richly furnished; all conveniences; second floor.

LARGE FRONT PARLOR AND BEDROOM, elegantly furnished, heat and gas, without board, to two gentlemen; $20 per week. Apply at No. 320 West 46th st.

NO. 20 EAST 22D ST.

Furnished rooms, with board,
for families and single gentlemen.

FIRST-CLASS FURNISHED ROOMS TO let to gentlemen only, 22d st., near 6th av.; refer to George D. Hankins, No. 28 West 29th st.

NO. 28 EAST 22D ST.—HANDSOMELY-FURnished rooms on parlor floor; also, two large rooms on second floor; bath, &c.; for gentlemen; reference.

TO LET—AT NO. 239 WEST 16TH ST., BETWEEN 7th and 8th avs., a furnished room for one or two gentlemen; references exchanged.

TO LET—A NICE ROOM, FURNISHED, TO ONE or two gentlemen; terms moderate; at No. 271 Spring st.

FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH OPEN FIRE, for gentlemen, without board. Can be seen after 7 P. M., at No. 64 East 45th st.

FIFTH AV., NO. 86, OPPOSITE DELMONICO'S.—Handsomely-furnished rooms to let, without board; breakfast if desired.

HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED SECOND floor of three rooms and bath-room, without board; private family. Apply at No. 135 West 21st st.

NO. 34 WEST 12TH ST., NEAR 5TH Av.—Furnished rooms to let for gentlemen, without board.

NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS, ALL MODern improvements, at No. 41 West 9th st.

AT NO. 25 5TH AV.—TWO NICE LARGE rooms, well furnished, for gentlemen only.

BOARD WANTED.

A STRICTLY PRIVATE FAMILY OF FOUR, residing on the upper part of Lexington av., near Madison avenue cars, desire to make an arrangement (until next May) with a small family to take charge of the house, and board the occupants in lieu of the rent; an equitable arrangement will be made with the proper parties; references given and required. Address REFINEMENT, Box No. 165 *Times* Office.

A BACHELOR THOROUGHLY TIRED OF a hotel life is desirous of finding a comfortable, quiet home, where there are few or no other boarders, for which he is willing to pay a liberal price. Address, with full particulars, MERCHANT, Box, No. 315 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WANTED—BY A FAMILY OF THREE ADULTS, IN a strictly private family, (French or German preferred,) the second floor of a house, between 4th and 6th avs., with private table; highest references given and required. Address, giving description and terms, J., No. 320 Broadway, Rooms Nos. 25 and 26.

BOARD IN A PRIVATE FAMILY.—WANTED By the week, a sitting-room and four bedrooms, by a party of five, between 2d and 6th avs.; no others need answer; terms from $35 to $43 weekly. Address T. W. FRERE, Box No. 304 *Times* Office. Wanted at once.

WANTED—THREE OR FOUR ROOMS, FURNISHED or unfurnished, with or without board, for three adults, in private house; restaurant or hotel; references given and required. Address, stating terms, A. B., Box No. 267 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,257 BROADWAY.

BOARD WANTED.—A YOUNG MAN WHO UNderstands all kinds of carving and providing would make himself useful in return for part or all board; best City references. Address R. W. D., Box No. 321 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

BOARD WANTED—BY GENTLEMAN AND WIFE in a strictly private family; terms not to exceed $15 per week, including fire and gas; references exchanged. Address, with full particulars, T. VERNER, Box No. 340 New-York Post-office.

A YOUNG ENGLISHMAN DESIRES BOARD up town in a first-class strictly private family; references. Address H. N., Box No. 296 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

A GENTLEMAN WITH BEST REFERENCES wishes full board in a strictly private American family. Address, stating particulars, KENILWORTH, Box No. 159 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A FURNISHED FLAT, OR PARLOR and two bedrooms, with board for three adults. Address, with description of rooms, location, and price, X., No. 115 Broadway, room No. 27.

PART OF A HOUSE, PARTIALLY FURnished, to small American family without children; would take rent in board. No. 218 East 16th st.

SUMMER RESORTS.

SUMMER BOARD.—AT THE SOUTH ORANGE Mountain House, one hour from City, on Morris and Essex Railroad, five minutes from depot; house thoroughly renovated and newly furnished; pure mountain air; picturesque drives; all the luxuries of country life; fine stabling; terms moderate. Apply to or address PROPRIETOR, South Orange, N. J.

BOARD AT GLEN RIDGE, CORNWALL, N. Y.—House open until Nov. 1. JAMES G. ROE.

STEAMBOATS.

PROVIDENCE & STONINGTON
STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.
Consolidation of STONINGTON Line and PROVIDENCE Line between NEW-YORK and BOSTON.

STONINGTON LINE

For Providence, Newport, and Boston.
The elegant Steamers RHODE ISLAND, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays; and NARRAGANSETT, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, leave Pier No. 33 North River, foot of Jay st., at 5 P. M.

Through tickets to all principal points in New-England and the Provinces may be obtained at Railroad Depots and at the Ticket Offices. State-rooms may be secured in advance at the Offices of Westcott Express Company and No. 319 Broadway.

PROVIDENCE LINE,

Via Providence Direct.
The staunch and powerful Steam-ships ELECTRA, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays; and GALATEA, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, leave Pier No. 27 North River, foot of Robinson st., at 5 P. M. Direct route for Worcester and all Northern points via Worcester.

Freight via either line taken at lowest rates.
D. S. BABCOCK, President.
L. W. FILKINS, General Passenger Agent.

SEA BIRD,
Capt. H. B. PARKER, for Red Bank and intermediate stations, Pier No. 35 North River, foot of Franklin st.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Friday, 24th...11:30 A. M.	Friday, 24th....4:00 P. M.
Saturday, 25th. 3:00 P. M.	Monday, 27th...6:45 A. M.
Monday, 27th.. 2:30 P. M.	Tuesday, 28th...7:00 A. M.
Tuesday, 28th.. 2:30 P. M.	Wed'day, 29th...7:00 A. M.
Wed'day, 29th.. 3:00 P. M.	Thursday, 30th..7:00 A. M.
Thursday, 30th. 3:30 P. M.	Friday, Oct. 1st..8:00 A M.
Saturday, Oct. 2d. 9:30 A. M.	

CITIZENS' LINE STEAM-BOATS FOR Troy and all points North and West—low fare.
First-class passage with coin berth.....$1 00
First-class passage with stateroom berth.....2 00
Deck passage.....25
The elegant steam-boats SUNNYSIDE and POWELL, leave DAILY (Saturdays excepted) at 6 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 49, North River, (foot Leroy st.) Fare Sunday evenings, first-class, $1 50.
JOSEPH CORNELL, Superintendent.

ALBANY AND TROY BY DAYLIGHT.—DAY BOATS C. VIBBARD AND DANIEL DREW leave Vestry st., Pier No. 20 North River, daily (Sundays excepted) at 8:35, and 24th st. at 9 A. M., landing at West Point, Cornwall, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill, and Hudson. TICKETS ON SALE FOR POINTS NORTH AND WEST. Trip tickets to West Point, Cornwall, and Newburg, returning same day, $1. Special trains to and from Saratoga: To Saratoga, $3 20; Round Trip, $5 40.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD, WHITE MOUNTAINS, MONTREAL, AND INTERMEDIATE POINTS.—Steamer leaves Peck Slip daily (Sundays excepted) at 3 P. M., 23d st., East River, 3:15 P. M., connecting with special train at New-Haven. Night boat leaves Peck Slip at 11 o'clock. Tickets sold and baggage checked at No. 944 Broadway, New-York, and No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn.

OPPOSITION CATSKILL LINE.
STEAMERS
ANDREW HARDER, Capt. I. H. Pentz,
J. B. SCHUYLER, Capt. C. D. Hancox,
Leave Franklin st., Pier No. 35 North River, every day, (Sundays excepted,) at 6 P. M.

FOR MONDOUT AND KINGSTON, LANDING at Highland Falls, (near West Point,) Cornwall, Newburg, Marlborough, Milton, Highland, (New-Paltz,) and Esopus, the steam-boat THOMAS CORNELL, every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, leaving Harrison st., Pier No. 34 North River, at 4 P. M.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 11:30 A. M.

AMUSEMENTS.

ARE YOU PROBABLY LONG-LIVED?

We propose to give such persons

THREE GRAND ADVANTAGES

which they have never had by the old plan, and never can have under that plan.

FIRST GRAND ADVANTAGE.

Does the reader believe that all those usually insured by the old plan at the same age at the same premium are equal risks?

Of course he knows that they are not.

Those who work the "old plan" pretend that *they* cannot tell the difference, but must average them.

Any one, however, who is not interested in the old plan, *can tell*, at least, to a degree.

We can, to a *great* degree, if not perfectly,

DISTINGUISH INTO MANY GRADES

those thus averaged by the "old plan."

We do this by a consideration severally of THE NATURE OF LIFE, THE ANCESTRY OF THE PERSON, (their length of life, their diseases during life, and at death, &c.,) HIS CONSTITUTION, HABITS, VOCATION, RESIDENCE, INTELLIGENCE, INSTINCTS, HEALTH, AGE, HISTORY, RICHES, MORALS, and whatever else (if else there be) affects his possibility and probability of living.

BY THIS THOROUGH PROCEEDING

we are able to GRADE A 1 RISKS ten years down, or even better.

For example, if such a person is forty years of age, we grade him as it thirty, and give him the advantage of taking any kind of policy, any form or method of insurance, as if he was an average person at that age; his premiums to follow, year by year thereafter, upon the table, as if he were ten years younger than his actual age. So that in any other company he would pay, first and last, at least fifty per cent. more for any kind of life insurance than he will here, as the facts will show.

"THIS SCIENTIFIC GRADING,"

equitable and economical, resulting in perfect security, we call

THE "BED ROCK" PRINCIPLE,

or the biometrical, scientific, and only correct basis of life insurance; the same mode of appraisement, according to the *individual* risk, as is adopted in fire, marine, and *every other* form of *correct* insurance.

SECOND GRAND ADVANTAGE.

We give, as we have said, to such "Best-grade Risks" of 40 years of age any form of policy, as if at 30, or less, years of age, any method that any company gives, and also a *still better method* than any other company gives. The true "Pay as you go,"

GENUINE "HARD PAN" METHOD.

The words "Pay as you go" are used by others, but the ideas pure and true are applied by this company only.

This method is not a part of the "Grading." It can be used under any mode of appraisement of risks, and for those "Graded" high as well as for those "Graded" down. This method means that a person should pay year by year, only the estimated cost of that year during whatever period, even if whole life, for which he is insured; nothing in advance under any pretext whatever, either gambling, speculative, or what not; with the distinct understanding that life insurance is worth something, and only to be taken by those who, feeling that they need it to allay their anxieties, are willing, being also able to pay, for it at a reasonable cost.

THIRD GRAND ADVANTAGE.

But even to this low premium, thus assigned by No. 1 and No. 2 ideas, we propose a further

REBATE FOR EXAMINATION.

This is thualy—for and because:

The law or legal status of various States ignoring the different grades or risks, and the great differences in death losses in different companies, adheres to the old plan of averaging, and assuming risks to be in accordance with a given rule, whether such be in *accordance with fact or not*, and therefore indirectly compels us to place upon the policies of our "Best Grade Risks" higher premiums than we esteem abundant. If these A 1 Risks are not good enough to pass an examination each year, perhaps the low "Hard-Pan" method premiums of the "graded" ages are low enough for them.

But suppose that a person maintains such good conditions in all respects affecting his risk, that he is willing to pass and does pass, a yearly examination as still an A 1 Risk. Is he not

ENTITLED TO SOME REBATE?

We say that *we* can see so clearly for *twelve months* the probabilities of a person dying during that time, that we are not willing to accept the premium assigned in the policy to an A 1 Risk *just examined;* and on account of such *first* examination we propose to

REBATE "BEST GRADE RISK."

To $60 Premium for $10,000 Assurance, or $5 per $1,000 and $10 for policy. Again as we do not believe that an A 1 Risk, *just examined*, has any more probabilities of dying at 55 than at 20 years of age, we shall rebate from the higher premium as well as from the lower and to the same figures,

$60 PREMIUM FOR $10,000 ASSURANCE,

and continue the same as long as the assured at his option desires and passes an A 1 examination, yearly, in default of which he is merely remanded to the Premium of his Policy contract. This even then would cost him 50 per cent. more in any other company, since he has here been originally "Graded" down, the advantages of which follow him even though ever so much impaired after being once insured and his premiums paid.

Is not this clear?

Do we not thus give the "Best Grade Risks" their several advantages?

Is not this right?

Can anything less be right?

But it is said "How can that be afforded?"

WE ANSWER.

Look at our small losses for nine years!

Not four to a thousand per year, among all grades together!

Not one death per thousand per year among the "Best Grades"!!

It does not therefore cost $1 per $1,000 per year to insure them, not $10 per $10,000!!!

But suppose we double this, even treble it to make assurance trebly sure; also add $2 per $1,000 for doing the business and $10 for policy; can not that be afforded?

Oh! now you say "It is too much!" Well, you are right, and we propose that it shall be

STILL LESS IN THE RESULT.

By the policy the assured will be entitled to a part of any excess or profit at the end of the "term" for which the party entered.

If there seems to be any doubt about the

EQUITY, ECONOMY, OR SECURITY

of this mode of doing business, please do not be guided *altogether* by the opinion, real or *false*, of interested parties ("they are as thick as the leaves in Vallambrosa"), but look into the matter for yourself, if probably long lived, since by the above plan insurance can be had that is perfectly secure, from its very nature, and at much less cost than in any other can be afforded to the

BEST GRADE RISKS.

This Company offers to grade and rate all cases without charge. It can be done through the mail. Insurance can also be effected through the mail.

Call or send (if by mail, send stamp), for explanatory documents to

American Popular Life Insurance Company,
Nos. 419 & 421 Broadway,
Corner Canal street, NEW-YORK.

EXECUTIVE BOARD.

T. S. LAMBERT, M. D., LL. D., PRESIDENT.
(Lecturer; Author "Physiology Hygiene," "Biometry," "Longevity," "Brain Food," etc., etc.)
MOREAU MORRIS, M. D., SURGEON-IN-CHIEF AND VICE-PRES.
(Member Acad. Med.; Co. Med. Soc.; Med. Lib. and Jour. Assn.; Surgeon 7th Regiment N. G. S. N. Y.; formerly Health Com'r, N. Y. City; late Sanitary Sup't, N. Y. City; N. Y. State [Cattle] Commissioner, etc., etc.)
HON. E. W. KEYES, ACTING AGENT-IN-CHIEF.
(Author "History of Savings Banks;" Late Dep. Sup. N. Y. State Banking Department; Savings Bank Examiner, etc., etc.)
B. F. BANCROFT, ESQ., TREASURER.
(Pres't Whiting M'f'g Co.; Vice Pres't National Trust Co..; Cash. National Bank, Salem.)
JAMES CRUIKSHANK, LL. D., SECRETARY.
(Late Ass't Sup't Schools, Brooklyn.)

FIRE and MARINE AGENTS will serve their interests in many cases by communicating with the above, since as the business of this Company is done in the same general manner as their own, they can work it more readily than the "old plan" life agents, accustomed to a straight, simple business.

Fire and Marine Agents allowed a commission on all business done through their *suggestion*, although it is transacted direct

LOCAL POLITICS.

THE COUNTY NOMINATIONS.

OFFICES TO BE FILLED—CANDIDATES FOR THE DISTRICT ATTORNEYSHIP—CHARACTER OF THE TAMMANY NOMINEES—GENERAL PROSPECTS OF THE CAMPAIGN.

From the commencement of the present political campaign the County offices to be filled have attracted the attention of the leaders of all parties. No less than nine officials are to be chosen on the general ticket at the approaching election, eight of whom are among the most important in the entire Municipal Government. A District Attorney is to elected in the place of Benjamin K. Phelps, a Surrogate in the place of Robert C. Hutchings, a Recorder in the place of John K. Hackett, a Judge of the Court of Common Pleas in the place of Frederick W. Loew, a Judge of the Superior Court in the place of John J. Freedman, an additional City Judge under the act of last Winter, and two Marine Court Judges in the place of P. J. Joachimsen and Michael A. Gross. All of these positions are valuable ones, not only politically but in a pecuniary sense as well. The salaries of the Common Pleas and Superior Court Justices are $15,000 per year, those of the District Attorney, Surrogate, Recorder, and City Judges, $12,000 each, and those of the Marine Court Judges $10,000. To the District Attorney belongs the patronage of his office, including the appointment of four assistants, and to each of the different Judges a similar power in the selection of his clerks, court officers, &c. By the Tammany leaders the District Attorneyship is regarded as the key of the position, the officer named being clothed with despotic, and, in some cases, unlimited power. What the District Attorney's office has been capable of doing for the Ring in times past is a matter of record, and there are few honest citizens who would desire to see the tactics of that day revived. The Judgeships to be filled require men of culture, ability, and judicial training of no ordinary character, and as Tammany, under the one-man rule of Kelly, has not shown itself prolific in this sort of material, it remains for the Opposition to furnish candidates who will prove themselves alike worthy of the place and of the confidence reposed in them by their fellow-citizens.

For District Attorney, the Tammany leaders have "slated" Frederick Smythe, a new man in local politics, and one whose name is hardly known outside the immediate circle of his acquaintances. Mr. Smythe is a law partner of John McKeon, and, unless report is altogether wrong, a prominent member of the Grand Orange Lodge of this State. It is claimed that his legal abilities are respectable, but his acquaintance with criminal law and the requirements of the office are hardly up to the standard. In case the Republicans and anti-Tammany Democrats unite upon District Attorney Phelps, as is now thought probable, the defeat of Mr. Smythe is a foregone conclusion. William A. Beach and Peter B. Olney have also been mentioned for the office, without the probability of either contesting it, Mr. Beach preferring his large and lucrative private practice, and Mr. Olney having other designs. The name of Henry L. Clinton has been brought forward, but it is thought that his friends are holding him back for Surrogate. For the latter position there are half a dozen candidates, among them Gen. M. T. MacMahon, George W. Wingate, of the Amateur Rifle Club; Amasa A. Redfield, and Judge Alfred T. Ackert, of the Seventh District Civil Court. Ackert is generally considered too light a weight for the Surrogateship, and it is thought that Kelly will shelve him with some other office—possibly one of the Marine Court Judgeships. Gideon J. Tucker and John Hardy are the anti-Tammany aspirants for the place. Surrogate Hutchings was offered a renomination by the same party, but has declined. The struggle for the Recordership was, until within a few days, a hotly-contested one, and as late as last Wednesday it was difficult to say who was ahead. The announcement of Algernon S. Sullivan's name, however, and the assurance that Kelly favors his nomination, is generally regarded as settling the question, and there is now little doubt that Mr. Sullivan will receive the honors of a Tammany candidature. The general feeling among Republicans is in favor of indorsing the nomination of Recorder Hackett in case the Anti-Tammany Democrats put him forward—otherwise of nominating a straight-out Republican. Mr. Hackett's course in office has recommended him to the confidence of honest men of all parties, and it is believed that it would be difficult to find another criminal Judge of equal courage, coolness, and discretion. The exemplary sentences by which he has vindicated the majesty of the law and protected the community have entailed on him the undisguised enmity of the criminal classes, and of their coadjutors and patrons in all grades of society. His independence of Tammany dictation, and his refusal to give up the patronage of his office to John Kelly, at the latter's dictation, have drawn down upon him the wrath of that statesman, otherwise he would have received the regular Democratic nomination, without a doubt. All these facts are urged in the present Recorder's favor, and in case he is pitted against Mr. Sullivan, the contest will be both close and exciting.

For Justice of the Court of Common Pleas, several of the Tammany leaders favor the renomination of Frederick W. Loew, the present incumbent. Delano C. Calvin, a former resident of Oneida County, is pressed by Senator Kernan, and as the policy of the Kelly-Wickham management has invariably been to prefer "carpet-baggers" to natives, the prospects of Mr. Calvin are considered excellent. James C. Spencer is another candidate for the Tammany nomination, either for Common Pleas or the Superior Court bench. For the vacant places on the latter, John W. Freedman, the sitting Judge, is "slated" for a renomination. The Republicans have, as yet, named no one for the position. Toward the Marine Court Justiceships at least a dozen available candidates are looking with longing eyes, together with several who, from their past records, are the reverse of available. Among the latter are the two retiring Justices, Joachimsen and Gross, each of whom is earnestly seeking a renomination, and each of whom, for reasons perfectly well known to every member of the Bar, is debarred from all rightful claims upon the office. Judge Gross is already on record as having confessed (*vide* reports of the trial of Judge Curtis, 1872) to appropriating, while on the Bench, several thousands of dollars of fees which did not belong to him. His colleague, Joachimsen, is the Judge who received through his son-in-law, Goodheardt, $300 to influence his decision in a cause then pending, and in which Goodheardt had been retained as counsel. The facts in this case (Cory against Langley) are well known to the members of the profession generally, and admit of no dispute. In plain English, Judges Joachimsen and Gross were parties to the ill-famed Judicial Ring which existed in the Marine Court in 1871, and which embraced a third Judge whose term expires in 1876. Each of these Judges had his relatives and secret partners practicing before him, all bound together by ties of pecuniary interest, and the whole forming a confederacy into which the unhappy litigant who chanced to fall had good cause to envy his prototype who was rescued by the Good Samaritan. The amount of fees which Gross alone was in the habit of annually pocketing without the slightest color of law amounted to fully $20,000, and although he testified before the Court of Impeachment that he did not "think" they equaled that sum, it is believed that the amount was in excess of the sum named. These being the facts, it is not strange that Kelly has hesitated about renominating these two men, and is casting about for some less objectionable candidates to fill their places.

The contest for Coroner has so far been tame compared to some of the struggles which in previous years have taken place over the office. The Coronership is usually looked upon by Tammany as a safe place for shelving importunate local aspirants who would be likely to make trouble unless duly provided for. As a consequence there is always a crowd of applicants for the place, although this year the number has fallen below the average. On the Tammany side, Alderman Edward Gilon has been prominently mentioned, the leading Republicans favoring Commissioner Stiner, of the Excise Board, and the anti-Tammany people Dr. Thomas C. Knox. Cornelius Flynn is also working for the Democratic nomination.

Almost every one of the present Aldermen is a candidate for renomination. President Lewis will probably receive the indorsement of Tammany, and his colleagues, Cole, Guntzer, and Jacob A. Gross, are favorably spoken of for renomination. Alderman Billings and Assemblyman Jacob Hess are the Republican favorites for the Aldermanic positions on the general ticket. All the other members of the present board, with one or two exceptions, are candidates in their respective districts.

IMPORTANT TO VOTERS.

A CHANGE IN THE LAW REGARDING LENGTH OF RESIDENCE IN AN ELECTION DISTRICT—THE "IRON-CLAD OATH."

The letter which we publish below deals with a subject of much interest to all qualified voters in this City. It contains important information, and will be found worthy of careful attention. Until THE TIMES announced the fact yesterday few were aware that the constitutional amendments adopted at the last general election, contain an important clause absolutely disfranchising citizens who shall have changed their residence within thirty days before the election, from one election district to another. Heretofore as long as a voter resided in the Assembly or Senatorial district, as the case may be, a change of residence within the district would not necessarily disqualify him from voting, but as the law now stands a voter will be disqualified if he leaves one election district and goes into another thirty days before the election. The writer of the letter also draws attention to what is known as "the iron-clad oath," which now comes into operation at elections for the first time. The letter is as follows:

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The Bureau of Elections, usually so careful, has been somewhat remiss this year in instructing the Inspectors. Many of them have served before, are familiar with the routine, possess the manual furnished them for their guidance by the bureau in 1872, and will commence the performance of their duties on Tuesday next confident in their own ability, and entirely ignorant of the recent changes in the laws of this State—for your average Inspector is not familiar with constitutional amendments and recent session laws and I regret to see that the bureau does not call his attention to them; it simply furnishes him with a copy of the Act of 1872 as amended to date, leaving him as to all matters not therein provided for to shift for himself. Permit me, through your paper, to call the attention of the public to these changes.

It was heretofore the law here that when an elector changed his residence from one Assembly or Congressional or Senatorial District to another in the same county, within thirty days previous to an election, he thereby lost the right to vote for Assemblyman, Senator, or Congressman, but was *still entitled to vote for county and State Officers.* This was by virtue of article 2 section 1 of the Constitution, which read as follows:

"Every male citizen of the age of twenty-one years who shall have been a citizen for ten days, and an inhabitant of this State one year next preceding an election, and for the last *four months a resident of the county* where he may offer to vote, *shall be entitled to vote at such election* in the election district of which he shall at the time be a resident, and not elsewhere, for all officers that now are or hereafter may be elective by the people; but such citizen shall have been for thirty days next preceding the election a resident of the district from which the officer is to be chosen for whom he offers his vote," &c., &c.

At the election held last November, article 2 of the Constitution was amended so as to *absolutely disfranchise every voter who may change his residence from one election district to another within thirty days of an election.* To show that this is so I quote the amended section of the Constitution:

ARTICLE II., Section 1. Every male citizen of the age of twenty-one years, who shall have been a citizen for ten days and an inhabitant of this State one year next preceding an election, *and for the last four months a resident of the county, and for the last thirty days a resident of the election district in which he may offer his vote*, shall be entitled to vote at such election in the election district of which he shall at the time be a resident, and not elsewhere, for all officers that now are or hereafter may be elective, &c., &c.

A change of residence from one side of the street to the other in the course of the coming month may cost a man his right to vote for State or County officers as well as Assemblymen.

The bureau does not furnish the Inspectors with the new oaths to be administered in case of challenges. The old oath, which is recited in the Manual of 1872, and which Inspectors who have served before will, no doubt, undertake to administer, is as follows:

"You do swear [or affirm] that you have been a citizen of the United States for ten days, and are now of the age of twenty-one years; that you have been an inhabitant of this State for one year next preceding this election, and for the last four months a resident of this county; that you have been for thirty days preceding this election a resident of this Assembly district, [or Senate or Congressional district, or districts, ward, town, village, or city, as the case may be, naming any or all of the foregoing districts, ward, town, village, or city from which the officer is to be chosen for whom said person offers to vote;] that you are now a resident of this town, [or ward, as the case may be,] and of the election district in which you now offer to vote, and that you have not made any bet or wager, and are not directly or indirectly interested in any bet or wager depending upon the result of this election, and that you have not voted at this election."—*Laws of 1842, chapter 130, title 4, section 17, as amended; laws of 1840, chapter 240.*

In order to conform to the constitutional amendments, this oath has been altered and split into three. (Laws of 1875, chapter 138.)

In case of a simple challenge the oath now is:

"You do swear [or affirm] that you have been a citizen of the United States for ten days; and are now of the age of twenty-one years; that you have been an inhabitant of this State for one year next preceding this election, and for the last four months a resident of this county, *and for the last thirty days a resident of this election district*; and that you have not voted at this election."

In case the challenge is for bribery or betting, the following additional iron-clad oath must be administered:

"You do swear [or affirm] that you have not received or offered, do not expect to receive, have not paid, offered, or promised to pay, contributed, offered, or promised to contribute to another to be paid or used any money or other valuable thing as a compensation or reward for the giving or withholding a vote at this election, and have not made any promise to influence the giving or withholding of any such vote; and that you have not made any bet or wager depending upon the result of this election."

If the challenge is on the ground of prior conviction for bribery or other crime, the following additional oath shall be administered:

"You do swear [or affirm] that you have not been convicted of bribery or any infamous crime, or if so convicted, that you have been pardoned and restored to all the rights of a citizen."

Hoping that the early publication of these changes may prevent any misapprehension among the Inspectors as to their duties, I am yours, &c.

E. H. L.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Sept. 30, 1875.

As this letter reflected to some extent on the management of the Bureau of Elections, a TIMES reporter called upon Mr. Hasbrouck, chief of the bureau, yesterday, and he said that new manuals are issued to the Inspectors of Election every year, containing all amendments to the law up to the latest period. He admitted that the manual for 1875 just issued, did not contain section 1 of article 2 of the amended Constitution, which requires a residence of thirty days before the election in the election district in which he desires to vote. Through inadvertence the old requirement was allowed to remain in the manual, but the mistake is to be corrected by a special circular which he will send to each Inspector of Election before Tuesday next. The writer of the letter is, however, wrong, he states, in asserting that the Inspectors would not be furnished with the new oaths. They are included in the manual, and will be found in pages 27 and 28 of that publication.

ANOTHER APPOINTMENT.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Do you not think that we have loyal men enough in this village to put in office? Another ex-rebel has been appointed in the Corporation Counsel's office—ex-Judge Requoir, ex-rebel, of Alabama.

UNION SOLDIER.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Oct. 2, 1875.

A YOUNG THIEF RECAPTURED.

Early in the Summer of 1874 a young lad named Nelson Brown made his escape from a reformatory institution in Connecticut, and, making his way in a small boat across the Sound, landed near Greenport. He was employed in one of the hotels of that place during the Summer, and in the Fall, when the boarding season was about over, he was sent to a place called Sunk Meadow, highly recommended. There he was employed by Mr. W. T. Buffett, and stayed with him during the Winter and Spring. Mr. Buffett found him smart, and had no reason to suspect him of dishonesty. One morning in early Summer young Brown was found to be missing, having taken with him $500, the property of his employer. He made his way to New-York by the first train that morning, where he stayed a short time and then went to Michigan, whence he wrote a letter to one of his former companions at Sunk Meadow. Nothing further was heard of him until a day or two ago when Mr. Buffett received a telegram from West Haven, Conn., announcing that the thief had been secured, he having ventured back to a neighborhood where he was well known. Mr. Buffett has been over to identify him, and he will probably be brought on requisition to Suffolk County for trial.

MINIATURE YACHTING.

A FINE DAY'S SPORT AT PROSPECT AND CENTRAL PARKS—PARTICULARS OF THE CONTESTS.

Yesterday being what is termed the off-day in miniature yachting at Prospect Park the attendance was not nearly so numerous as is generally the case, nor were there so many yachts on the lake or so much interest generally, although there were several very fine contests during the afternoon. The wind was blowing a good racing breeze from the south-west, and baffling somewhat to south-east, which made it necessary for all of the yachts to economize as much as possible in the matter of canvas, none of them being able to carry topsails, and some of them finding it to their advantage to dispense with their foresails. Of the latter was the John Cole, Mr. Pease's new boat, which appeared in a match contest with Mr. Frederick Dayton's trim little favorite, the John Y. Culyer. This was one of the finest matches which has been witnessed at Prospect Park this season, and called forth much admiration from those who witnessed it. The course was from the Summer-house, just across the dam, to the path on the west shore, which gives the longest and most interesting race that it is possible to get on the lake. In the toss for position the Cole won the start, and was sent away on the port tack at 3:11, the Culyer following twenty seconds after. Both yachts stood as far down as possible before tacking, the Culyer, however, going about first, and the Cole falling to leeward, so that on the first starboard tack the Culyer weathered her by at least ten yards, and again on the port tack by treble the distance. The immense mainsail of the Cole was too much for her in the stiff breeze blowing, and she was constantly showing her keel to the wind, while the Culyer, with a rig intended mostly for heavy weather, was standing up like a church and going ahead at a rapid rate. On the last half of the race the Cole, by hugging well the windward shore, caught a less strong and more favorable breeze, and gained somewhat on the Culyer, but not enough to do her much good, the Culyer coming in one minute and fifteen seconds the winner.

No time was lost in bringing the boats back to the starting point, and they were sent off again on the same tack, but the wind continued to die away, so that by the time the race was half over it became apparent that the Cole was doing much better than before, and that she was destined to give her opponent a lively contest. Although the Culyer went to windward of her handsomely on the first tack, that was the last time she did so in that race. When about half way down the course the Cole, being in the middle of the lake, struck a favorable flaw from the south-west, which put her in a windward position, and as she held a good wind all the way until the finish, she made the rest of the course without tacking, and came in the winner by one minute and twenty-five seconds.

This result was somewhat encouraging to Mr. Pease, and as the wind seemed to have become so much more favorable for the Cole, she appeared at the judges' boat for the start in the final contest with her foresail set. This proved her ruin. By the time the starting point was reached the wind was again blowing almost a gale from the north-west, and the Culyer had everything her own way. She weathered her competitor by ten yards on every tack, and although she met with a provoking accident when off Club Island by becoming entangled in the toils of a cord hitched to a little yacht floating a short distance from the shore, by which she lost just one minute's time, she made the race in 20m. 35s., and actually beat the Cole two minutes. The following is the corrected time in each race:

	Culyer. M.	Culyer. S.	Cole. M.	Cole. S.
First race	13	55	15	10
Second race	14	55	13	30
Third race	13	55	15	35

The race of the Prospect Park Club commenced a week ago was to have been completed yesterday, but Mr. Kershaw, the owner of the Henrietta, which won one of the races in the first contest, was not present, and it was further postponed until next Saturday, at which time also the Union regatta for the champion pennant is to take place.

AT CENTRAL PARK.

There was a large and enthusiastic crowd at the little lake near Seventy-second street and Fifth avenue, Central Park, yesterday afternoon, to witness the sailing of the miniature yachts, it being the day for the regular regatta. The wind was blowing from the north, light and baffling, and the course was from the east to the west end of the lake. There were forty-one entries as follows:

Name.	Length, Inches.	Owner.
Antelope	44	William Winters
Francis	33	S. Strobrins
Lulu	35	T. D. Bunce
Corsair	35	G. Phillips
Sea King	23	H. P. Devournay
Kitty S.	20	J. D. Davison
Emily	30	H. Stow
Amsterdam	20	H. Wolf
Phantom	46	D. Curmach
Bessie	25	C. Strowbridge
Yosemite	36	G. H. King
Irene	45	W. Wilson
Fire Fly	21	H. Davidson
Waverley	22	W. Flemming
Falcon	40	C. A. Smith
Mattie	30	J. F. Martin
Flint	36	H. Wilson
Terror	24	J. Dodge
Edward	20	W. Davidson
Clipper	22	G. Hart
Union	22	J. Hull
Fugitive	20	J. Monahan
Helen	40	D. B. R. Chapman
Frolic	24	G. E. Wood
Columbia	24	R. Sewell
Mohawk	32	George Senter
No Name	32	W. Flavend
Lady Louise	30	E. Gregory
Unknown	18	A. Lauderbach
Norine	24	E. M. Barry
Mary	36	James Salmon
Water Lily	30	Thomas Breslin
Terror	20	D. Wilson
Una	24	R. F. Fredericks
Osceola	24	M. M. Glies
Nellie	30	James Gulick
Sea Foam	24	M. B. Smith
Pollywog	20	John Mundy
Lillie	24	W. Clarke
Addie	30	Thomas Jones
Nyack	20	P. Jarvis

These were divided into three classes, the first class comprising all of those measuring over thirty inches, the second all of those between twenty-five and thirty inches, and the third all those under twenty-five inches. There were the usual number of casualties in the way of collisions, notably between the racing boats and outsiders. Of the first class, the Phantom won the first prize, a thirty-inch steamboat, and the Helen the second prize, consisting of a set of fittings. Of the second class, the Addie won the first prize, a twenty-four-inch steamboat, and the Antelope the second prize, a steam-engine. The first prize in the third class was a steam-engine, which was won by the Bessie, and the second prize, a set of fittings, was won by the Amsterdam. Messrs. William F. Ferguson and Joseph Kipp acted as judges.

A new boat called the Mary was launched yesterday at Central Park, and attracted much admiration. She is by far the finest boat ever seen on that lake. Her dimensions are 60 inches in length, 15½ inches beam, and 8 inches hold. She is ornamented with German silver fittings and her spars and decks are inlaid with Spanish cedar and white holly. She is regularly built on a frame of hackmatack, and planked with bird's-eye maple, highly polished. She was built by Mr. Fitch, and is owned by Mr. Salmon.

The next regatta will take place three weeks from yesterday, and will be the closing regatta of the present season. The prizes will consist of three thirty-inch steam-boats—one for each class—and a champion flag, besides several other prizes, including three copies of a new book on miniature yachting, giving full instructions in the matter of sailing miniature yachts. The champion flag is to be held by the winner, subject to competition by all boats desiring to contest for it every Saturday during the coming season.

PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO CHILDREN.

The Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children is doing, and has already done, much good. It is well worthy of the support of our benevolent citizens, and all who are desirous of inspecting the records and becoming acquainted with the work which has been performed by the society would do well to call between the hours of 10 A. M. and 12 M. upon Mr. John D. Wright, the President, at their office, No. 860 Broadway, who will cheerfully afford all the information in his power relative to the society.

REPUBLICAN PRIMARIES.

The Republicans of West Farms and Kingsbridge, constituting the Twenty-fourth Ward of this City, on Friday evening elected William R. Davidson and Enoch Vreeland, Jr., delegates to the County Convention, and William Herring and James L. Wells delegates to the Aldermanic Convention. For the election of delegates to the Assembly District Convention another meeting will be held.

CALIFORNIA MINING STOCKS.

The following quotations of California mining stocks were received at Keernan's Wall Street News Agency yesterday: Gould & Curry, 18; Savage, 82; Ophir, 56; Hale & Norcross, 41; Yellow Jacket, 60; Belcher, 19; Imperial, 10; California, 59; Best & Belcher, 42; Kentuck, 13; Union Consolidated, 9; Alpha, 17; Sierra Nevada, 14; Mexican, 20; Caledonia, 14. These quotations are from the "Little Board." The Regular Board will open on Tuesday next.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

The arrests by the Police in this City during the past week, numbered 2,108.

Marshal John Tyler Kelly issued 788 licenses last week. Amount received for fees and fines, $1,622.

Chamberlain Tappan has collected $7,009 62 from the various banks, being interest on City deposits for September.

An anti-Tammany organization has been formed in the Tenth Assembly District, and steps have been taken to organize each election district.

William Ennis, aged twelve years, of No. 526 Hudson street, fell from a tree in front of No. 44 Charles street, yesterday, and sustained concussion of the brain.

The Post Office deposits for the past week were as follows: Sept. 27, $8,900; 28th, $9,300; 29th, $9,900; 30th, $10,300; Oct. 1, $13,500; 2d, $27,100; total, $79,000.

It is said that some of the stenographers in the civil courts have been assessed $50 each by order of the Tammany leaders to defray the expenses of the coming election.

Julia Maloney, aged six years, of No. 417 East One Hundred and Seventeenth street, was run over and seriously injured about the head by a butcher's cart driven by Frederick Hanna who was arrested.

Charles Dale, aged eleven years, of No. 643 Washington street, stabbed James Whalen, aged thirteen, of No. 659 Washington street, in the thigh, with a penknife, inflicting a severe wound. Dale was arrested.

While Whitmore Terwilliger, of No. 308 West Twenty-first street, was engaged yesterday hoisting a safe at No. 2 Cedar street, a rope and block fell on his head, fracturing his skull. He was cared for at Park Hospital.

Assistant District Attorney Horace Russell, who was laid up with typhoid fever for several weeks in the White Mountains, has returned to the City. He is very much improved in health, but not sufficiently strong to resume his official duties.

The Eighteenth Ward Council of Political Reform met last evening at No. 200 East Eighteenth street, and appointed a "Committee of Observation" to watch the "doings" of the Republican and Democratic Parties in the nomination of County officers, and report to the council the result of their labors.

There were reported at the Bureau of Vital Statistics during the past week 586 deaths, 464 births, and 142 marriages, showing an increase of 18 deaths and 12 births, and a decrease of 21 marriages, as compared with the figures of the preceding week.

In the last party of boys and girls which left the office of the Children's Aid Society for homes in the West here was a company of fifteen homeless lads who were sent through the kindness of Mrs. Greene, at an expense of $225, "in commemoration" of the birthday of her son.

Capt. J. C. Meyer, of the North German Lloyd's steamer Neckar, which sailed for Bremen from this port yesterday, makes his last ocean trip. He will retire from the service of the company on his arrival in Bremen. Capt. Meyer has been sailing to this port since 1862. For the past six years he was the Commodore of the Lloyd fleet.

Mr. William Irwin, Secretary to the Department of Parks, in reply to the petition of John Swinton and others for permission to hold a mass-meeting to-day in Tompkins square, to sympathize with the Fall River strikers, yesterday notified the committee that the use of the square for that purpose on the Sabbath could not be granted.

The agents of the four great trunk lines from this City to the West have received instructions to stop cutting under the recently increased freight tariff. This is the result of a conference between Presidents Vanderbilt, Jewett, and Scott, at the St. Nicholas Hotel, on the 30th ult., and is in consequence of a largely increased freight business to the West.

BROOKLYN.

According to the report of Controller Powell yesterday there is $463,931 58 to the credit of the city deposited in the several banks.

Four bids were yesterday received by the Board of City Works for the dredging of Gowanus Canal. The lowest, $2,500, was made by P. W. Meyers & Co.

Mrs. Eliza Brealing, an old lady who was accused of arson, was arraigned before Judge Moore yesterday. She pleaded not guilty, and her trial was set down for next Wednesday.

Mr. John R. Glover, who was arrested and taken to Albany on Wednesday, charged with grand larceny by the firm of Ross & Karslake, lumber dealers, has returned to this city. The charge was dismissed by Justice Clute, of Albany.

Richard Ralph, formerly attached to Hooley's minstrel troupe, attempted to commit suicide yesterday by hanging himself with a clothes-line in the cellar of his residence in East New-York. He was discovered by his mother who cut him down. He has made similar attempts before, on account of long-continued suffering from inflammatory rheumatism.

The Grand Jury for the September Term of the Court of Sessions yesterday presented indictments against a number of persons, and were discharged. The parties indicted were then arraigned before Judge Moore to plead to the charges. The October Term of the court will begin on Monday next, and the first week will be occupied with the trial of criminal cases.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Rev. J. V. Ousterhout, of New-York, has been invited to become the Pastor of the Baptist Church of Peekskill.

The annual election for school officers of Mount Vernon will be held on Monday afternoon and evening next.

Clark Reynold has been arrested on a charge of being concerned with John Totten in breaking into the store of Charles Marshall, at West Somers, and stealing a quantity of dry goods and other property.

The Democrats of Westchester County will hold a convention at Moran's Hall, White Plains, on Friday next, for the purpose of nominating candidates for a County Treasurer, Superintendent of the Poor, Justice of the Sessions, and three Coroners.

A section of the New-York, Boston, and Montreal Railroad, from North Yonkers to High Bridge, will be opened to public travel on Monday, 4th inst. Six trains a day, connecting with the Port Morris and Spuyten Duyvil branch of the Hudson River Railroad at King's Bridge for the Thirteth Street Station, and at High Bridge for the Grand Central Depot.

LONG ISLAND.

Bishop Littlejohn will administer the rite of confirmation at St. John's Episcopal Church in Huntington to-day.

The first fair of the Hampton Agricultural Society is announced to take place on the 12th, 13th, and 14th inst., and premium lists will be ready to-morrow. This society is one of recent origin, established in opposition to the old Suffolk County Agricultural Society.

STATEN ISLAND.

The Republicans of Richmond County have nominated Mr. Tompkins Westervelt as their candidate for County Judge and Surrogate. The Democrats have four men in the field for the nomination, viz.: S. W. Rawson, Theodore C. Vermilye, Nathaniel L. Wyeth, and E. B. Merrill. The convention will be held at Richmond on the 14th inst.

Ole Stinansen, Captain of the Norwegian bark Galatea, now at Brooklyn, who was charged with seduction under promise of marriage by Miss Josephine Jensen, of Bay street, Stapleton, and held in $1,000 bail, was arraigned before Justice Kasner at the latter place yesterday, and the evidence being insufficient to sustain the charge, he was discharged.

NEW-JERSEY.

The New-Jersey Central Railway Company will commence to-morrow to rebuild the bridge over the Hackensack River.

Joseph Rinker, who was caught in a belt-rope in Givenan's silk factory in West Hoboken a few days ago, has since died of his injuries.

Judge Hoffman, of the Hudson County Court of Common Pleas, has attached Justice Gerlich for contempt in having proceeded to execute judgment in a case in which the Common Pleas had granted a stay of proceedings.

William Dempsey, charged with the murder of one Butterly, in Jersey City, several months ago, and exonerated by two Grand Juries, has instructed his counsel to commence proceedings against his accusers for damages for false and malicious prosecution.

It is stated that Patrick Ahern, who was killed at the Brunswick street (Jersey City) crossing of the Pennsylvania Railroad Friday night, stepped deliberately in front of the train which killed him, and he is thought to have committed suicide. An inquest will be held.

Two weeks ago judgment was rendered in the Hudson County Circuit Court awarding the seat now held in the County Board of Freeholders by James Curran, Jr., Democrat, to William Stuhr, Independent. Yesterday ex-Attorney General Gilchrist, as counsel for Mr. Stuhr, moved for a judgment of ouster against Mr. Curran. Hon. Leon Abbett, counsel for Curran, opposed the motion on the ground that the statute does not empower a Judge in Circuit to issue such judgment, but that it must come from the Supreme Court. Judge Knapp took the papers, and stated that he will announce his decision to-morrow.

T. D. Eckerson, the North Bergen Postmaster, is a blacksmith, and he has set off a part of his shop as a Post Office. Thursday night the place was entered. Out of the mail-room postage stamps valued at $100 were taken. The thieves also carried off about two hundred dollars' worth of tools.

John Connell arrived yesterday in Jersey City from Canada and complained that on his way he had been robbed on the train of $50. An hour later, in attempting to leap aboard a ferry-boat, he missed his footing and fell into the water. He was rescued with much difficulty in an exhausted condition.

The body of John Fox, a laborer, living in Whippany, was found Friday evening hanging from a tree on his premises. He had had some trouble with his wife. He went out into one of the saloons in the village, and having filled himself with whisky, hanged himself. He stood on the fence while adjusting the rope. He was sixty years of age.

DYEING and cleaning. Fall season, 1875. Everybody delighted who patronizes Lord. His principal store (No. 860 Broadway, corner 17th st.,) No. 630 Broadway, No. 111 8th av.—*Advertisement.*

PASSENGERS SAILED.

In steam-ship City of Berlin, for Liverpool.

Mrs. A. J. P. Gareache, Miss Gareache, Master Gareache, Miss Mattie Smith, Miss McClelland, Seddon B. Smith, S. Swan, Mrs. S. Swan, Mrs. Thorpe, Mrs. E. Collis, Miss A. Collis, F. Stanislaus, George Bidgood, Mrs. John Yule, Master John Yule, John Cottrell, Mrs. John Cottrell and infant, Mrs. Stearne, James McNally, Miss C. Case, Christopher O'Byrne, Francis Fitzpatrick, Philip Ready, Dugald McEwing, Charles Phipps, P. Leary, Miss Davis, Miss Davis, H. Woolett, Mrs. H. Woolett, Louis de Pau, Edward F. Boyd, Miss Boyd and maid, W. W. Thom, Peter L. Foy, Mrs. Peter L. Foy, Miss M. A. Gregory, Miss Gregory, Archibald Alexander, James Murdock, Hubert Cooke, Mrs. Hubert Cooke, Henry Luchinger, Mr. Katsey, A. G. M. Friend, Edward Clarence Boyd, James H. Peters, Jr., George S. Bullock, Mrs. George S. Bullock, T. H. Calerdine, Rev. William Martin, Rev. M. McFaul, Thomas Perkins, H. C. Spaulding, William Kirkby, Mrs. William Kirkby and infant, Miss Mary Kirkby, Master Willie Kirkby, E. M. Farnsworth, Mrs. E. M. Farnsworth, James Farnsworth, Master Sewell B. Farnsworth, Rev. D. S. Davis, Mrs. D. S. Davis, Henry L. Jaques, L. M. Lawson, Arthur Dod, Rev. J. L. Bates, Martin Lawler, B. Wilson, H. C. Morris, John Morris, John G. Marshall, G. L. Fevre, C. Travers, Charles Wright.

In steam-ship Adriatic, for Liverpool.

W. S. Wyckoff, Mrs. Wyckoff, Miss Estella Wyckoff, Miss Florence Wyckoff, Mrs. A. D. Polhemus, Miss Polhemus, Isaac Jenks, Mrs. Jenks, C. Klein, Mrs. Klein, Master A. Klein, Miss Mary H. Parker and infant, Miss Saunderson, A. Hiley, Alonso Bliss, Samuel T. Madox, Miss L. Bradley, R. Dudgeon, Master W. Dudgeon, Miss J. Dudgeon, H. C. Christensen, A. Muratore, Mr. Weatherhead, Miss Addie Tuttle, E. G. Tuttle, J. H. Duke, Thomas V. Robinson, C. A. McDowell, Richard Jenkinson, Robert Leslie, J. Krijanowskie, William Clifford, Miss Johnson, William Eilbeck, A. M. Day, W. W. Portal, R. H. Dudgeon, Mrs. Burbank, Miss Burbank, Dr. C. E. Brown-Sequard, Mr. Brown, Jr., and infant, J. Van Gaasbeek, Cephas J. Wilson, Simon Vieskoff, Michael Brodowsky, Rev. E. S. Gough, Augustus Blumenthal, George Legg, Mrs. Legg and two children, Mrs. John Crawford, Miss Crawford, Miss Eustaphieve, J. Kendrick Pyne, R. W. Cooper, Mrs. N. E. Merrill, Miss Merrill, Master W. H. Merrill, A. A. Anderson, James Whiteside, R. Baring Gould, W. E. Williams, W. S. Mercer, J. D. Smyth, J. W. Kinnear, Edward F. Johnson.

In steam-ship Pereire, for Havre.

J. F. De Couto, Mme. J. B. Loretz, Mme. M. L. Parker, Mme. W. L. Welsh, Mr. Virolet, Mr. Eggimann, Guillermo Oroseo, Dr. Baty, Mme. Baty, Mlle. Emilie Hoffman, Mlle. Cecile Hoffman, Mlle. Marie Hoffman, Henrique Esbares, Alfred Esbares, Mr. De Thier, Mrs. A. Vallee and child, Mme. Leligny, Mme. Hass and four children, C. G. O'Keefe, H. McA. Hilwell, Periot Henry, J. T. Fox, Sœur Lidonie Joseph, Mr. Vidal, Mme. Vidal, Mme. E. Charton, L. Ducasse, Mme. L. Ducasse, Mlle. Julia Ducasse, Mlle. Maria Ducasse, Jules Dubasse, A. Bergier Ducasse, Mlle. Julie Lelievre, Nicola di Mauro, Augustino Giano, Joseph Moliere, Antonio di Modona, Mlle. Teresa Migri, Vicenso Vito, Mlle. Caroline Latape, Edouard Obrecht, Mlle. Anette Socurre, Mlle. Selina Strauss, Jean Maser, Mme. Jean Maser, Edouard Maser, Mme. Richard, Georges Richard, Albert Richard, Mme. M. L. Lemaire, Alexis Colin, Mme. Vulliens, Louis Mayer, A. Cortes, Mlle. Anna Millot, Mr. Bulion, Mme. Bulion, Mlle. Eugenie Bulion, Mlle. Louise Bulion, Mr. and Mme. Lagorio.

In steam-ship Neckar, for Bremen.

Mrs. C. A. Dana and two children, Walter Hilger, S. Kaufmann, Miss Laura Kaufmann, Miss Emma Kaufmann, Miss Jessie Kaufmann, Master Walter Kaufmann, M. Tilden, B. B. Tilden, S. Brearley, Charles A. Robbins, S. Newman, G. A. Beling, Albert Muller, R. Schneider, Emil Youman, Dr. William C. Corbin, L. Fischl, Mrs. L. Fischl, Miss Pauline Fischl, Miss Jennie Fischl, Charles L. Woodworth, Jr., August Kreiser, J. C. Menke, Mrs. J. C. Menke and child, Theodor Heinsohn, Mrs. A. Hammacher and three children, Mrs. Alfred Thomas, Miss Carolina L. Thomas, Miss Martha H. Thomas, Master John J. Thomas, Miss Carrie L. Thomas, Miss Annie L. Hyde, Miss Gertrude T. Hyde, Mrs. Adelheid Ickels, Miss Jenny Ickels, Albert Haug, Mrs. Albert Haug, Mrs. C. Burghard, George A. C. Beudelari, Ernst Eugster, James Wehl, J. Blittner, Miss Caroline Grontler, Max Mantow, C. Kaner, Edward Schoettle, William Hull MacCarthy.

In steam-ship Erin, for London.

Mr. Holroyde, Mr. Wetherly, Ambrose Mariotte, Lieut. Irgen, J. W. Taylor, Alfred Marshall, Mrs. Jane Luxton, Oswald Petre, Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Finley, J. B. Helmuth, Sigtryggur Jonasson.

In steam-ship Great Western, for Bristol.

Henry James Ball, Miss Annie Truscott, James H. Tompkins, Joseph Kerslake, Charles Alley, Thomas Gould, wife, and two children, Richard Matthews and wife, William S. Snell.

FOR OTHER PORTS.

In steam-ship San Salvador, for Savannah.—J. C. Eaton, B. S. Reynolds, T. S. Sloat, Robert M. Floyd, H. E. Josselyn and wife, G. Orr, George Von Seybold, Alexander Oleson, H. Van Houghton, Mrs. J. N. Divine and child, Mrs. Nora Wallace, E. Haywood, Mrs. A. L. Riley and two children, Mrs. A. F. Flint and two children, Mrs. J. S. May, and two children, Miss Mary Bowers, Miss Julie Bowers, Master Lloyd Bowers and nurse, A. Fullerton and wife, Miss Mary G. Johnson, Mrs. E. Manson, J. P. Shepherd, William Smith, George W. Green, Samuel Sample, John Roberson, William Donigan, John N. Mosemeyer, John Burke, J. Stapleton, James Hart, A. T. Randall, John Kirk, J. Fuller.

In steam-ship Ashland, for Savannah.—Mrs. La Rose, Capt. La Rose, Peter L. La Rose, Mrs. Harris, John Meliner, S. Bohnaud, Miss Mary Warner, Mrs. E. Aiken, Wm. Brandes, J. Sardell, C. Powlouch, John C. Walch, B. Griffin, J. Kelly, Chas. Crowin, P. Goodwin, Charles Davis.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....5:58 | Sun sets.....5:40 | Moon sets...7:33

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..9:58 | Gov. Island.10:47 | Hell Gate..12:09

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK.........SATURDAY, Oct. 2.

CLEARED.

Steam-ships San Salvador, Nickerson, Savannah, Ga., W. R. Garrison; Neckar, (Ger.,) Meyer, Bremen via Southampton, Oelrichs & Co.; State of Texas, Bolger, Key West and Galveston, C. H. Mallory & Co.; John Gibson, Winters, Georgetown, D. C., J. C. Kenyon; Champion, Lockwood, Charleston, S. C., J. W. Quintard; Caledonia, (Br.,) Sidey, Glasgow, Scot., Henderson Bros.; Ethiopia, (Br.,) Craig, Glasgow, Scot., Henderson Bros.; Old Dominion, Walker, Norfolk, City Point, and Richmond, Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; Benefactor, Jones, Wilmington, N. C., William P. Clyde & Co.; General Whitney, Hallett, Boston, Mass., H. F. Dimock; Hudson, Gager, New-Orleans, La., Clark & Seaman; Biela, (Br.,) Carroll, Liverpool, Eng., Busk & Jevons; George H. Stout, Ford, Philadelphia, James Hand; Vineland, Bower, Baltimore, Md., William Dalzell; Ashland, Cowell, Savannah, Ga., R. Louden; Hutchinson, Tolbert, New-Orleans, Charles A. Whitney & Co.

Ship Salisbury, (Br.,) Clare, London, Eng., Bowering & Archibald.

Barks Fidente, (Aust.,) Radoscovich, Queenstown or Falmouth for orders, Slocovich & Co.; Jacob, (Aust.,) Cassovich, Cork or Falmouth for orders, Slocovich & Co.; Fridleif, (Norw.,) Morthewsen, Havre, Casade, Crooks & Reymond; Gaetano Repetto, (Ital.,) Gatisso, London, Eng., Benham & Boyeson; Ernst Dryer, (Ger.,) Brickwoldt, Port Natal, C. Tobias & Co.; Johannes, (Ger.,) Ihlder, Bremen, Germany, H. Koope & Co.; Giulio, (Ital.,) Paolillo, Trieste, Austria, Lauro, Storey & Scarpati; Curacoa, (Br.,) Lockhart, Williamstadt, cld. Oct. 1, 1875, Joseph Foulkes' Sons; Francesca T., (Aust.,) Tonetti, Antwerp, Belgium, Slocovich & Co.; Robinson Crusoe, Robinson, Beyrout, Turkey, A. H. Hardy & Co.

Brigs Emma Dean, (Br.,) Plummer, Porto Cabello Theodore Foulke; Sophia, (Br.,) Long, Sahia, via Richmond, Boyd & Hincken; Solario, (Br.,) McLeod, Pernambuco, Brazil, Richard P. Currier & Co.; Youngsters, (Br.,) Kinderland, Santander, Spain, George F. Bulley; Emma L. Hall, Perry, Cardenas, Cuba, Carver & Barnes; Susie J. Strout, Higgins, Cardenas, Cuba, H. J. Huggins.

Schrs. Lucy Jones, Maribugh, Richmond, Va., I. B. Jager; Frost King, Bradford, Wilmington, N. C., Evans, Ball & Co.; Ada Barker, Dobbin, Falmouth, A. H. Solomon & Co.; Jesse P. Clark, Elwood, Fernandina, Fla., E. D. Hurlbut & Co.; O. C. Arken, Jones, Stamford, Conn., Stamford Manufacturing Co.; H. Prescott, Merriman, Baltimore, William Chalmers; J. F. Chandler, Pettis, St. John, N. B., D. R. De Wolf & Co.; Nelly Porter, Howard, Washington, N. C., W. K. Hinman & Co.; Ridgewood, Johnson, Georgetown, D. C., E. D. Hurlbut & Co.; Adelaide, (Br.,) Tower, Halifax, C. W. Bertaux; J. L. Crossley, (Br.,) Crossley, St. Johns, N. F., C. W. Bertaux; Henry Parker, Lewis, Georgetown, D. C., Van Brunt & Co.; Rambler, Geslin, Philadelphia, Penn., George W. Geslin; S. P. Godwin, Williams, Stamford, Conn., Stamford Manufacturing Co.; Mayflower, (Br.,) Stephens, Londonderry, via Hantsport, N. S., J. F. Whitney & Co.

Barge Chesapeake, Fults, Philadelphia, James Hand.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship Richmond, Kelly, Richmond, City Point, and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Leo, Daniels, Savannah Sept. 28, with mdse. and passengers to Murray, Ferris & Co.

Ship Calliope, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Sinclair, Bremen Aug. 20, in ballast to Snow & Burgess. Anchored at Sandy Hook for orders.

Bark Hebe, (Ger.,) Freytag, Pillau 56 ds., with rags to order—vessel to Funch, Edye & Co. Had strong westerly gales to the Banks; from thence, light winds; Sept. 13, lat. 48 30, lon. 47 13, passed a large iceberg.

Bark Lord Clarendon, (of Cape Town,) Lavender, Buenos Ayres 51 ds., with hides, &c., to Joseph Morrill. Crossed the Equator Sept. 1 in lon. 41 W.

Bark Samson, (Norw.,) Ness, Arendal 52 ds., in ballast to C. Tobias & Co.

Bark Consiglio, (Ital.,) Consiglieri, Bristol 42 ds., in ballast to Slocovich & Co.

Brig Katrina, Meyers, Havana Sept. 19, with sugar to James E Ward & Co.

Brig Hattie Hale, (of Portland,) Sheppard, Fernandina 9 ds., with lumber to J. Ross—vessel to J. H. Winchester.

Schr. White Wing, Phelan, Havana Sept. 20, with sugar, &c., to master.

Schr. Cyrus Fossett, (of Boston,) Pearce, Cardenas July 6, and Vera Cruz ——, with sugar, &c., to B. F. Metcalf & Co.

Schr. Mary Chilton, Mursden, Savanilla 20 ds., with fustic to D. De Castro & Co.

Schr. Congress, Buck, Virginia.

Schr. J. F. Doughty, Clark, Virginia.

Schr. Moonlight, Rogers, Virginia.

Schr. Sallie Ann, Booye, Virginia.

Schr. Harry Finch, Bonsell, Virginia.

Schr. L. H. Barnes, Lorder, Virginia.

Schr. Leona, Gordon, Corpus Christi 28 ds., with bones, &c., to J. H. Brower.

Schr. Whitney Long, Hayes, Fernandina 10 ds., with lumber to Parsons & Loud.

Schr. Ben, Avery, Brunswick, Ga., 16 ds., with lumber to E. S. Powell.

Schr. Ralph Howes, Burgess, Jacksonville 10 ds., with lumber to Drew & Bucks.

Schr. J. L. Merritt, Halsey, Georgetown, S. C., 10 ds., with naval stores to Dollner, Potter & Co.

WIND—Sunset, moderate, N. W.; clear.

SAILED.

Steam-ships Neckar, for Bremen; Pereire, for Havre; Egbert, for London; Adriatic, City of Berlin, and Erin for Liverpool; Great Western for Bristol; Ethiopia for Glasgow; State of Texas, for Galveston; Hudson and Hutchinson, for New-Orleans; San Salvador and Ashland, for Savannah; Champion for Charleston; Old Dominion, for Norfolk; John Gibson, for Georgetown, D. C.; ships New World and Salisbury, for London; Casilda, for Tybee; John Sutherford, for ——; barks Marie and Talisman, for Bremen; H. D. Brookman, for Melbourne; Gazelle, for Port Spain; Norena, for Portland, Me.; brigs Ned White, for Dunedin, &c.; Carrie Purington, for Oporto; Mattie B. Russell, for Havana.

FOREIGN PORTS.

HAVANA, Sept. 29.—Arr. brig Spanish Main, (Br.,) McCulloch, Halifax.

Sld. Sept. 30.—Steamer Columbus, Reed, New-York.

CARDENAS, Sept. 30.—Arr. schr. Wanata, (Br.,) Portland.

CAIBARIEN, Sept. 29.—Arr. schr. F. R. Williams, Shearer, New-York.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS BY CABLE.

LONDON, Oct. 2.—Sld. for ports in the United States: Karen Nicholson, Amor, Teresa Picasso, Callao, Eduard, Helvetia.

Arr. out Sept. 22: Rosa del Turia, J. H. Dewolf.

Sept. 30: Advocate, A. B. Stronack.

Oct. 1, Robert Godfrey, Republic, ——, last two at Deal; Raceborse, ——, latter in the Channel; Fannie P., Jennie Armstrong, Albertine Meyer, Forganball, Hope, Hannah Morris, Agantyr, Constantia, Ellida, (Capt. Dunlop,) Kalevs, Vug, Trina, Esra, Guiseppe Massone.

Oct. 2.—Reporter, Charger, Frugoni e Devoto, Albany, Harry Bailey, Annandale, Blance, Tammany, Impero, Mercurius, Norsk Veritas—latter at London.

QUEENSTOWN, Oct. 2.—The Cunard Line steam-ship Abyssinia, Capt. Murphy, from New-York Sept. 22, for Liverpool, arr. here at 6 P. M. yesterday.

The White Star Line steamer Britannic sld. from here at 4:30 P. M. yesterday for New-York.

NOVELTIES IN RICH FANCY GOODS, SUITABLE FOR WEDDING PRESENTS.

Le Boutillier & Bride, IMPORTERS, NO. 10 MAIDEN LANE.

A. T. Demarest & Co., NOS. 628 AND 630 BROADWAY, MANUFACTURERS OF FINE CARRIAGES. WE OFFER A LARGE AND ELEGANT VARIETY OF ALL STYLES, FOR THE FALL AND WINTER SEASON, AT VERY MODERATE PRICES. EVERY CARRIAGE GUARANTEED FOR ONE YEAR.

CROSSLEY'S CARPETS

WHOLESALE STOCK AT RETAIL.

ENGLISH BODY BRUSSELS, $1 50 PER YARD. TAPESTRY BRUSSELS, $1. THREE-PLY, $1 20. INGRAINS FROM 50c. UP. OIL-CLOTHS FROM 40c. UP. ENGLISH DRUGGETS, ALL SIZES. AGENTS FOR ENGLISH LINOLEUM.

J. & J. W. CROSSLEY, NOS. 320 AND 322 BROADWAY, CORNER PEARL ST.

HAVE YOU SEEN THE NEW WILLCOX & GIBBS AUTOMATIC?

Greatest Sewing-machine Invention of the day. Completely Revolutionizes Machine Sewing. Removes all Difficulties. Perfect and Durable Work always assured. No Instruction or Experience required. Practically without a Tension. Most Powerful Feed ever invented. New Stitch Regulator. The Only Machine in the World with Automatic Tension. Absolutely Noiseless in Operation. Other New and Valuable Features.

Call and Investigate.

MAIN OFFICE: No. 658 BROADWAY, (cor. Bond,) New-York.

F. B. NICOL & CO., NO. 686 BROADWAY.

Great Reductions to Suit the Times.

FRENCH CHINA DINNER SETS, DECORATED, $50 AND UPWARD.

FRENCH CHINA TEA SETS, DECORATED, 56 PIECES, $14 AND UPWARD.

IRON STONE TOILET SETS, DECORATED, 11 PIECES, $6 50 AND UPWARD.

FINEST CHINA DECORATION AND GLASS ENGRAVING DONE IN OUR OWN FACTORY, NO 4 GREAT JONES ST.

CHOICE DIAMONDS. Starr & Marcus, NO. 22 JOHN ST. The finest grades of Precious Stones, and the most Artistic Mountings.

FURNITURE, CURTAIN MATERIALS, AND FURNITURE COVERINGS. NEW AND ELEGANT GOODS AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES. DESIGNS AND ESTIMATES FURNISHED.

B. L. Solomon & Sons, Nos. 657 AND 659 BROADWAY.

36 FIRST CLASS PRIZE MEDALS THONET BROTHERS 808 BROADWAY 808. AUSTRIAN BEND-WOOD FURNITURE, ELEGANCE, ELASTICITY, DURABILITY, SUPERIOR LIGHTNESS. FURNITURE OF ALL KINDS. CANED FURNITURE A SPECIALITY.

Le Boutillier Brothers. GROS-GRAIN SASH RIBBONS, all pure silk, 7 inches wide, REDUCED TO 85 CENTS PER YARD, In Cardinal, Medium Brown, Dark and Seal Browns, Marine Blue, Navy Blue, &c. ALL OF THE BEST QUALITY. FORMERLY SOLD AT $1.

Le Boutillier Brothers. NO. 48 EAST 14TH ST., UNION SQUARE.

SOLID SILVER AT RETAIL. NEW STYLES SOLID SILVER TEA SERVICE, WAITERS AND WATER SETS TO MATCH. A full stock of FANCY SPOONS and KNIVES, in RICH CASES. THE GORHAM COMPANY, BOND ST.

BARGAINS IN ALL KINDS OF FURNITURE AND UPHOLSTERY GOODS PREVIOUS TO REMOVAL, ABOUT JAN. 1, and to RETIRING FROM THE RETAIL BUSINESS. G. L. KELTY & CO., No. 184 FIFTH AV., near 23d st.

GREAT BARGAINS IN FURNITURE. PARLOR, DINING-ROOM, LIBRARY, CHAMBER SUITS. A great variety of new and elegant designs, both plain and ornamental; also DECORATIONS, BEDDING, &c., at extremely low prices. WARREN WARD & CO., Nos. 75 and 77 Spring st., cor. Crosby, N. Y.

BROWNE'S Metallic Weather Strips 812 Broadway, New-York.

SMITH'S CRUSHED WHITE WHEAT. The most HEALTHFUL and DELICIOUS ARTICLE OF FOOD made from WHEAT. SOLD BY ALL GROCERS. Address E. E. Smith & Co., Brooklyn, N. Y., for circulars

FINE CARRIAGES. Prices reasonable; at warerooms, No. 18 East 18th st., near Broadway. Work warranted. EZRA MARSH.